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A
NARRATIVE
OF THE
INSURRECTION
WHICH HAPPENED
IN THE
(ZEMEEDARY OF BANARIS)
IN THE MONTH OF *AUGUST* 1781,
AND OF THE
TRANSACTIONS
OF
The Governor-General
IN THAT
DISTRICT,
WITH AN
APPENDIX
OF
LEGAL PAPERS AND AFFIDAVITS.

CALCUTTA,
BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, M DCC LXXXII.
CHARLES WILKINS SUPERINTENDANT OF THE PRESS.

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THE following sheets were written to guard the minds of my superiors against the suspicions to which all great political movements are liable, especially such as pass at a distance from observation, and are attended with violent convulsions, or revolutions in any of the great dependencies or relations of Government, and to which from their conformity to that description my late transactions in Banaris were particularly exposed. On the same grounds they are now made public for the purpose of effacing the like unfavorable impressions from the breasts of my countrymen, if I, or my actions, shall have been deemed of so much consequence as to have drawn on me that effect of their attention. Had I been prompted by the vain ambition of displaying my own importance, a levity of which I have never betrayed any symptoms, I should certainly have selected other passages of my public life, for the gratification of such a disposition. I claim no merit in having surmounted, by the successful zeal and exertions of others, the troubles, of which though long before conceived, my own acts had accelerated the birth; unless I may be allowed a small portion of applause, that I never suffered them to embarrass the hands in which I had left the care of the superior Government, nor myself to despair of the public safety.

WARREN HASTINGS.

To EDWARD WHEELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Esquires
Members of the COUNCIL of F O R T W I L L I A M.

G E N T L E M E N,

I H A V E now the honor to send you the Narrative which I promised in my letter of the 18th of October, of the transactions and events which passed during the course of the late Insurrection of this Province.

I had begun it at the time of the date which is prefixed to it ; but the busy scenes which followed, both while I was at Chunar and after my return to Banaris, hindered me from prosecuting it till a few days before the date which I have subjoined to it. I did not chuse to alter the introduction, although written at such a distance of time from that in which the body of the work was executed, and even from the existence of the events which are recorded in the latter ; because I found it not easy to give it a new form, without a total omission of what had been already produced, while my mind was animated by the recent and actual scenes in which it was engaged, to an anxious & most feeling solicitude, not more for the issue of the impending contest, than for its consequences on my own reputation. In the consciousness of the rectitude of my intentions, I had allowed myself to use an appeal the most solemn and most sacred that could bind my relation to truth, or impress the conviction of it on the hearts of others ; nor could I consistently with my own sense of its obligation withdraw it, or coldly place it after the ~~Narrative~~ already written, and written under the check which I had imposed upon it. I know not whether

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I shall be clearly understood : If I am not, yet let this endeavour to explain a seeming impropriety in the construction of this performance be accepted for its apology.

I have only to add my hope, that as I have received the most cordial support in the past events from you, my respectable and most respected Associates in the administration, and as it has been my unvaried study to prevent your suffering any embarrassment from them ; my conduct in them may also receive its first reward in the testimony of your approbation.

I have the honor to be,

B A N A R I S. G E N T L E M E N,

31st December 1781. your most obedient, and
most faithful servant

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

E R R A T A.

E R R A T A.

Page 2. Line 15. for suit read suite.

- 7. — 2. for Senaffees read Seneaffes.
- 29. — 2. for acquivalent read equivalent.
- 34. — 26. for indefiniate read indefinite.
- 35. — 1. for accomodation read accommodation.
- 39. — 24. for VazCCR's read VizeCR's.
- 58. — 16. for Nobob read Nabob.



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N A R R A T I V E &c.

C H U N A R 1st September 1781.

IN whatever manner the scene may close in which I am now engaged, the calamities with which it opened will not fail, in their first impression, to influence in some degree the minds of all men in forming their judgment of it. In the following narrative, if I can trust to my own sentiments; or if those who shall read it will credit this declaration of them, I shall less study to efface that impression, than seek to divest my mind of all partial bias, and to deliver all the past transactions and occurrences with the strictest and most faithful regard to truth; in which if I fail, I fail unknowingly: And may the God of Truth so judge me, as my own conscience shall condemn or acquit me of intentional deception.

THE motives and objects of my journey were various. With these the design of my transactions at Banaris had but a remote and secondary connection. I left Calcutta on the 7th of July. At Buxar Rajah Cheit Sing paid me the customary duty of respect by advancing to that place, which lay the nearest to the boundary-line of his Zemeed ~~territory~~. He brought with him a great fleet of boats, which, as I afterwards learned, were crowded with two thousand armed and chosen men. This circumstance was noticed by many of the gentlemen who accompanied me,

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and was certainly a deviation from the established rules of decorum; not only such as are observed from vassals to their superiors, but even such as pass between equals. An instance of this will be remembered by many to have happened at Benares in the year 1773, in the meeting which took place there between the late Viceroy Shujah-ud-Dowlah and myself. He had left his Capital with a large retinue; but hearing that I came unattended, he dismissed his followers, and met me with a state as humble as mine.

I received the Rajah with civility, and without any expression of displeasure. I left Buxar the next morning, and received a second visit from the Rajah in my boat. After a short space he desired to speak to me in private. The particulars of our conversation I do not exactly remember: I can only relate the substance of it. He professed much concern to hear that I was displeased with him, and contrition for having given cause for it; assuring me that his Zemeedary, and all that he possessed were at my devotion; he expressed his fears for Owfan Sing who had been some days in my suit, and of the intrigues of his relations; and he accompanied his words by an action either strongly expressive of the agitation of his mind, or his desire to impress on mine a conviction of his sincerity, by laying his turban on my lap. I replied, that I had not seen Owfan Sing, nor concerned myself about him, nor should I descend to be a party in his family disagreements; that my business was with him, and with him only; that what he had heard, or might have conjectured, of my displeasure was true, and I entered into a full discussion of the causes of it; that I had been already once deceived by his oaths and protestations, and should not suffer my purpose to be changed, or my duty to be overruled, by any verbal concessions or declarations, which were made with little cost, and for the observance of which I had no pledge, nor warrant to credit them. He pleaded his inability to answer my charges against him; admitted that he was in every respect faulty; but desired that I would forget the past, and form my opinion of him on his future behavior. I declined any further conversation upon the subject, and he took his leave.

As the preceding conversation was accidental, and made no part of the plan
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which I had concerted in my own mind for my conduct with the Rajah, I kept no minutes of it, nor should have thought it deserving of a place in this narrative, but for the weight which he has since given to it, and that it might not be imputed to me as a designed suppression, if I made no mention of it. I shall proceed to relate the subjects to which it alluded, and add the purposes which I had in contemplation concerning them.

ON the first intelligence of the war with France, in July 1778, it was resolved in Council that Rajah Cheit Sing should be required to contribute an extraordinary subsidy, for the expence which this new exigency had imposed on our Government; and the sum was limited to five Lacks of Rupees for the current year. After many excuses and protestations of inability, he at length consented, with a very ill grace, to the payment, and with a much worse discharged it. The next year the same demand was repeated, and he attempted in like manner to elude it, affecting to borrow money in small sums, and to sell his plate and jewels to raise it; nor was it paid at last till he had reduced the board to the extremity of ordering two battalions of Seepoys to the neighbourhood of Ramnagur, and quartering them upon him with their pay charged to his account, until the whole payment was completed.

EARLY in the following year about the month of May, he deputed Lalla Suddanund, who was his Buxey, and the confidential manager of his affairs, on a private commission to me to solicit my forgiveness of his past conduct, and to give me assurances, confirmed by oath, of his future submission to the orders of my government, and compliance with my advice. I accepted his excuses, and promised him an oblivion of all that had passed of exceptionable in his conduct, and my future protection and every good office in my power, so long as he adhered to his professions; requiring only as the pledge of their sincerity, that he would immediately notify his ready and unreserved consent to the demand which would be made upon him, this being ~~the~~ period for it, of the subsidy for the current year, and that he would use no delay in discharging it. I at the same time explained to Suddanund the nature of the demand, its conformity to the customs of all states

in times of extraordinary emergency, and assured him that though he must expect a repetition of it every year so long as the war lasted, yet it could not be justly drawn into a precedent for exacting an increase on his regular and stipulated rent; and so far as it could depend upon me, I gave him the strongest assurances, and I believe, very solemn asseverations, that it should not. Suddanund vowed the fullest obedience on the part of his master; the demand was accordingly made; and the Rajah answered it with a liberal and unreserved declaration of his acquiescence. I expected the immediate payment of the whole sum according to his promise, and I placed a reliance upon it so far, as to destine the appropriation of it to the support of the detachment, which was then acting in the province of Malva, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Camac, not apprehending any policy which could warp him from the strong obligation of such an engagement, and from the evident interest which he had in fulfilling it. I was mistaken. The first payment was made in different periods in the course of a month, amounting to about a Lack of Rupees; and there, as I recollect, he stopped, and even descended to the meanness of writing to solicit the forbearance of the remainder, that it might be included in the regular payments of the ensuing year which was then approaching. I am not possessed at this time of the materials for ascertaining the dates of the demand and of his letter written in acquiescence of it, nor the dates and correspondent sums of the subsequent payments; but I desire that these may be inserted by the Secretary as a note to this page of the narrative. † It is sufficient to

say
†NOTE by the SECRETARY.

Demand, Secret Consultation 22d June 1780.

Acquiescence expressed in a letter from the Resident dated 21st July Public Consultation 7th September 1780.

Dates of payment viz. -	Rs.
30th July 1780.	37,000
31st Do.	20,000
3d August	27,500
5th Do.	15,500
20th September	1,00,000
24th Do.	47,000
18th October	3,000
20th Do.	2,50,000
	Rs. 5,00,000

say that the demand was made, and the whole payment consequently due in July ; that it was not until the month of October, nor until the same constraint was practised to compel his obedience as had been used in the preceding year, by an order for the advance of two battalions of Seepoys for that purpose, that the balance of the subsidy, which was two lacks and a half of Rupees, was discharged. In the mean time the resident received an order from the board to remit the money, as he received it, by bills to the Pay-master of Lieutenant-Colonel Camac's detachment ; but these from the lateness of the receipts were not sent until the detachment had suffered the extremity of distress from the want of money, and very great desertions ; all which calamities I charge to Rajah Cheit Sing's account, as it is certain that my reliance on his faith, and his breach of it, were the principal causes that no other provision had been made for the detachment, and that it suffered such want in consequence.

IT is with the greatest tenderness that I recur to the past dissensions in our government ; but I am compelled to it on this occasion for the elucidation of the conduct of this man, which had the appearance of being invariably guided by the reports which were made to him of the state of my influence. When he deputed his Buxey Suddanund to me in the manner which I have mentioned, an apparent harmony had taken place in our Councils, with the general expectation of its being permanent. The powers of our government whenever united, and, if I may use the term, consolidated, by such an event, will ever recover the respect which is due to them, especially from those who have rendered themselves obnoxious to its terrors... The subject which produced the subsequent contest between Mr. Francis and myself originated a little before the departure of Suddanund from the Presidency, but was not perhaps either generally known, or known to have grown into a decided breach, till the latter end of July. A reference to the proceedings of that period will prove the grounds of this supposition. It was the prescribed duty of Cheit Sing's Vakeels in Calcutta to furnish him with every little anecdote which bore any relation to the state of our government. I believe that the deliberate manner in which he made the first payment of the subsidy of that year was dictated

dicated by the doubts suggested of the firmness of my authority ; and I am morally certain that his subsequent excuses and delays in the payment of the residue of the subsidy were caused by the belief that I was no longer able to enforce it ; and possibly, for such was the report, that a few months would close the period of my administration altogether. That I had his solemn promise in the manner which I have recited to pay the subsidy, I as solemnly affirm ; and his letter assenting to the payment, which is recorded on our consultations, is a strong presumptive evidence of it ; and that he evaded the performance of his promise, that he attempted to the utmost of his power to elude it altogether, is also proved by the record of the dates of the different payments, the minutes of the board relating to them, and the order of the board for the march of a detachment for the purpose of compelling him to perform it. That this order had a principal effect in bringing him to a compliance I believe ; but I also attribute a share of it to the approaching departure of Mr. Francis, which was published and generally expected.

I owe it in candor to the gentleman whose name I have reluctantly repeated in this digression, to obviate an inference which might otherwise be unwarily drawn from it, by declaring that I mean not by the most distant hint to impute any part of this policy to him, and in my heart do totally and deliberately acquit him of any concern in it ; however in the resentment of instant disappointment I may have suffered my mind to catch such a suspicion ; although I believe that, if I have, it has been sacredly confined to my own breast.

THIS was the first direct charge which I had to prefer against the Rajah. The second was similar in its quality and principle. On the 2d of the month of November 1780, a resolution passed the board, that a letter should be written to the Nabob Vizeer, advising him to require from the Nabob Fyz-Oolla Khan the number of troops stipulated by treaty, expressed, as it was then understood to be, 5000 horse ; and that the like demand should be made on Rajah Cheit Sing for all the cavalry in his pay which he could spare for our service. At that time we stood in need of every aid that could be devised to repel the multiplied dangers which surrounded us. The Rajah was supposed to maintain a very large and expensive standing force, and

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the strength of his cavalry alone was estimated at two thousand. I had formerly experienced their utility in the war with the Senassee, in which they were successfully employed, and liberally rewarded. The demand was formally made both in a letter from myself, and in person by the Resident, Mr. Fowke, in the easy and indefinite terms mentioned above. His answers were evasive, pleading (as I recollect, for I am not in possession of them) the scantiness of the establishment, its employment in enforcing the collections, and the danger of these failing, if the detachment were withdrawn. At length a more peremptory order was sent to him, and repeated by the present Resident, Mr. Markham. The number required was 2000, and afterwards reduced to the demand of 1500, and lastly to 1000, but with no more success. He offered 250, but furnished none.

THESE instances of contumacy and disobedience, criminal as they were in themselves, and aggravated by the extreme and known distresses and dangers of the superior state, to which he owed not only personal fealty, but every voluntary aid which all the resources of his Zemeedary could contribute, appeared to me of less consideration as such, than as they were evidences of a deliberate and systematic conduct, aiming at the total subversion of the authority of the Company, and the erection of his own independency on its ruins. This had been long and generally imputed to him. It was reported that he had inherited a vast mass of wealth from his father Bulwant Sing, which he had secured in the two strong fortresses of Bidjeygur and Lutteespoor, and made yearly additions to it; that he kept up a large military establishment both of cavalry, of disciplined and irregular infantry, and of artillery; that he had the above, and many other fortresses of strong construction, and in good repair, and constantly well stored and garrisoned; that his Auxiliaries and Tenants were encouraged and habituated to treat English passengers with inhospitality, and with enmity; that he maintained a correspondence with the Mayattahs, and other Powers who either were, or might eventually become, the enemies of our state; and if the disaffected Zemeedars of Fyzabad and Behar were not included in the report, which I do not recollect, we have had woful proof that there was equal room to have suspected the like intercourse between them; and

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lastly; that he was collecting, or had prepared, every provision for open revolt, waiting only for a proper season to declare it, which was supposed to depend either on the arrival of a French armament, or on a Marattah invasion.

This design had been greatly favored by the unhappy divisions of our government, in which he presumed to take an open part. It is a fact that when these had proceeded to an extremity bordering on civil violence by the attempt to wrest from me my authority in the Month of June 1777, he had deputed a man, named Sumboonaut, with an express commission to my opponent; and the man had proceeded as far as Moorshedabad, when hearing of the change of affairs which had taken place at the Presidency, he stopped, and the Rajah recalled him.

It may perhaps be urged in favor of Rajah Cheit Sing, that he was justifiable by the principle of good policy in seeking a state of independency; that we had no natural right to his vassalage, having acquired it, with all our other rights of dominion, by no other charter than the successful spirit of enterprize. Were this truly the case, it would reduce the relation between us to the primitive law of nature; and it would be equally incumbent on us on that ground alone, to use every means to confirm and perpetuate his subjection, as it would be allowable in him to emancipate himself from it. But something more, I apprehend, was due both as a political, and even moral obligation from him. His father Bulwant Sing derived the degree of independency which he possessed, during the latter period of his life, from the protection and intervention of our government. His Son Cheit Sing obtained from our influence exerted by myself the first legal title that his family ever possessed of property in the land of which he till then was only the Aumil, and of which he became the acknowledged Zemeeedar, by a Sunnud granted to him by the Nabob Shujah-ud-Dowlah at my instance in the month of September 1773. On the succession of the Nabob Aslof-ud-Dowlah the rights of sovereignty which were held by him over the Zemeedary were transferred by treaty to the Company. Those rights were indisputably his, and became by his alienation of them as indisputably the Company's; and every obligation of fidelity and obedience which is due from a Zemeeedar to the superior Magistrate by the constitution of Hindoo-

stan became as much the right of the Company from Cheit Sing, as it had been due to his former sovereign, with the additional ties of gratitude for the superior advantages which he was allowed to possess with his new relation. The unexampled lenity of our government in relinquishing to him the free and uncontroled rule of his Zemeedary subject to a limited annual fine, and the royalties of the mint, administration of justice, and police, ought to have operated as an additional claim on his fidelity ; but evidently served to stimulate his ambition, and perhaps to excite in his mind an opinion that he possessed an inherent right of self-dependency.

I considered Cheit Sing as culpable in a very high degree towards our state, and his punishment, of which I had given him frequent warnings if he did not amend his conduct, as an example which justice and policy required equally for the reparation of the wrongs which its dignity had sustained, and for the future preservation of its authority. I was resolved to draw from his guilt the means of relief to the Company's distresses, and to exact a penalty which I was convinced he was able to bear, from a fund which I was also convinced he had destined for purposes of the most dangerous tendency to the Company's dominion. In a word, I had determined to make him pay largely for his pardon, or to exact a severe vengeance for his past delinquency.

THOSE who have ~~been~~ accustomed to regard Cheit Sing as a vassal or tributary Prince may revolt at the idea of treating him with such indignity, and call it an oppression. They will suppose nothing due from him to the Company but the payment of his stipulated tribute, and that the pledge of his exemption from ~~every~~ other claim. I suspect too that the deeds which passed between him and the Board on the transfer of the Zemcedary to the Company in 1775 are by many understood to bear the quality and force of a treaty of optional conditions between equal states. To such I reply, that such an opinion is itself criminal to the state of which he was a subject, and that he was himself amenable to its justice, if he gave countenance to the belief. He paid no tribute to the Company ; but a fixed annual rent. The deeds by which he held his Zemeedary, and the Company their

claims to their portion of its revenue, were a Sunnud or grant, and a Potta or lease, executed on the part of the Company ; and a Coboolceat or agreement, and Kiftbundy or account of payments to be made by installments, on his part. These, excepting the special privileges allowed to the Rajah, of the Mint, the Cutwallies of Banaris and Jowanpoor, the Fowjdary and Aumeeny ; that is so far as they relate to the Zemeedary alone, are drawn precisely in the same forms as instruments of the same denominations interchanged with the Zemeedars of Bengal. I refer to the instruments themselves, which will make a number in the Appendix to this narrative, in which it will be seen on how different a tenure, and how infinitely below independency, he really held his Zemeedary. The Sunnud and Coboolceat are counter-parts of each other. The former prescribes the revenue which was to be paid, and the duties which were to be performed, as the conditions on which the Rajah was confirmed in the possession of his Zemeedary ; and of these conditions the Coboolceat is a pledge or engagement for the performance. In the first the *Government and Sovereignty* of the Zemeedary transferred by the Nabob Assif-ud-Dowlah to the Company, are stated as the basis of it : The Zemeedary is confirmed to him : *A strict observation and execution of the duties incumbent on him ; — to behave with moderation and kindness to the Reyots and People ; to promote the cultivation and increase of the inhabitants and produce of the lands ; — to preserve the peace and punish the disturbers of it ; and to pay a yearly rent of twenty three lacks, forty thousand, two hundred and forty-nine Mahidar Rupees in monthly payments agreeable to the Kiftbundy ;* are most strictly and positively commanded and enjoined : And the officers of the Zemeedary are commanded to regard him as the Zemeedar, *and to acknowledge his authority in the several acts appertaining thereto.* I must observe that in the translation of the Sunnud the yearly revenue is in one place through the negligence of the translator expressed by the word *tribute* ; but it is not on the translation, nor on the will of a translator, that the rights of the Company depend. I affirm the word to be false, as it is inconsistent with the proper term *revenue* immediately following in the same translation, and with the same term *revenue* occurring in the translation of the Coboolceat or agreement.

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THE Cobboleat also sets off with stating the Company's sovereignty ~~as the basis~~ of the agreement, and acknowledges the grant made by the Company to Rajah Cheit Sing of the Zemeedary, and other priviledges recited in the Sunnud. And it proceeds to express, that *it shall be his duty to do everything that may be needful and usual for the interest of the country ; to provide for the welfare of the inhabitants ; to be attentive to the increase and security of cultivation and improvement of the revenues ; to use his endeavours — to expel robbers &c. and pay the annual revenue of Government* in the manner prescribed by the Sunnud.

To obviate misapprehensions I think it proper to remark, that in the above recitals I have abridged the text where it was too prolix and involved for literal quotation, and given the substance in the closest sense of it ; but where I have used the original words of the translations I have distinguished them by Italic letters as such. The copies in the appendix will shew with what fidelity I have conformed to the text in both instances.

I have dwelt with a greater stress, and with a more minute exactness, on the foregoing subject, because it is on this point that the justice and propriety of my conduct must wholly turn. If Rajah Cheit Sing possessed the Zemeedary of Banaris in his own right, and with an inherent and exclusive authority ; if he owed no allegiance to the Company, nor obedience beyond the payments of a stipulated tribute ; I am liable to condemnation for exacting other duties from him, and for all the consequences of that exaction ; and he is guiltless : but if the Company possessing the acknowledged rights of his former sovereign held an absolute authority over him ; if in the known relation of Zemeedar to the sovereign authority, or the power delegated by it, he owed a personal allegiance and an implicit and unreserved obedience to that authority, at the forfeiture of his Zemeedary, and even of his life and property, at the discretion of those who held or fully represented the sovereign authority ; if in corroboration of the general and implied obligation, he was bound to it by written engagements and specific conditions ; I am warranted in my assertion of the rights of government which were fully and wholly delegated to me ; and he alone is responsible for his opposition to them, and for all

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the consequences which have attended that opposition.

Whether I have exercised the power vested in me with justice and with moderation, will appear from the preceding relation, and the following parts of this narrative.

Before I quit this digression, I must further trespass on the patience of the board, and of those for whose judgement it is ultimately written, by a more pointed application of the above to my own personal conduct and character.

I will suppose for a moment, that I have erred ; that I have acted with an unwarranted rigor towards Cheit Sing, and even with injustice. Let my motive be consulted. I left Calcutta impressed with the belief, that extraordinary means were necessary, and those exerted with a strong hand, to preserve the Company's interests from sinking under the accumulated weight which oppressed them. I saw a political necessity for curbing the over-grown power of a great member of their dominion, and making it contribute to the relief of their pressing exigencies. If I erred, my error was prompted by an excess of zeal for their interests operating with too strong a bias on my judgment. But rare are the instances in which the judgment suffers the bias of such an operation ; and much stronger is the presumption, that acts prompted by an unmixed attention to the public interests are founded on just principles, than that they are the result of a misguided judgment.

Possibly it may be suspected,-- and may God forgive those who know me, and countenance the suspicion ; I have no title to an exemption from it with others :— that I was influenced by a secret and mercenary interest. I have heard of the practice of holding out the terrors of authority, and the denunciations of disgrace, dismission, and war, as the instruments of private rapacity. Though the charge if true, is capable of positive conviction, yet I know of no direct evidence which could refute it, where it were false ; for no one can be conscious of the recesses of another's mind. I can therefore only offer such presumptive proofs of my intention as the nature of it will admit, and accident has provided. These are my early and confidential declarations, and the attestations of those to whom they were made. In a point of such public moment, independently of the near interest which I have

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in establishing the truth of it, Mr. Wheler will pardon my appeal to him, although in one light it may tend to involve him in a participation of the reproach of those who may regard every severity shewn to Cheit Sing as criminal, however foul indeed. He will doubtless recollect the conversation which I had with him on the subject, on the eve of my departure from Calcutta; our mutual opinion of Cheit Sing's past conduct; mine of the justice and policy of exacting an exemplary punishment for it by a large pecuniary mulâ; the sum to which I then declared my resolution to extend it; my conviction of his ability to pay it; and the two alternatives on which I had resolved, if he refused to submit to it. He will also remember, that I bespoke his confidence in the means which I should use for this end, and his support in the issue of them. I entreat him to give me his formal and circumstantial attestation of these facts, and that he will permit it to be inserted in this part of my narrative ‡ After such an appeal it would be as superfluous as indecorous to call in the aid of other testimonies, if all that were required were no more than to ascertain that I did hold such a conversation as that which I allude to with him. The conclusion will be much strengthened by its agreement with declarations made by me on the same subject, and nearly at the same point of time,

to-

‡ Mr. WHEELER.

I have the pleasure to comply with the Governor General's request; and will cheerfully record in this place what I at present recollect to have passed between us at the time, and on the circumstances which he mentions.

I well remember that on the eve of the Governor General's departure from Calcutta, the conduct of Cheit Sing late Rajah of Banarsi was a principal subject of a confidential discourse between us, and that he bespoke my support of the measures which he intended to pursue toward's him. It recollects that the Governor General thought the Rajah's offences were such as to require early punishment; and as his wealth was great, and the Company's exigencies pressing, it was thought a measure of policy and justice to exact from him a huge pecuniary mulâ for their relief. The sum to which the Governor declared ~~his~~ resolution to extend the fine was forty or fifty Lacs. His ability to pay it was stated as a fact that could not admit of a doubt; and the two alternatives on which the Governor declared himself to have resolved, if Cheit Sing refused to comply with the requisition, were to the best of my recollection, either a removal from his Zeminary entirely, or by taking immediate possession of all his forts, to obtain out of the treasure deposited in them the above sum for the Company.

to others. I shall therefore require similar attestations † from Major Palmer my military Secretary, and from Mr. Anderson my appointed Assistant on this deputation. With these references and their result, I shall make my last and solemn appeal to the breast of every man who shall read this; whether it is likely, or morally possible, that I should have tied down my own future conduct to so decided a process and series of acts, if I had secretly intended to threaten, or to use a degree of violence, for no other purpose than to draw from the object of it a mercenary atonement for my own private emolument, and suffer all this tumult to terminate in an ostensible and unsubstantial submission to the authority which I represented: Whether it is likely, or morally possible, that I should have chosen to irritate the feelings of my colleague in office, and expose myself to all the effects of his indignation, by so wanton and unnecessary a deception; or lower my own dignity and character, and afford so base an example to my inferiors, by pretending to make them privy to acts which I never meant to perform, and from which I could not depart with any possible show of reason, but the manifest sacrifice of my integrity. A man actuated by such a motive, and possessing the trust which I held, would have used a cover to his venality: He would not have compromised himself by positive declarations of what he would do, much less by detailing his intentions in a series of trials, as they might successively fail; but would have been contented with distant and indefinite intimations and suggestions, which obviously left his actions open to inquiry and variation; which could not subject him to the imputation of inconsistency, if they were productive of no effect; and which he might use as justifications, if his artifices should chance to operate with the effect ostensibly portended by them.

I now return to my narrative.

I arrived at Banaris on the morning of the 14th of August; the Rajah some hours later. I forbade his coming that evening to my quarters, as he had intended; and required him to defer his future visits until he should receive my permission, as I had some previous matters to settle with him, of which he would be informed by the Resident, whom I should depute to him the next morning for that purpose.

My narrative will be best continued, nor will the thread of it be broken, by the following copy of my report of my proceedings, and of the consequences which attended them, to Mr. Wheler, then the only effective member of the Board.

" To EDWARD WHEELER Esq ;

" S I R,

" I arrived at Banaris on the 14th instant. My transactions with the Rajah being of a most important nature to the present and future interests of the Company, I have determined to inform you of them without delay, in the order in which they have occurred.

" The first step which I judged it necessary to take, as the ground on which my future proceedings with the Rajah were to be conducted, was to recapitulate in writing the several instances of his conduct which for some time past have repeatedly drawn upon him the severe reprehensions of the board, and to demand a clear and satisfactory explanation.

" This paper I sent to the Rajah by the hands of Mr. Markham, who was directed to require an immediate answer. Late in the evening his answer arrived.

" The following are copies of both. "

No. I. " To RAJAH CHEIT SING.

" It is about 16 months since Lallah Suddanund, your Buxey and confidential servant, came to Calcutta charged with an express commission and authority, to make excuses for your past conduct, and to give me assurances, confirmed by oath, of your future submission to my advice and the orders of my government. As a test of your sincerity I required an immediate and unreserved acquiescence in the demand, which at the same time was made to you in the name of the Governor

General

' General and Council, of a subsidy of 5 Lacks of Rupees for the expences of the war.
 ' With this demand you ostensibly complied in your answer to my letter ; and
 ' the Buxey promised me verbally in your name, and in terms so strong as amount-
 ' ed to the fullest assurance, that there should be no delay in the payment. Re-
 ' lying on this agreement and promise, I gave orders to Mr. Fowke, who was
 ' then Resident at this place, to receive the Money, and remit it to Colonel Camac
 ' for the pay of the army which had been ordered to march towards the province
 ' of Malva, and I made no other provision for it: Such was my confidence in your
 ' faith. But you deceived me ; and after having made the first payment of a few
 ' Rupees, either consulting the temper of the times, or conforming to a preme-
 ' ditated design, you by shifts and pretexts withheld the remainder, until the ar-
 ' my, for whose use it was intended, was reduced to the last state of distress. Ma-
 ' ny hundreds deserted, and had an enemy at that time appeared against them,
 ' their total destruction had been inevitable. In all this time daily application
 ' was made to you by the Resident, and I wrote repeated letters to you ; but you
 ' paid no regard to either. Besides this I required in the name of the Governor
 ' General and Council by letter, and ordered Mr. Fowke to repeat the requisition
 ' in person, that you should furnish a body of horse to assist and ~~aid~~ ^{aid} with the ar-
 ' mies of the Company ; and when Mr. Markham succeeded Mr. Fowke, I gave
 ' him an order to repeat the demand, which he did accordingly with frequent and
 ' almost daily importunity, limiting the number to 1500, and afterwards to 1000.
 ' To this demand you returned evasive answers, nor to this hour have you contri-
 ' buted a single horse-man.

' I pass over other instances of your conduct, in which, through the means of
 ' your secret agents, you have endeavoured to excite disorders in the government
 ' on which you depend ; and your neglect of the duty which you owe to it, and
 ' to the subjects of this Zemeedary, by suffering the daily perpetration of robber-
 ' ies and murders, even in the streets of the city of Banaris itself, to the great and
 ' public scandal of the English name, and in violation of one of the conditions on
 ' which you received the confirmation of this Zemeedary. But as the two fore-
 going

‘ going instances amount to a direct charge of disaffection and infidelity to the go-
 ‘ vernment on which you depend, and happened at a time in which it was your
 ‘ duty more especially to have exerted yourself in the support of its interests, I have
 ‘ therefore judged it proper to state them to you thus fully in writing, and to re-
 ‘ quire your answer to them ; and this I expect immediately. ’

‘ No. II. From RAJAH CHEIT SING to the Hon'ble the
 GOVERNOR GENERAL.

‘ I received your letter delivered to me by Mr. Markham, and I have under-
 ‘ stood every particular of its contents. Sir, after the arrival of Sheakh Ally
 ‘ Nucky, I observed all the orders which you sent me ; and I received the letter
 ‘ which the deceased Sheakh brought me, informing me that every suspicion was
 ‘ now completely removed from your mind, and that I must consider you, as for-
 ‘ merly, attentive to me. But I have not experienced from you the same genero-
 ‘ sities as formerly. I sent you repeatedly letters representing to your considera-
 ‘ tion my unhappy circumstances ; but you never honored me with any reply.
 ‘ For this reason I sent my Buxey Suddanund to your presence, enjoining him to
 ‘ represent to you the firmness of my obedience and attachment ; to lay before
 ‘ you the particulars of my situation ; and to learn the disposition of your mind
 ‘ towards me. He arrived accordingly in your presence, and represented every-
 ‘ thing in a proper manner. I have never deviated in the smallest degree from
 ‘ these professions ; and the benefits and civilities with which you have honored me
 ‘ have given me the greatest satisfaction ; and I have considered you as the source
 ‘ from which I derived the fulfilment of all my wishes and desires. It is my firm
 ‘ hope that I may be always favored with your directions. In this manner I com-
 ‘ plied, with the utmost readiness, with the order you sent me for the payment
 ‘ of 5 Lacks of Rupees on account of the expences of the war. I sent first one
 ‘ Lack of Rupees with an answer to your letter. Afterwards, having paid to Mr.

• Fowke the sum of one Lack and sevnty thousand Rupees, I sent a letter request-
 • ing a further allowance of time to enable me to make some preparations. To
 • this I received no reply, it being no time for delay. notwithstanding this, I
 • was not a moment inattentive to this concern, and as soon as my Buxey arriv-
 • ed, I paid immedately the remaining part of the sum. The remitting of this
 • to the army did not depend on me: If any delay happened on this head, I could
 • not help it. If besides the payment of the money, the remittance of it also to
 • the army had rested with me, a delay of this kind shoud not have happened. I
 • have enclosed in this Letter a paper specifying the particular sums which have
 • been advanced, with their dates.

• With respect to the horse, you desired me in your letter to inform you of
 • what number I could afford to station with you, and I sent you a particular ac-
 • count of all that were in my service, amounting to 1300 horse, of which se-
 • veral were stationed at distant places; but I received no answer to this. Mr.
 • Markham delivered me an order to prepare 1000 horse. In compliance with
 • your wills I collected 500 horse, and as a substitute for the remainder 500 Burk-
 • andazes, of which I sent you information; and I told Mr. Markham they were
 • ready to go to whatever place they should be sent. No answer however came
 • from you on this head, and I remained astonished at the cauſe of it.. Repeatedly
 • I asked Mr. Markham about an answer to my letter about the horse, but he tol&
 • me he did not know the reasons of no answer having been sent. I remained a-
 • stonished. With respect to the Sepoys I received first an order to station two
 • of my companies, which I did. I was then desired to give a Tunkaw for the pay-
 • ment of the Sepoys, and likewise to pay the Captain; which has been done
 • every month.

• Excepting Abdullah Beg and his attendants none of my people, either de-
 • pendents or servants, or others in any shape connected with me, have ever gone
 • to Calcutta. My enemies, with a view to my ruin, have made false repre-
 • sentations to you. Now that, happily for me, you have yourself arrived at this
 • place you will be able to ascertain all the circumstances relative to the horse, to

my

" my people going to Calcutta, and the dates of the receipts of the particular sum
 " above-mentioned. You will then know whether I have amused you with a false
 " representation, or made a just report to you. I have given my Aumils most
 " particular injunctions, and have taken a penalty-bond from them, that they
 " shall keep no thieves in their district. What power have they to act otherwise ? .
 " But if ever a murder or robbery is committed in the country, I have been care-
 " ful to impale, or otherwise punish the culprit. If a person having committed
 " a delinquency should escape to some other place so as to elude all discovery, in
 " that case I am helpless ; but to the utmost of my power I endeavour to fulfil
 " your orders. I have never swerved in the smallest degree from my duty to you.
 " It remains with you to decide on all these matters. I am in every case your slave.
 " What is just I have represented to you. May your prosperity increase !

" A C C O U N T of five Lacks of Rupees advanced for the expences of
 " the War.

" 1st Shaabaun	- - - - -	1,00,000	Rs.
" 29th Ramzan	- - - - -	1,70,000	
" 7th Shewal	- - - - -	1,30,000	
" 18th Shewal	- - - - -	1,00,000	
" 5,00,000 Rupees.			

" This answer you will perceive to be not only unsatisfactory in substance,
 " but offensive in stile ; and less a vindication of himself, than a recrimination
 " on me. It expresses no concern for the causes of complaint contained in my let-
 " ter, or desire to atone for them ; nor the smallest intention to pursue a differ-
 " ent line of conduct." An answer couched nearly in terms of defiance to requi-
 " sitions of so serious a nature, I could not but consider as a strong indication of
 " that spirit of independency which the Rajah has for some years past assumed ;
 " and of which indeed I had early observed other manifest symptoms both before,

and

" and from the instant of, my arrival.

" Under these alarming appearances of the Rajah's conduct and disposition, I
 " conceived myself indispensably obliged to form some immediate and decisive plan
 " for obviating their consequences, and for the preservation of the Company's
 " rights and interests in this Zemeedary. To have left him in the full exercise of
 " powers he had notoriously abused, and which it was to be apprehended he would
 " employ to the most dangerous purposes, was totally inconsistent with the max-
 " ims of justice and prudence. To divest him entirely of the Zemeedary, though
 " justifiable on the grounds stated above, would have been attended with an ap-
 " pearance of severity, and might have furnished ground for constructions unfavor-
 " able to the credit of our Government, and to my own reputation, from the na-
 " tural influence which every act of rigor exercised on the persons of men who stand
 " in elevated stations, is apt to impress on the minds of those who are too remote
 " from the scene of action to judge by any evidence, but of the direct facts them-
 " selves, of their motives or propriety.

" Thus circumstanced, and attentive to these opposite considerations, I laid down
 " the following plan for my future proceedings.

" I first directed the Resident to repair to the Rajah, who resided ~~at his residence~~
 " situated on this side of the river, at the distance of about two miles, and gave
 " him the following instructions."

' No III. Mr. WILLIAM MARKHAM

Resident at B A N A R I S.

Sir,

' It is my order that you proceed early to morrow morning to the house of Ra-
 " jah Cheit Sing with your usual guard, and put him in arrest. You will re-
 " quire his immediate submission, informing him that you act under orders given
 " you by me; and in case of his refusal, you will wait the arrival of two com-
 " panies of Sepoys belonging Major Popham's detachment, who are directed to
 " follow and assist you in the execution of this service. Having secured the Ra-

jah,

' jah, you will keep him in your custody until further orders.'

• ' B A N A R I S, 15th August 1781. ' I am, &c.
 ' 10 at night.'

" On the next morning Mr. Markham went according to his foregoing instructions, and was followed by two Companies of Grenadier Sepoys belonging to Major Popham's detachment. The Rajah quietly submitted to the arrest; and Mr. Markham returned to me with the following letter from the Rajah, leaving him under the charge of Lieutenants Stalker, Scott, and Simes. For the particulars which passed at this interview I refer you to the following report which Mr. Markham delivered to me on his return."

• No. III. LETTER from RAJAH CHEIT SING.

' At this time Mr. William Marlham being come to me, has informed me that your Highness's orders are, that I should remain under a guard. My protector before represented to you on board your pinnace, that I was the servant of the Honorable Company, and was ready from my heart and soul. Whatever may be your pleasure, do it with your own hands: I am your slave.
 ' What occasion can there be for a guard?'

• No. V. R E P O R T of Mr. MARKHAM.

' To the Hon'ble WARREN HASTINGS Esq;
 ' Governor General &c. &c.

' Hon'ble Sir,

' I this morning, in obedience to your orders of last-night, proceeded with a few of my Orderlies, accompanied by Lieutenant Stalker, to Shewallih Ghaut, the present residence of Rajah Cheit Sing, and acquainted him it was your pleasure

“ sure he should consider himself in arrest ; that he should order his people to be have in a quiet, orderly manner, for that any attempt to rescue him would be attended with his own destruction. The Rajah submitted quietly to the arrest, and assured me, that whatever were your orders he was ready implicitly to obey : He hoped that you would allow him a subsistence ; but as for his Zemeedary, his forts, and his treasure, he was ready to lay them at your feet, and his life if required. He expressed himself much hurt at the ignominy which he affirmed must be the consequence of his confinement, and entreated me to return to you with the foregoing submission, hoping that you would make allowances for his youth and inexperience, and in consideration of his father’s name, release him from his confinement, as soon as he should prove the sincerity of his offers, and himself deserving of your compassion and forgiveness.

Nearly a quarter of an hour after this conversation Lieutenant Scott arrived with the two Grenadier Companies of Major Popham’s detachment, to whose and Lieutenant Stalker’s care I left the Rajah, having given them the following instructions ; that they should disarm every servant of the Rajah’s ; that they should allow him any such eight or ten Kifinutgars for the attendance of his person as he should approve of ; that these men should be shewn to the Sepoys lest any deceit should be practised ; but that they might indulge him in any request consistent with the security of his person.

I am now returned to acquaint you with my proceedings, and to receive any further instructions which you may think necessary.

)

“ I have the honor to be,

B A N A R I S

“ HON’BLE SIR,

“ 16th August 1781.

“ Your most obedient humble servant ||

“ (signed) WILLIAM MARKHAM.

“ As the Rajah in the above letter had desired that Mr. Markham might be sent back to him, I was preparing instructions for that purpose, when I received another letter from the Rajah, of which the following is a translation.”

“ No. VI.

• No. VI. LETTER from the RAJAH.

• ‘ I am the servant of the Sirkar, and am ready from my heart and soul in the performance of your orders. My honor was bestowed on me by your highness: ‘ It depends on you alone to take away, or not to take away the country out of ‘ my hands. In case my honor is not left me, how shall I be equal to the business ‘ of the Sirkar ? Whoever with his hands in a supplicating posture is ready with ‘ his life and property, what necessity, can there be for him to be dealt with in ‘ this way ? ’

“ From the apparent despondency in which these letters were written, I thought “ it necessary to give the Rajah some encouragement, and accordingly wrote him “ the following answer. ”

• No. VII. LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

‘ I have received your two Arzees from the hands of Mr. Markham, and understand their contents. That Gentleman will wait on you in the afternoon, and explain particulars. Set your mind at rest, and do not conceive any terror or apprehension. ’

“ To this I received the following reply. ”

• No. VIII. Letter from the RAJAH.

‘ Your gracious letter has been received, and has made me acquainted with your commands. You order that in the afternoon Mr. William Markham will come to me, that I must not suffer any apprehension to disturb me, but remain at ease in my mind. My Protector ! Wherever you spread your shadow over my head, I am entirely free from concern and apprehension ; and whatever you, who are my master, shall as such determine, will be right. ’

“ At this time I had prepared Mr. Markham’s second instructions ; but before he could

" could set out with them, intelligence came that large bodies of armed men had
 " crossed the river from Ramnagar, and had proceeded to the Rajah's house. What
 " follows is a scene of such horror, that it is with the greatest reluctance I submit
 " to the painful duty of relating it. The guard placed over the Rajah consisted
 " of two companies of Grenadier Sepoys, as above mentioned, from Major Pop-
 " ham's detachment, commanded by the officers already named; who were sta-
 " tioned in an enclosed square which surrounded the apartment where the Rajah
 " was. The Resident's guard had returned with him. It now appeared that these
 " troops had taken no ammunition with them. Major Popham sent another com-
 " pany of Sepoys under an officer, with ammunition, to reinforce and support
 " the first party. When the latter arrived at the Rajah's house they found it
 " surrounded, and all the avenues blockaded, by a multitude of armed men who
 " opposed their passage. The minds of this tumultuous assembly becoming soon
 " inflamed, some of them began to fire upon the Sepoys within the square; and
 " immediately, as if this had been the concerted signal, made an instantaneous
 " and fierce attack on the Sepoys; who wanting their accustomed means of de-
 " fence, were capable of making but a feeble resistance, and fell an easy sacrifice
 " to the superior numbers of their assailants, who cut almost every man of this
 " unfortunate party to pieces. The officers, it is supposed, were the first victims
 " to their fury; but not until they had by astonishing efforts of bravery, and
 " undismayed amidst the imminent dangers which surrounded them, involved a
 " much superior number of their enemies in their fate. In this general report
 " of them all accounts concur, though varying in circumstances. I yield to my
 " own feelings in bestowing this just but unavailing tribute to these unhappy
 " gentlemen.

" In the midst of this confusion the Rajah found means to escape through a wicket
 " gate which opened to the river; and the banks being exceedingly steep in that
 " place, he let himself down by Turbans tied together into a boat which was
 " waiting for him, and conveyed him to the opposite shore. Those who had ob-
 " served his escape followed him across the river in the same tumultuous manner
 " in

" in which they had assembled, leaving the party of our Sepoys which had last arrived, in possession of the house. On the first intelligence of this commotion I had directed Major Popham to repair immediately to his camp, which was about two miles from the Resident's, and at the same distance from the Rajah's house, and to march instantly with the remainder of his detachment to the support of the party.

" This order was executed with all possible expedition ; but Major Popham arrived too late, and had the mortification to be a spectator of the effects of a massacre, which he could neither prevent nor revenge. He returned to me immediately, and made the following report. "

' No. IX. MAJOR POPHAM'S REPORT.

' Consequent to an order for the detachment under my command to proceed to the support of the Grenadier Companies under the order of Lieutenant Stalker, I carried it with as much expedition as possible to Cheit Sing's palace, which I found to be entirely evacuated by the Rajah's people who were already landed on the opposite side of the river.

' Of the two companies commanded by Lieutenant Stalker very few remained alive, and the majority of those appeared to be severely wounded. The bodies of Lieutenants Stalker, Scott, and Simcs were lying within a small distance of each other, shockingly mangled, and without any signs of life.

' It may be necessary to observe that Lieutenant Birrell was dispatched with one company of Sepoys upon the first rumor of the Rajah's coercive intentions ; but the fate of the companies which preceded him was decided prior to his being able to enter the palace : There were however some of the Rajah's people, whom he effectually cleared it of. In his attack he met with some loss. My utmost endeavors have hitherto proved insufficient to procure an exact detail of the killed and wounded in this unfortunate transaction. I thought it necessary to leave a company with a Subaltern in the palace.

' B A N A R I S .

' 16th August 1781.

' (Signed) WILLIAM POPHAM

' Major

" I

“ I cannot learn with certainty what is become of the Rajah, but the prevailing report is that he fled from Ramnagur, his usual residence on the other side of the river, in the middle of the night, and proceeded with his Zenanna and effects to Lutteefpoor, a strong fort of his situated about ten miles from Chunar. He was accompanied by Sujan Sing, his brother, and Munnihar Sing a relation and son by adoption of Rajah Bulwant Sing. He has also had the precaution to take with him Ranny Goolaub Kooer, the widow of Rajah Bulwant Sing his father, her son-in-law Doorgbijey Sing, and his two sons, her grandsons. In them he possesses every member of his family who can have any plea to dispute with him the right of inheritance from his father Rajah Bulwant Sing, if that were ever a question, his right to the Zemeedary being derived exclusively from Sunnuds which his father never possessed, but which were first granted to Cheit Sing by the late Vizeer Shujah-ud-Dowlah through the influence of our government in 1773, and since repeated by similar grants from our government, when the sovereignty was ceded to the Company by the present Nabob Assaf-ud-Dowlah.

“ I have made choice of Bauboo Owfan Sing who held the office of Dewan during several years of the life of Rajah Bulwant Sing, and for a considerable period since the accession of the present Rajah, to administer the revenues and government of this country in the quality of Naib, until it can be determined whom the Zemeedary may legally belong, and who may be in a capacity to receive it.

“ To this effect I have caused a proclamation to be made through the city of Banaris, and have notified it by circular Perwannahs to all the Zemeedars and Aumils of the Zemeedary.

“ To enforce the execution of these acts, to maintain tranquillity and order in the country, and protect the inhabitants, I have ordered one battalion of Sepoys from Chunar-gur, the remainder of Major Popham's detachment from Mirzapoore, and one regiment of Sepoys from Dinapoor, to march immediately to Banaris.

“ The

" The detail of these proceedings shall be transmitted to you in a subsequent letter. I do not expect they will detain me here much beyond the time I had prescribed to myself, which was about seven or eight days.

" I have the honor to be with the greatest esteem,

" Sir,

" Your most obedient humble servant

(signed) " WARREN HASTINGS."

" P. S. The delay occasioned in copying this letter from its great length has afforded me an opportunity of contradicting the latter part of it, and I have now the satisfaction to add, that Ranny Goolaub Kooer, together with her son-in-law, Doorgbijey Sing, and his two sons, are safe at Banaris. I have this morning received a visit from Doorgbijey Sing, and his eldest son, Mechipnarain."

I HAVE read over the preceding letter with great attention, but can find nothing in it, with the advantage of recent and better means of information, to correct; nor do I know that it requires a comment. That which I am now about to make may appear trivial; but I make it as it impels me by its present impression. The Rajah in his reply to the charges which I had preferred against him insists much on the many letters which he wrote to me praying to be dispensed from his obedience to the orders of government, and my neglect to answer them; and this charge against me he repeats in a manner not the most respectful. I do not know but it may be true. He had received positive orders, and those had been repeated. It was his duty to obey them, not to waste my time with letters of excuse, so civil with my answers for evasions, or with my silence for delays. IL Vakeel was in daily attendance on me, and knew my mind sufficiently upon these subjects; and what he knew I am sure he wrote to his master. As to his plea of inability to pay the residue of the subsidy *without preparation*, that is, without contriving the means to raise the money, after having sacredly promised the full and instant discharge of it, it was as insolent as we now know too surely that it was most egregiously false.

It

It was truly reported that Cheit Sing after his escape from Shewallah Ghaut immediately fled to Lutteespoor, taking his family, and his whole force, with him, except the ordinary guard which had been early appropriated in the time of his father Bulwant Sing, under the command of Gudgerauge Sing, who had the title of Kelladar, to the charge of Ramnagur. This was a vast pile of irregular but massy buildings constructed of stone on the river-side, and within the bed of the river. To its original strength Cheit Sing had added two or three small bastions of stone and earth: A large town had grown round it, which rendered the approach to it suspicious; and the intricacy of the apartments and passages of the palace was such, that a cautious officer would hesitate under almost any encouragement to enter it. I had early information that it was in effect evacuated, and I believed it; but not being certain, I did not chuse to hazard a repulse, nor had I a force equal to any operation of doubtful success, much less of enterprize. My whole strength had consisted originally of six companies of Major Popham's regiment, about sixty Sepoys which I had taken from the garrison of Buxar for the protection of my boats, and a few men who had been newly recruited for the Resident's guard, who had yet neither arms nor discipline. Of Major Popham's regiment 82 men had fallen in the massacre of Shewallah Ghaut, and 92 were wounded. The whole number of killed and wounded of every corps and division was 205.

Every circumstance of an event and time so critical to the present existence, and to the permanency of the British interests in India, will merit notice in a relation of this kind. If Cheit Sing's people, after they had effected his rescue had proceeded to my quarters at Mahadew Dass's garden, instead of crowding after him in a tumultuous manner, as they did, in his passage over the river, it is most probable that my blood, and that of about thirty English gentlemen of my party, would have been added to the recent carnage; for they were above 2000 in number, furious and daring from the easy success of their last attempt, nor could I assemble more than 50 regular and armed Sepoys for my whole defence. Let it not be thought that I attribute too much consequence to my own person when I suppose

the

the fate of the British Empire in India connected with it. Mean as its substance may be, its accidental properties were equivalent to those which, like the magical characters of a Talisman in the Arabian mythology, formed the essence of the state itself; representation, title, and the estimate of public opinion. Such a stroke as that which I have supposed would have been universally considered as decisive of the national fate; every state around it would have started into arms against it; and every subject of its own dominion would according to their several abilities have become its enemy. What really passed approaching to such an effect from the sole apprehension of such a cause more than warrants the conclusion of what would have followed the cause itself, had it existed.

The effects of the first consternation having subsided, a number of men, reputed 2000, returned to Ramnagur on the 18th under the command of Ramjeeawun, a confidential and domestic Chief of the family.

The remainder of Major Popham's detachment, consisting of four companies of Sepoys, one company of Artillery, and the company of French Rangers, lay at Mirzapoore.

These were ordered to march immediately to Ramnagur. Lieutenant-Colonel Blair was ordered to detach a battalion of Sepoys from the garrison of Chunar on the time destination. It was intended that as soon as these corps had joined, and were properly equipped for service, Major Popham should take the command, and proceed against the forces quartered in Ramnagur. I wrote an order express to Captain Blair who commanded the battalion from Chunar, commanding him to halt at a secure distance from Ramnagur, and wait for further orders; and Major Popham, whom I had afterwards vested with the command in form, wrote a similar order to Captain Mayaffre, the officer commanding the residue of his detachment, with an additional caution to avoid hostilities and attend to the safety of the whole party, of which being the senior officer he would have the command till Major Popham assumed it. To ensure the success of his operations on that side he had chosen a convenient and open plain on the shore opposite to Ramnagur for a battery of two mortars which were expected from Chunar; nor

can there be a doubt that a place so peculiarly ill formed for such a mode of attack, and in no state of defence against a wary assailant, would have proved an easy conquest. Unhappily the ill-timed ambition of a rash individual defeated this plan, and had nearly caused the destruction of the whole party. Captain Mayaffre unwilling, as it appears, for no other possible motive can be ascribed to so precipitate and irregular a conduct, to lose the opportunity which his present and casual command afforded him of acquiring a military reputation, without plan, without inquiry, against the advice of his officers, and against order, ordered the detachment to march into the narrow lanes of the town, where they were opposed by the fire of an enemy surrounding them unseen; and the party which entered was in an instant annihilated rather than defeated. Twenty-three men of the corps of Rangers, with their commander Captain Doxat who led the attack, were killed, and ten wounded. The 1st battalion of the 6th regiment of Sepoys commanded by Captain Blair which followed lost 57 killed and 41 wounded. The whole loss sustained in all the corps was 107 killed, and 72 wounded. Captain Mayaffre was killed. The detachment instantly retreated. The retreat appears to have been conducted by Captain Blair, and in a manner that did him much credit. The enemy pursued with little effect, their numbers gradually lessening till the detachment arrived within four miles of Chunar, which it regained the same evening. 18, 559

This unfortunate affair happened on the morning of the 20th of August.

I considered myself now as plunged in a decided war, and made every provision both for its speedy termination, and for its confinement to the scene in which it had opened.

Orders were written and dispatched in multiplied copies to the different military stations for assistance; to the Resident of the Vizeer's Court for a supply of treasure, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair for an instant reinforcement. The detail of these orders will be found in the Appendix. Very few reached their destination, the communication with every quarter being intercepted, and all the country in arms against us, and our emissaries, unused to this dangerous service, either

made

made prisoners, or not daring to execute it, and secreting their dispatches. Two of my letters reached Colonel Blair, who ordered Captain M'Dougal with the 2nd battalion of the 6th regiment to march on the next day, which was the 21st, to Banaris. I now passed an interval like that of a dead calm preceding a violent storm, and fraught with all the symptoms of its certain approach. Successive notices were brought to me by various channels of preparations making at Ramnagar for an assault on my quarters, which stood in the midst of the suburbs of Banaris, and consisted of many detached buildings within one large enclosure, surrounded by houses and trees, which intercepted every other prospect. The whole force which I had left amounted to about 450 men. The reports of an intended assault, which was fixed for that night, grew stronger as the day advanced; the boats on the other side of the river were seen to be in motion; and besides the moral certainty of the real existence of such a design, the obvious advantages which it presented to the enemy who had nothing left to fear, and nothing else to do, precluded all hesitation but on the choice of expedients for defeating it. There were but two, which were, to wait the danger and try the chance of repelling it, or to retreat to a place of greater security or of equal advantage for the encounter. The confined state of the place, of which any description will be insufficient to convey an adequate idea, rendered the first plan impracticable. We had not a force sufficient to guard all the defences of that place, nor a store for the provisions of a day, even for that small number. The only arguments for it were the disgrace of a flight, and the consideration of our wounded Sepoys whom it might leave at the discretion of a merciless enemy. The former consideration yielded to the superior weight of necessity: The latter to the impossibility of protecting the wounded men in either case, as they were quartered at the distance of near a mile from Mahadew Dass's garden; nor would it have been possible in their condition, and in the multiplicity of pressing exigencies, which the resolution to remain would have created, to remove them. Yet these considerations held me suspended during the whole course of the day. In the evening it became necessary to come to a final determination, as the delay of a few hours might

now

now preclude every option. I consulted Major Popham. He declared the defence of that place impossible and advised a retreat to Chunar. There were other Field-officers with me. I asked for their opinions separately. They clearly and unhesitatingly agreed in the same advice. My opinion had been determined from the instant that I received the certain information of Captain Mayaffre's defeat. I had not yet received the news of Captain M' Dougal's march, nor any answer to the letters which I had written to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair for a reinforcement; nor could I know whether these had reached him. I yielded to the reluctance of a few minutes. My resolution was taken, and declared, and orders given to form our little corps, that we might have time to gain the open country before the enemy having notice of the design could cross and attack us at the disadvantage of the streets, lanes and broken ground which we had to pass before we could reach it. These orders were issued between seven and eight o'clock, and by eight the line was in motion, having been much retarded and impeded by an incredible tumult of servants, Palankeens and baggage of every denomination, which for a time threatened a total obstruction to our march. Fortunately this enormous mass took the wrong road, which left the right with a free and undisturbed passage for the Sepoys. On the way we passed Captain M' Dougal's battalion about nine o'clock. We sent him timely notice of our movement: He turned and joined us. Early the next morning we arrived at Chunar.

It is proper to mention that as soon as I had formed my resolution to leave Bantoris, I sent my Moonshy to the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan to inform him of it, and to recommend the wounded Sepoys to his care, believing that the Rajah from a consideration of policy would not chuse to molest them, especially as he could have no motive or object to it but revenge, if he would shew a determined resolution to protect them. The same request I made to him in writing after my arrival at Chunar. I owe him the justice to attest that he faithfully and liberally complied with my request. He visited them himself, and furnished them with provisions and with money, and appointed native surgeons to attend them, and as they were able to bear it he caused them all to be removed to his own quarters.

Many

Many reports and suspicions have prevailed of his being concerned in some of the designs which were formed against us. I can neither credit nor refute them. The evil imputed to him is at best doubtful : The good which he did is certain, and he is entitled to the entire merit of it.

I avail myself of this repose in my narrative to relate another instance of private merit in Beneram Pundit the Vakeel or minister of the Rajah of Berar, and his brother Biffumber Pundit. These persons had come to pay their customary attendance at my quarters about the time that the line was already on the march. They immediately joined it. Some time after I saw, and spoke to them, expressing some concern to find them in that situation. They were on foot without a single servant or attendant. I suffered them to accompany me till we came to the plain and halted. I then thanked them for the proof which they had shewn of their attachment, with which I was satisfied, and desired them to return, as they had a large family in Banaris which would be exposed by their continuance with me to the resentment of Cheit Sing, and perhaps to the worst effects of it ; nor could by their presence afford me any service which could repay what I myself should feel of compunction for suffering them to be exposed to such hazards. They refused me in a peremptory manner, without compliment, or the ostentation of performing ministerious service ; and persisted, although I as peremptorily insisted on their return. I then desired that the elder brother who was corpulent, and of a constitution less equal to fatigue, would return, and the younger only remain ; but could not prevail. A few days after my arrival at Chunar I casually mentioned to them my distress for provisions, which was occasioned principally by the want of money ; for such was our total loss of credit that we could not raise a sufficiency even for the ordinary wants of our small detachment ; and it was with great difficulty, and a degree of violence that Lieutenant-Colonel Blair extorted from the Shroffs of Chunar, who had lived and grown opulent under the protection of the garrison, the sum of 2,500 Rupees, which was distributed among all the Sepoys, and afforded a satisfactory relief. Beneram Pundit immediately, and with an eagerness which belonged to his character, told me that he had a Lack of Ru-

pees in ready-money lying in his house at Banaris, which I might take, if I could find any means to receive and convey it to Chunar ; and the younger brother advised, as the simplest expedient, to send a battalion of Sepoys for that purpose, which could easily go and return without interruption, as there were no troops stationed near the town on that side of the river, offering to accompany it himself, and to bring away the money. I rejected this proposal for an obvious reason, and preferred the trial of the means which the Shroffs are supposed to practise for the conveyance of money on such occasions. I accepted a draught on their family for the sum, payable to Contoo Bauboo, my Dewan, who had been left in Banaris, and sent it inclosed in a letter to him, with directions to concert with Gopaul Dass the means of conveying it to Chunar. This proved ineffectual. Contoo Bauboo could not be found. Gopaul Dass was seized, I forget at what exact period of time, and sent a prisoner to Lutteespoor ; and in a short time after Contoo Bauboo was also taken, and conveyed to the same place of confinement. I was obliged therefore to wait for a more favorable opportunity, which never happened while I remained at Chunar. After my return to Banaris, Beneram again repeated the offer. I accepted it, and received the whole amount on the instant, giving him a note in the Company's name and in the usual form for the sum.

Examples of fidelity and national attachment merit the first reward of being recorded. In me it is a duty both of public and private obligation to relate what I have related. Their merit is national ; for under whatever impressions their assistance was offered, its object was the national service ; nor can my person in such an instance be separated from my public character.

On the 20th or 21st, I forget which, I received a letter from Rajah Cheit Sing, filled with expressions of slight concern for what had passed, and professions, though indefinite and unapplied, of fidelity. I did not think it becoming to make a reply to it, and I think I ordered the bearer of the letter to be told that it required none.

On the morning of the 21st a person came to Mr.R. Johnson, who was one of my party, and desired his interposition with me to receive a letter and message from

the

the Rajah in the evening with proposals for an accomodation. The like application was made by Myrza Abdullah Beg, the Rajah's Vakeel, to my Dewan Contoo Bauboo ; and with my permission Contoo Bauboo returned to his own house in the evening to meet the Vakeel by appointment for that purpose ; by which means he missed the opportunity of going off with me, the intelligence of my intention reaching him too late for him to join me, or his infirm state of body not admitting of his taking so hasty a resolution. The substance of the message, as it has been since delivered to me by Abdullah Beg in writing, was to exculpate himself from any concern in what had passed, which he charged to the insolent behavior of a servant of the Resident who was present, and the resentment of his own people ; and to profess his obedience and submission to my will in whatever way I should dictate.

I regarded this as an artifice to gain time, since the message, whatever were the substance of it, might as easily have been delivered in the morning as in the evening, and the messenger might have obtained an easy access to me without the intrigue and mystery of secret and indirect applications.

I have been since confirmed in this opinion by the two following anecdotes, and their exact coincidence with the design to which I attribute that just recited.

On the morning of the 21st, while preparations were making to cross Captain M'Dougal's battalion, three men, two strangers, and all volunteers, went successively to Colonel Blair with intelligence that a design was formed to escalade the fort of Chunar with a numerous force on that night, and an earnest caution that he should not diminish the strength of his garrison.

The intelligence and advice delivered by each were expressed nearly in the same words. When M'Dougal's battalion was on the road, three men, strangers and volunteers like the former, came to him successively with intelligence that a large body of armed men lay wait to intercept him at a village called Beetebur, and warned him not to proceed. He proceeded, but did not meet a man. Lieutenant-Colonel Blair caused a more than ordinary watch to be kept on that night in the fort, but not a man appeared to attack it. Not one of these emissaries has ever been seen since.

As

As it had been my original intention to make but a short stay at Banaris, the Nabob Vizeer in the expectation of my visit had already left his capital, and advanced to a short distance to meet me. I considered that his presence would prove of much service by its influence on our credit; and his troops, rabble as they were, might serve to keep the country in awe, and to divide the attention of the enemy. But these advantages would invert the relation of our alliance, and give him a superiority in our meeting which would defeat the purposes of it: Besides that I did not think it consistent with the dignity of our government to employ a foreign aid for the suppression of a rebellion of its own subjects. I therefore wrote a letter to the Nabob requesting him to return to Lucknow, and remain there until I should have leisure from the actual disturbances to prosecute my original journey. The Nabob refused to comply with this injunction, and on the first intimation of my difficulties resolved to join me; and he executed this purpose with such apparent earnestness, that he made his first stages with no other attendance than about 100 horse, and about four companies of his body-guard, with his usual domestic attendants. As soon as I was informed of this, to remove any unfavorable impression of my former letter under the construction of distrust, I wrote another to the Nabob expressing the warmest sense of such a testimony of his attention, apologizing for what I had before written from an unwillingness to involve him in a ~~scare~~ of trouble, and expressing my desire to see him at Chunar according to his own wishes.

In the mean time I had received several intimations imputing evil designs to the Nabob, and warning me to guard myself against them; and especially to be careful that I did not expose myself to the effects of concealed treachery by visiting him without a strong guard. Many circumstances favored this suspicion: No sooner had the rebellion of this Zemmedary manifested itself, than its chief instantly flew to Fyzabad and the extensive territory lying on the north of the river Dewa, and known by the names of Gooruckpoor and Bareech. In the city of Fyzabad Nawaub Allea and Jenauby Allea, the mother and grand-mother of the Nabob, openly espoused the party of Cheit Sing, encouraging and inviting people

people to enlist for his service ; and their servants took up arms against the English. Two battalions of regular Sepoys in the Vizeer's service under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, who had been entrusted with the charge of that district, were attacked and surrounded in various places ; many of them cut to pieces, and Colonel Hannay himself encompassed by multitudes narrowly escaped the same fate. The Nabob Vizeer was charged with being privy to the intrigues which had produced and fomented these disturbances, and the little account that he seemed to make of them served to countenance the suspicion. I can truly say for myself, that I never afforded it the slightest degree of credit, neither his character, the tenor of his past conduct, the expectations which I knew he entertained of assistance and relief from myself, nor his inability to support himself without the protection of our government, allowing me for a moment to entertain a thought so injurious to his fidelity, and so contrary to probability. Yet I was not perfectly free from apprehensions similar to such a suggestion. The Nabob was surrounded by men base in their characters, and improvident in their understandings, his favourites, and the companions of his looser hours. These had every cause to dread the effect of my influence on theirs ; and both these, and the relations of the family, whose views of consequence and power were intercepted by our participation in the administration of his affairs, entertained a mortal hatred to our nation, and openly avowed it. These all joined in prescribing the most pernicious and fatal counsels to the Nabob, representing this as the time to deliver himself from what they described as the yoke of servitude. Although he firmly rejected all their persuasions, and I was assured of it, yet he himself was at their mercy ; and it was in their power to use both his authority and his person for the perpetuation of their own designs ; nor could I use any precaution to avoid them, which would not appear to proceed from a distrust of the Nabob himself. I never communicated my apprehensions, nor acted from them ; and had the satisfaction of receiving the Nabob, of maintaining an intercourse with him with every mark of the most secure and mutual confidence, and of parting with him with every demonstration of mutual satisfaction.

I had before written to Colonel Morgan for assistance. I now repeated the order ; and as the issue of a war begun with such disadvantages on our side, and with the total loss of the country, was doubtful, I added an order to follow with his whole force, with another to Colonel Sir John Cumming, who commanded at Futtehgur, to supply his place at Khaunpoor. I considered that if we were successful with a less exertion, it would be easy to countermand these orders before the troops could have advanced far in the execution of them ; but if we failed of success, and such orders were not sent, it might be too late to issue them with any hope of effect from them, or even of their being received, since the communication which was now very difficult and uncertain, might then be absolutely precluded. None of my letters reached Colonel Morgan till he had taken his resolution. Reports were conveyed to him of my situation, and past misadventures. The sudden failure of intelligence convinced him of the truth of what he heard ; and justly concluding that orders had been sent which had been stopped in their way to him, he at once resolved to execute their supposed and obvious purport, and detached a force superior to that which I had required, to my assistance. It consisted of two regiments of Sepoys, thirty European Artillery-men, and two companies of the European regiment, with four six-pounders, one howitz, tumbrils, ammunition, draft and carriage cattle. For the greater expedition he ordered this detachment to proceed by water. The zeal of the officers so well seconded that of their commander, that although it appears that the resolution was taken on the 29th, the whole were embarked, and in movement on the 31st of the month. Major Crabb commanded the detachment.

A long interval of time, which acquired its full measure from the magnitude of the events which were expected to grow out of it, and their uncertain production, passed in total ignorance of the success of the various orders which had been dispatched, and of the succors which might be preparing for us. One half of the province of Owd was in a state of as complete rebellion as that of Benares. Futch Shah had invaded Sirkar Saurun in our own province, ~~Bal~~, supported by supplies of money, and encouraged with promises of more, from Cheit Singh ; many

of the Zemeedars of Bahar had discovered symptoms of disaffection ; and reports were made to me of levies of men openly entertained for the enemy from our own subjects in that province ; even the wretched subjects of Napaul dared to seize by force some villages to which they had a claim, and had sometime before supplicated the attention of our government to it. In my impatience for advices I dreaded that every packet would bring a fresh accumulation to our distresses, and the news of commotions in every quarter. At this period a letter found its way to me from Colonel Muir, who commanded the army employed against Mahdajee Sindia, informing me of overtures made by that Chief for a separate peace. This had been one of the objects of my journey to this quarter ; but eagerly as I had sought such an event, I was proportionably mortified to learn with what facility it might have been accomplished, and how unseasonably our domestic misfortunes had happened to defeat so fair a prospect of it. I had no money, nor credit equal to the supply of 3000 Rupees ; and by an unfortunate train of official perplexities, which had happened some time preceding this, both Major Popham's regiment, the Rangers, and all the corps of the garrison of Chunar, were four months in arrears. This was our situation.

What force could be spared from the garrison of Chunar, added to Major Popham's regiment, was formed into a detachment under his command, and encamped on a plain about a mile to the eastward of Chunar. The greatest strength of the enemy was collected at Pateeta, about seven miles from Chunar in the same direction.

On the 27th of August Lieutenant Polhill arrived with six companies of Sepoys belonging to the Nabob Vazeer's body-guard stationed at Illahabad. He was ordered to encamp on the opposite bank of the river for the purpose of keeping our communication open with that shore. On the 29th he attacked and defeated a considerable body of troops under the command of a principal chief, named Shchaub Khan, who was stationed at a small fort and town called Seeker, within sight of Chunar. The advantages gained by this success were the removal of that part of the enemy, and the acquisition of a considerable booty in grain, which had been the object of the enterprise.

On

On the 3d of September Major Popham detached Captain Blair with his battalion and two companies of his own grenadiers to surprize the camp at Pateeta. They marched at three in the morning, and arrived at the ground by day-light; but found it abandoned, and the enemy waiting for them in complete order at about a mile beyond it. A bloody action ensued; in which the enemy, as might be expected from men flushed with recent successes, fought with a desperate intrepidity. Our Sepoys began to break into disorder, when by a well-timed and successful attack of the enemy's guns by two companies of grenadiers headed by Lieutenants Fallon and Birrell, the fortune of the day turned in our favor, and the field was left to our possession, with four guns and four tumbrils. One of the guns, its carriage being broken, was spiked and left. The other three, with one of the tumbrils loaded with as much ammunition as it could carry, were brought away. The other three tumbrils, with 200 Maunds of loose powder, were blown up. About 1500 round shot of different weights, and mostly hammered, were found and left in a village adjacent.

Our loss in this action was very great. We had 48 men killed, and 85 wounded. That of the enemy was unknown, but must have been considerable. Their guns were well served, and it was from their execution that we principally suffered. It was remarkable that they had all the apparatus of our artillery, such as port-fires, tubes, chain and quilted grape shot &c. equal, or nearly equal, to the production of an European laboratory. Samples of each kind will be sent to the board. Their artillery did not answer to the quality of the stores. One gun was of modern cast, and with its carriage, which was not bad, said to have been made at Ramnagur. The others were of a very old cast and construction, and their carriages bad and much worn. This was the general character of all the ~~ordnance~~ taken in the course of the war.

Dearly as this victory was purchased, with the expenditure of one fourth of the party, it was yet a victory, ascertained and acknowledged; and had its due effect of impressing the enemy with discouragement, and our own men with confidence; and it was an earnest of our future success in the public opinion, which at all times

of high importance to our political influence, was especially so at this, in which the minds of all men were suspended for the decision of the part which they were to take, either in the immediate contest, or in their own conduct as dependant on it.

I must not omit in this place an instance of vengeance which marks the sanguinary character of Cheit Sing, and too strongly proves, that if the other excesses committed by his people were not authorized by his express order, they were perpetrated under the influence of his example, and the knowledge of his inclination.

Fourteen men of the corps of Rangers had been left sick at Mirzapoore when the remainder of Major Popham's detachment marched under the command of Captain Mayaffre to Ramnagur. They were made prisoners, and sent to Lutteefpoore. They arrived there on the 3d of September, about the same time that news was received of Captain Blair's action at Pateeta, which happened on that morning. What provocation they gave, or whether any, is not known. It is surmised, but I know not the authority, that one of these unhappy men expressed a joy on hearing that our arms had been successful. They were all butchered on the spot, and almost in the immediate presence of the Rajah; except one man who made a shift to crawl with a mangled body to the neighbouring woods, where he subsisted for a few days; returned to the fort, received mercy, and is still living, and in our camp. (a)

On the 10th of September at about 7 in the morning Major Crabb's detachment appeared on the opposite shore. It consisted of the corps already related. It had proceeded as far as Illahabad by water, but much retarded in its course by strong and adverse winds; on which account, the course of the river also winding very much between Illahabad and Chunar, Major Crabb had prudently disembarked the men and stores, and marched them by the high road, remanding the boats to Khaunpoore, whither indeed their return would have been impracticable, had they passed the boundary of this Zemeedary.

Major

(a) The particulars of this massacre have been since verified with some unessential variations from my relation of it, in an affidavit of the survivor, which will be annexed.

Major Roberts with his regiment, and a Lack of Rupees in silver, arrived on the 13th of September from Lucknow, to which place, as I have before related, he had been ordered to repair for the guard of my person in my intended visit to that capital. A further supply of 50,000 Rupees was a few days after received from the Nabob's Aumil of Illahabad.

The money was immediately distributed among all the troops in equal proportions, and by satisfying their wants facilitated Major Popham's preparatives for the commencement of active operations.

I have a pleasure in testifying that, distressed as the Sepoys had been for the want of money, they had never manifested the least symptom of discontent. I had frequently visited the camp, and passed the lines each time in review. Once, and only once, I heard one or two voices of complaint, but neither clamorous nor disrespectful.

On the 11th, the Nabob Vizeer arrived at his encampment, which had been formed on the opposite shore. I chose to make him the first visit, which was performed on the same morning, and was returned by him on the next.

Hyder Beg, the Nabob's second minister, arrived at the same time. He had been deputed early to meet me at Banaris, and had arrived there about two days after my departure from it. Instead of following me to Chunar, he had suffered himself to be detained by Lalla Bucherauge, the Shirroff, who had promised to accompany him with a supply of money. In the mean time a sudden and great swell of the river rendered the Burna Nulla, behind which he was encamped, impassable. The Rajah's people at the same time carried away all the boats; and after a long and fruitless negotiation with them for an unmolested passage, which he did not think it prudent to attempt at the hazard of an opposition, he at length did attempt it, and met none. His indecision on this occasion furnished ground for various suspicions; but I know, and had assurances from a person in my suite who had taken refuge with him, and acquired his confidence, and on whose authority I could implicitly rely, that they were wholly devoid of foundation. I had a pleasing and incontrovertible evidence of his fidelity soon after the conclusi-

on of our troubles, in a letter which Captain Blair picked up at Lutteespoor, and which I shall add to the appendix; not merely as a justification of the minister, but as a relief to the dry and unentertaining materials with which it is associated, if it shall convey the same opinion of the good sense of the writer to other minds as it has done to mine.

On the 15th Lieutenant Polhill crossed and joined Major Popham's camp. The whole detachment now consisted of the following strength. Viz.

¹ company of European Grenadiers commanded by Captain Grant.

1	do.	do	Light-Infantry	do.	Captain Harrison.
1	do.	French Rangers		do.	Lieutenant Wade.
30	European Artillery-men			do.	Captain Hill.
1	Regiment of Sepoys, the 7th,			do.	Major Crabb.
1	do.	do.	the 19th,	do.	Major Balfour.
1	do.	do.	the 30th,	do.	Major Roberts.
1	do.	do.	the 35th,	do.	Major Popham.
1	Battalion, the 1st of 6th Regiment			do.	Captain Blair.
6	Companies of the Nabob's Body-guard			do.	Lieutenant Polhill.

The following is a catalogue of Cheit Sing's whole force which has been since delivered to me by one of his principal officers ; and as it made a part of a sworn affidavit, I admit and credit it as genuine. It is certainly not exaggerated.

“ L I S T of the established Forces in the service of CHIT SING, Cavalry,
“ Sepoys, Matchlock-men, &c.

Brought over - - -	6,990
With Munnear Sing, Cavalry and Infantry - - -	<u>700</u>
Total established Troops - - -	7690

TROOPS entertained after the arrival of Cheit Sing at Lutteespoor.

First, entertained at Lutteespoor Matchlock and Sword-men	2000
Second, Nujeeb Sword-men from Lucknow - - -	<u>1000</u>
TOTAL - - -	3000

TROOPS assembled from different places.

Horse and Foot with Juggur Dew Sing - - -	500
Matchlockmen arrived with Bukht Sing by order from the Rajah	1200
With Gomaun Sing, sent for by the Rajah, Matchlock-men	500
From the Fougedar of Biddevcc arrived, Matchlock-men -	1000
Rajepoots of the tribe of Rughunsec from Kurraukut -	3000
Arrived with Dillun Sing Fougedar of Mukurun Badshapoore, { Matchlock-men - - - - -}	1500
Cavalry & Infantry arrived with Rezza Cooli Khan from Mirzapoor - - - - -	{ 300
Rajepoots collected from Agoree and Purwah by Dia Lutchoo	500
Of the tribe or cast of Khuminaur collected by Soojaun Sing	1000
Sword and Matchlock-men with Ramjeeawun - - -	<u>2000</u>
	11,500
T O T A L Troops in the Service of Cheit Sing - -	<u>22,190</u>

" To which are to be added husband-men and adventurers who took up arms voluntarily, making the foregoing number amount to near forty thousand."

THESE forces were divided between Lutteespoor, Patceta, and Ramnagar. The best reputed of them were at Patceta, and the great mass composing the last corps, with a part of the others, at Lutteespoor with the Rajah, who had fixed his residence at that place since his flight from Shewallah Ghaut.

Before I proceed it may not be improper to state the other resources on which

hc,

he not very unreasonably depended for lengthening the war, if not for success in the course of it.

First, his fortresses, of which there are many, and some of considerable extent and strength, erected in various parts of the Zemeedary. Of these the two principal are Bidjeygur and Lutteespoor. Ramnagur scarcely deserves to be named with them, and Pateeta has been rendered considerable only by its having been a capital scene of his opposition, and of our victories.

Bidjeygur is a fort erected on the solid rock of a hill rising to the height of 745 perpendicular feet from the level ground. It lies about fifty miles in a south-east direction from Chunar. It was the depository of all his and his father's treasures.

Lutteespoor is a large fort built with stone, and surrounded by hills, and either from neglect or design obstructed from distant view by trees and thick shrubs surrounding it. It lies about 14 miles eastward from Chunar.

Pateeta is a very large town surrounded by a rampart of earth extending to a great distance beyond it to the hills adjoining. The fort itself is a small square house of stone, itself fortified with four round towers, and enclosed with a high rampart, and a ditch, which is in most parts broad and deep. Its greatest advantage against an enemy to whom delay was defeat, was that it was invisible to its assailants.

Ramnagur has been described already. The other forts, whatever their consequence under a different train of successes might have been, are of none to the events of this narrative.

His next great resource was his wealth, on which he looked, and thought himself invincible; an expression which I borrow from one of the meanest of his dependants. It is credibly affirmed that he inherited from his father, Bulwant Sing, a complete Crore of Rupees, to which it is believed that he made considerable additions.

The distresses of our government, and the power and number of its enemies, may also be reckoned, though negative, yet amongst his resources. The rest were
dclusory,

adulstoy, which the false and violent counsels of his brother, Soojaun Sing, and his Buxey, Suddanund, imposed on his inexperience, and the pliancy and aptitude of his disposition.

It would break the attention, and perplex the thread of the narrative, to relate every distinct event in its exact order of time: I have therefore in the minister points endeavoured rather to arrange them according to their relation to the greater, or to find a place for them in the vacant intervals and pauses of it. It may be proper in this place to mention, that during the time of inaction which succeeded to my arrival at Chunar, I received several letters from Chcic Sing, besides letters from Mr. Barnet, and one from Contoo Bauboo, who were both his prisoners at Lutteespoor, which were written by his order. These were all alike in substance, containing acknowledgments and professions of submission to my authority; assertions of his own innocence, charging the massacre at Shewallah to the Chubdar whose insults provoked the resentment of his servants whom he could not restrain, and claiming a merit from his having in the three past actions been the suffering party, though successful, and in none the aggressor; adding general offers of accommodation, and in the letters written by his order a pompous display of his inexhaustible wealth, the multitude and bravery of his forces, and the devoted affection and fidelity of all his subjects. I refused to answer them, letting him know that they were written with too much presumption, in the style of equality, and with inapplicable professions, which were no better than none. Some of these letters will appear in the appendix: The rest were lost.

It had been intended to begin our operations with the attack of Ramnagur; partly because it had been the scene of our first disgrace, and principally because the repossession of the capital, which would follow the capture of Ramnagur, would, it was thought, redeem our credit with the public, and be deemed equivalent, in the distant reports of it, to the complete recovery of our authority over the country; as the existence of a fugitive chief in the wilds and mountains would be little regarded, when he was expelled from the capital of his government and the seat of his collections. For this purpose battering cannon and mortars were ordered

ordered to Major Popham's Camp, and every other preparative made for a siege. This caused the delay of some days. In the mean time a man, named Bundoo Khari, a native and inhabitant of the town of Chunar, gave information, that as the Rajah's force was principally collected at Lutteespoor and Pateeta, and was daily accumulating, it would become exceedingly difficult to dislodge him, if he was allowed to gain too great strength there by a process of detailed and consecutive operations; that the approaches both to Pateeta and Lutteespoor were strongly guarded, and especially those of Lutteespoor, which he described as unassailable, but with a great and certain loss, on this side, the only road to it lying through Pateeta; and even if carried, untenable from the strength of the pass behind it, of which the enemy would keep possession in defiance of all our efforts, and against any superiority of numbers. This pass takes its name from the adjacent village of Suckroot. He advised a divided plan of attack, to be executed at the same point of time; one on the fort of Pateeta, the other on the pass of Suckroot; of which, our forces coming on it by surprize, it being unguarded and easier of access from above, might easily obtain possession, and by that means gain the same advantage over the garrison of Lutteespoor, as that would have over us if we first took possession of the fort; with the command of every road of communication, if, which he did not doubt, we succeeded against Pateeta. He offered to conduct the party which should be destined on the service against the pass of Suckroot, by a road unsrequted, and unknown, which he described with a minute, and as it has since appeared, correct detail. The confidence with which he spoke, and the consistency of his assertions and reasonings upon them, acquired a great additional strength from his former recent conduct. He had accompanied Captain Blair in both actions of Ramnagur and Pateeta, and had been very serviceable to that officer by his knowledge of the ground, and by his advice in the application of it. His service on both occasions had been gratuitous, nor did he profess any motive for that which he now offered; but the interest and safety of a large family, which depended on our success.

Major Popham at once saw the propriety of his advice, and adopted it. The evening

evening of the 15th was appointed for the first execution of the plan. In the mean time it was concealed with the most profound secrecy. As a security for the fidelity and steadiness of Bundoo Khan he had a promise of a Jaghee in perpetuity for himself and his family, if the enterprize succeeded. This engagement has been since amply performed. Major Popham formed his army into two divisions, one destined for the more distant enterprize, and commanded by Major Crabb. It consisted of the 7th regiment Major Crabb's, the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment, Lieutenant Polhill's 6 companies of the Nabob's body-guard, four six-pounders and a 5½ inch howitz. These corps were told off, and began their march about 11 that night. Major Popham began his march with the other division at about 3 o'clock in the morning to Patceta.

On his arrival there he found the works much stronger, and the approach more hazardous, than he had expected from the description which had been given of the place. He applied for the two battering cannon, and the mortars which had been originally intended for the attack of Ramnagur, and remanded on the change of plan. They were sent, but made no impression; and he resolved on the encouragement of a five-days experience, and from the fear of a delay operating against the other part of his plan, to attempt a storm. This was ordered and executed on the morning of the 20th with an instant and complete success. Major Roberts commanded the storming party. The enemy made a slight stand at the outer entrenchment, and fled through the fort, our men following without opposition. A slight attack was made at this time on our camp, but repelled with some loss on the part of the enemy, and none on ours. We lost during the siege eleven men killed, besides ten wounded.

On the same morning Major Crabb having conducted his division through almost impracticable ways arrived at a village called Lora, which lies about two miles from the pass. Here he found a body of men with three guns posted to oppose him. They made a firm stand, but were defeated with a considerable loss. Ours was twelve men of every denomination killed, and twenty-two wounded. The enemy fled through the pass to Lutteespoor. Our detachment followed to the head

head of the pass, and there encamped for the remainder of the day.

The news of these concurrent successes being conveyed to the Rajah at the same instant of time alarmed him exceedingly for his own personal safety. His fears were excited with a more forcible impression by the surprize of the advance of so great a force from a quarter where he had not expected any. With his face turned towards Chunar, and his whole attention and that of his people directed to the movements which were made on that side, they had no suspicion of any design being formed behind them. The first intelligence which was received of Major Crabb's party described it as consisting of the followers of Owfan Sing, and only three companies of our Sepoys ; the Hircarrahs who conveyed the news possibly mistaking the advanced-guard for the whole force, and reporting it accordingly ; nor was the real strength of the party known even by that which was detached to oppose it, until the instant of the action. This circumstance was related at the time, and has been since confirmed to me by an officer named Myher, who commanded a small body of the Rajah's Sepoys and the guns in the action. No design could be more judiciously planned, or more happily executed. Even the impediments and disappointments which attended it served but to promote the coincidence of the final movements of its operation, with so well-timed an effect, that the difference of time which passed between the engagement at Lora and the conquest of Pateeta, was little more than that which would be required by the difference of the distances of each from Lutteespoor, for the news of each success to reach Lutteespoor at the same instant.

Cheit Sing instantly prepared for flight. His road to Bidjeygur, which was his last refuge, lay through the pass, which he durst not attempt. He left Lutteespoor about three or four in the afternoon ; and making a circuit over the hills gained the high road at the distance of some miles beyond the pass, and proceeded with a few followers to the neighbourhood of Bidjeygur. Some others followed and rejoined him. The rest left without orders stayed but to plunder the place, and evacuated it. The Gaung-wallahs, or Militia composed of the husbandmen, who had been summoned to attend him, all fled to their own homes. So rapid

was the report of this event in its communication, and so decisive in its effect, that the fort of Sutteesgur, which lies about seven or eight miles to the northward of Lutteefpoor, and the palace of Ramnagur, were evacuated on the same evening; and the allegiance of the whole country restored as completely in the course of a few hours from a state of universal revolt to its proper channel, as if it had never departed from it.

On the next morning, the 21st, Major Crabb marched through the pass to Lutteefpoor, and found it abandoned.

On the same day Major Moses Crawford, with the 28th regiment of Sepoys, arrived from Dinapoor, and joined the detachment.

Major Balfour was detached on the morning of the 22d to Ramnagur, of which he took quiet possession. No one remained to oppose him.

Being desirous of returning without loss of time to Banaris, and the presence of the Nabob Vizeer being more urgently required for the quiet of his country, we parted on the 25th with every expression of mutual and real satisfaction. The annexed copy of my letter to the Board dated the 29th of November contains the detail of my transactions with him (a).

On the next morning I arrived at Ramnagur, and on the 28th returned to my old quarters at Mahadew Dass's garden at Banaris.

To quiet the minds of the people proclamations were issued, offering pardon to all who should peaceably return to their obedience, excepting the persons of Cheit Sing, and his brother Soojaun Sing, whom their late rebellious conduct, and their rancour manifested to our nation in the deliberate murder of our soldiers, and even defenceless passengers, who had the misfortune to fall into their hands, had precluded from every title to lenity. Among the unhappy sufferers to whom the above exception alluded was a person of the name of Hooker, who had followed the occupation of a dealer in European wares to our camps, and had ventured to pass in his Budgerow, a little after the unhappy affair of Shewallah, near Ramnagur, where he was seized, and unarmed as he was, and pleading the innocence of his profession, murdered in cold blood. Scojaun Sing had the command at that time

(a) See Appendix Part I. No. 1.

in Ramnagar. Two soldiers also of Major Crabb's detachment having wandered from the line were taken and murdered at Gopee Gunge. For this reason that town was excepted in the proclamation, and has since been destroyed.

My first care after my return to Banaris was to determine the succession to the Zemeadry and Rauje vacated by the forfeiture of Cheit Sing. The right of the Company to the disposal of it certainly had not suffered by the past events. The territory had been wholly lost to their dominion, and wholly conquered by their arms: Yet the rest of the family who formerly possessed it had nor incurred by any act of theirs to be involved in the punishment of a man who had been equally their enemy, and whom they had regarded as the usurper of their more legal rights; nor perhaps would it have been prudent to have put the submission of the people to the test of a new species of dominion. I therefore resolved, in virtue of the full powers which I possessed from the board for that purpose, to bestow it on the next lineal heir. This was Bauboo Mehipnarain. He was the grandson of Rajah Bulwant Sing by a daughter married to Bauboo Doorgbijey Sing. The widow of Bulwant Sing, named Ranny Goolaub Kooer, was still living and in an extreme old age. By the Hindoo law she might claim the inheritance. Her daughter also, the wife of Doorgbijey Sing, might assert the like pretension. Had it become a matter of contest, I had resolved to leave it to the decision of the whole body of the Pundits of Banaris. But this reference was unnecessary. Doorgbijey Sing yielded up the pretension of his wife, and the old Ranny her own by a writing, sealed with her name, and acknowledged in the presence of a confidential person whom I deputed to her for that purpose, declaring it to be her wish and request, that the Rauje might be conferred on her grandson Mehipnarain. He was accordingly invested and proclaimed on the 30th of September. His father Bauboo Doorgbijey Sing was at the same time invested with the office of Naib, and is in effect the sole acting manager. He is about thirty-five years of age, his son nineteen.

I have thought it proper to establish a distinct and independant magistracy for the town of Banaris. The reasons for this act, the description of the office, and

of the officers subordinate to it, are detailed in the subjoined letter to the board dated the 1st of November (a). Allee Ibrahim Khan, the person chosen for this charge, was duly invested with it on the 20th of October.

On the 5th of November I concluded the settlement of the revenue which was to be paid by Rajah Mehipnarain, being Rs. 33,33,333-5-8 for the current year, and a perpetual rent of 40,00,000 Rs. for the future.

The particulars of this transaction are contained in my letter to the board dated the 21st November (b).

It has been already mentioned that soon after my flight to Chunar Colonel Muir advised me of overtures made by Mahdajee Sindia for a separate peace. I sent to Colonel Muir credentials and instructions; and on the 13th October a treaty was concluded with Mahdajee Sindia. To confirm and improve the advantages obtained by it, I deputed Mr. Anderson to Mahdajee Sindia, and at the same time sent Mr. Chapman, with Bissumber Pundit, on a similar commission to Moodajec Booslah, the Rajah of Berar. The particulars of these transactions, and of my views relating to them, are contained in the annexed copies of my instructions to Colonel Muir, and of my letter to the board adjoined, dated the 25th November (c).

The annexed letter to the board dated 22d November contains also the circumstances of some new arrangements made in the customs (d).

On the 8th October Major Naylor with the 23d regiment having been detached to the relief of Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, arrived on the northern banks of the Dewa, defeated a large force which had assembled round Colonel Hannay, and entirely dispersed them. The return of the Nabob soon after effectually restored the quiet of the country.

About the same time a regiment of Sepoys under the command of Major Lucas defeated and drove Futtah Shah from the district of Sirkar Saurun.

After having gained possession of Lutteespoor, Major Poplyam lost no time in prosecuting his march to Bidjeygur. Cheit Sing did not wait his approach, but fled,

(a) See Appendix, Part I. No. 2.

(b) See Appendix, Part I. No. 3.

(c) See Appendix, Part I. No. 4.

(d) See Appendix, Part I. No. 5.

fled, taking with him as much treasure as his elephants and camels could carry, which has been reported to me to have consisted of one Lack of Mohrs, and fifteen or sixteen of silver (a), besides jewels to an unknown amount. His wife, a woman of an amiable character, his mother Pauna, and all the other women of his family, and the survivors of the family of his father Bulwant Sing who were connected with his, were left in the fort of Bidjeygur. He took the route of Rewa, and from thence proceeded to Panna, the capital of Boondelcund, paying and plundered as he passed. He was by the last advices in that country, the Rajah professing in his letters to me a resolution to withdraw his protection from him, and secretly favoring him.

The fortresses of Bidjeygur surrendered by capitulation on the 10th of November, yielding to Major Popham the peculiar credit of having surmounted all the obstacles which nature and art had opposed to the conquest of two of the fortresses of Hindostan which had been before universally deemed impregnable.

I have now brought my narrative to its proper conclusion, at that point in which all the movements which form the subject of it, and all their objects, appear to have attained their full and complete termination. I regret the length to which it has been drawn; and fear that it will appear unreasonable to those who may consider it a point of duty to give it a thorough perusal, and who will scarce fail to reflect, that it contains in effect the history of but one month. To myself the reflection affords a different sensation, when applied to the multitude of events, and their magnitude, comprised within so short an interval of my public life. I have aimed at brevity, both in the selection of facts, and in the narration of them; having omitted every circumstance which, though engaging a portion of my attention at the time, had no connection with the general train of events, or influence on the character by which they are discriminated from the ordinary course of affairs. For the satisfaction of such as shall have more patience or leisure to look into them, I have added as an appendix copies of all the material papers which have a relation to the narrative, but which would have increased the bulk of it, and disturbed the attention, if inserted in the body of it.

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(a) Amounting to about 400,000 Pounds Sterling, exclusive of the Jewels.

I have also added attestations of all the principal facts and events, sworn before the Chief Justice, to whose advice I am obliged for having suggested it. It did not strike my mind, that matters of such notoriety here would require some more authentic verification of them at home, than the recital of the man whose reputation is so immediately concerned, as mine is, in the judgment which my superiors, and which the public at large will have a right to form upon it. I am sensible of the wisdom of the precaution, and sorry that it was not earlier intimated, that I might have had time to have collected a larger fund of evidence; although I have reason to be satisfied with the weight of that which I have obtained. Let it be also remembered that this relation itself has been written under the force of an obligation as binding as that of an oath administered and taken in all its legal forms.

Whatever judgement may be passed on my particular conduct, I am yet happy that it has proved the means of calling forth the inherent virtue of my countrymen, and displaying to all the powers and people of India both the national character, and the national constitution, by such effects as have been unrecorded in their histories, and are scarce conceivable by their habits of thinking.

The suddenness of our calamities; the distance of assistance; the privation of every present resource; the manifest interest which animated and impelled every corps and every individual to the support of the common cause; and the rapidity with which they rushed to repel the common danger; are facts of universal observation; and will contribute more effectually to the permanency of the British influence and dominion, than the most splendid victories obtained over adversaries of the highest reputation; because they shew the harmony which unites all the parts of our government, and their augmented strength under the compression of external violence; and will be remembered as a most striking example, which every man concerned in its operations will apply to his own interests and feelings, that its greatest and most successful exertions have arisen out of the most desperate emergencies, and have fallen in every such instance with the most dreadful vengeance on the heads of its aggressors.

For the sense which I have entertained of the particular conduct of the officers
who

who have distinguished themselves in the late service, I cannot express myself in stronger terms than those of the following extract of my letter to the board, dated the 29th of September, and copy of one dated the 7th of October.

E X T R A C T of a letter from the **G O V E R N O R G E N E R A L** to the **B O A R D**
dated the 29th of September 1781.

“ I have forbore any particular comments in this place, reserving them, where they will be more properly introduced, for my detailed narrative. Yet I cannot suppress without a violence to my own feelings the testimony which is due, especially from me, to the unexampled zeal and public spirit of all our officers, and the wonderful activity with which these qualities were displayed on the late occasion. I have already acknowledged the early exertions which were made by Colonel Blair during my former short and calamitous residence at Banaris. Of Major Popham I cannot say sufficient to express my sense of his services. Though my letters were every where intercepted, Colonel Morgan, with a decision and solicitude that reflect equal credit upon his character, detached Major Crabb with his party to my assistance on the first and instant rumour of my situation. Colonel Sir John Cumming, with the like alacrity obeyed the order for his march to Khaunpoor ; as did Colonel Ahmety in the immediate dispatch of Major Crawford and the troop of cavalry. The same spirit animated every officer of every corps, and infused itself into the men under their command with an effect so far exceeding the common occurrences of human affairs, that in the complete space of one month this great and valuable Province, which had been suddenly and wholly lost, was in substance wholly recovered, to the British Empire.

“ I am Sir &c. ”

C O P Y of a letter from the **G O V E R N O R G E N E R A L** to the **B O A R D**
dated the 7th of October.

“ I have had frequent occasion to express in public orders the highest approbation of the zeal, spirit, and good conduct exerted by all the officers and troops in.

" in all the late operations for reducing this rebellious Zemeedary to obedience.
 " Several of the officers have merited and received particular thanks by name ;
 " and it would give the greatest satisfaction to distinguish and reward each individual in proportion to his station and services. But as no government is possessed of the means of such diffusive recompense, it must be unavoidably confined to those whose elevated rank, or peculiar situation, affords them opportunities of laying immediate claim to the more honorary or beneficial testimonies of public gratitude. But such testimonies, whilst they are in possession of persons in superior rank, give hopes to and excite the emulation of those also who are in the inferior ; and thus by well timed and judicious rewards the prosperity of the state and the interests of its servants are united.

" It is on this principle that I request permission to solicit the consideration of the board for an honorable recompense to the two officers who have been first in rank, and most conspicuous in services, during the commotions in this district.

" Lieutenant-Colonel Blair who commanded at Chunar-gur, from the day of the fatal catastrophe in this town, manifested a generous zeal for the public interests, and for my safety above all considerations for his own. Every requisition which I made to him was instantly complied with, and he sent me a reinforcement of a battalion of Sepoys at a time when he had the strongest grounds to believe that an attack would be made on his own garrison, which it was incapable of sustaining.

" It is perhaps scarce less meritorious in Colonel Blair to have not only submitted without repining to the preference of an inferior officer to a command of such importance within the limits of his own, but to have assisted and co-operated with that officer with as much alacrity, as if the success was to have redounded to his own honor.

" This is not the first occasion on which the attention of the board has been called to the distinguished merit and services of Major Popham. They have been again most happily exerted in his present command for the safety and interests of the Company in a very perilous situation. I have been in a manner

" an

" an eye-witness of them. I wish to express and to shew my sense of them; but
" I want language for the first, and means for the latter.

" As from the knowledge which I have of the characters of Lieutenant-Colonel Blair and Major Popham, I am certain that the most honorable reward will be to them the most acceptable. I beg leave to propose that they be promoted by brevet to the ranks immediately above those which they at present respectively hold; that is, Lieutenant Colonel Blair to the rank of Colonel, and Major Popham to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

" This preferment, whilst it is an honorable distinction to these officers, cannot be deemed an injury to their seniors, as their promotion will not be thereby retarded: They may be always employed on separate service and their rank will not be affected, when they rise in the regular course of succession.

" The company owe so much to the eminent services of Major Popham, that I may think it incumbent upon me at a future period to recommend him to their further consideration.

" Whilst I bestow the just tribute of praise due to those officers who acted upon the spot, I should be guilty of an unpardonable neglect, and even injustice, if I omitted to express my sense of equal approbation of the conduct of others more remote.

" Colonel Morgan on the first intelligence which reached him of my situation, and without waiting for official information or authority, in the true spirit of an able and zealous officer, detached a very considerable portion of his brigade, and all the supplies of provisions which he could procure.

" Colonel Sir John Cuming likewise moved with the utmost diligence and alacrity, on receiving an order to occupy the station of Khaunpoor in the room of the second brigade. He marched with his whole force in fifteen hours after receiving the orders, and reached Khaunpoor in four days, himself, officers, and troops cheerfully making their utmost efforts in the common cause.

" Such have been the spirited and judicious exertions of your officers and troops in support of the Company's most valuable rights and possessions, of the dignity of

" their government, and of the honor and safety of their chief magistrate: A conduct which manifests the strongest attachment and affection on their parts, and implies an observance of justice and regard to the prosperity and happiness of those who are placed under our authority, on ours. These are circumstances which will always afford me the most pleasing reflections, notwithstanding the calamities which have produced them.

" C H U N A R " I have the honor to be &c. "

" the 1st of December 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

P O S T S C R I P T.

I have divided the appendix into two parts. The first consists of papers which contain my transactions on points which are foreign from the immediate subject of the narrative, and which having been already separately detailed in letters addressed to the board, I have preferred this method of annexing them to it, having referred to them in the proper order of their dates in the narrative. To these I have added a letter from the resident at the court of the Nobob Vizeer, comprising a distinct narrative of the rebellion in the Pergunnahs of Goorukpoor and Bareech, and in the city of Fyzabad, in the dominions of the Nabob of Owd.

The second part contains official letters, and other papers, which form a connected series of the events and proceedings recorded in the narrative.

MEMORANDUM.

IN this printed copy I have for the sake of method entitled the Series of Affidavits the THIRD part of the APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE

C A T A L O G U E
OF THE
A P P E N D I X.

P A R T I.

- No. 1. A. Letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 29th of November 1781, respecting the Governor General's Agreement with the Vizeer.
 1. B. Copy of the agreement concluded by the Governor General with the Vizeer on the 19th of September 1781.
 1. C. Minute from the Governor General explanatory of his Agreement with the Vizeer.
 1. D. Copy of the Agreement made by the Vizeer with the Governor General.
 1. E. Minute explanatory of the Agreement made by the Vizeer with the Governor General.
 1. F. Second minute from the Governor General containing his answers to possible objections to be made against the several parts of hi Agreement with the Vizeer.
 1. G. Letter of instructions from the Governor General to the Resident at the Vizeer's Court dated Chunar the 23d of September 1781.
 2. A. Letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 1st of November 1781, respecting the establishment of Police and Courts of Judicature in the town of Banaris.
 2. B. Copy of the Plan for the establishment of Police and Courts of Judicature in the town of Banaris.
 2. C. Establishment allotted for the different departments under the chief Magistrate

(60)

Magistrate of Banaris.

- . A. Letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 21st of November 1781, respecting the settlement of the Zemeedary of Banaris &c.
- 1. B. Abstract account of the annual Jumma of the Zemeedary of Rajah Chait Sing for the year 1188, including the Jagheers allowed to the farmers.
- . C. A particular account of the revenue of Banaris &c. for the year 1184.
- . D. Abstract account of the revenue of Banaris &c. for the year 1184.
- 3. E. Account particulars of the revenue of Banaris &c. for the year 1188.
- 3. F. Abstract account of the revenue of Banaris &c. for the year 1188.
- 3. G. Account of the revenues of Ghazipoor.
- 3. H. Form of the general settlement concluded by the Governor General with Rajah Mehipnarain.
- 3. I. Abstract of allowances paid for the support of distressed families, and men of piety and learning, and copy of the Governor General's resolution on this subject.
- 3. K. Paper relative to a grant of certain villages to the Fackeers of the Macbarrah of Shah Coffim Soolimany, and Shah Wassel at Chuna.
- 3. L. Translation of the Pottah granted to Rajah Mehipnarain.
- 3. M. Copy of the Cobbolecat executed by Rajah Mehipnarain.
- 3. N. Kistbundee for the current year 1189.
- 3. O. Kistbundee for the year 1190 and for ever.
- 3. P. Agreement of Rajah Mehipnarain for payment of the arrears of the year 1188 from the actual collections.
- 3. Q. Paper of requests presented to the Governor General by Rajah Mehipnarain, with the Governor General's answers annexed.
- 4. A. Copy of a letter from the Governor General to Colonel Muir, dated the 29th of August 1781.
- 4. B. Do. from do. to do. dated the 10th of September 1781.
- 4. C. Extract of a letter from the Governor General to the Governor General and

and Council dated the 22d of October 1781.

- No. 4. D. Copy of a letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 25th of November 1781 respecting the appointment of Mess: Anderson and Chapman.
4. E. Translation of the treaty concluded by Colonel Muir with Major Arzee Sindia on the 13th of October 1781.
4. F. Copy of the instructions given to Mr. Anderson on the 4th of November 1781.
4. G. Copy of the instructions given to Mr. Chapman on the 12th of November 1781.
5. Letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 22d of November 1781 respecting the new regulations for the collection of the customs within the Zemeedary of Banaris.
6. Letter from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizeer, containing a relation of the rebellion in Gooruckpoor &c.
7. A. Translation of a Sunnud granted to Rajah Chiet Sing for the Zemeedary of Banaris &c. by the Governor General and Council.
7. B. Translation of a Pottah for the same.
7. C. Translation of his Coboolleat for the same.
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C A T A L O G U E of the APPENDIX,

P A R T II.

No. 1. Minute of Council on the 9th of July	1778.
2. Arzee of Rajah Cheit Sing received the 30th of July	1778.
3. Minute of Council of the 26th of August	1779.
4. Arzee of Rajah Cheit Sing, received the 27th of August	1779.
5. Arzee of Rajah Cheit Sing, received the 21st of August	1780.
6. Arzee of Rajah Cheit Sing, received the 21st of August	1780.
7. Minute of Council of the 26th of October	1780.
8. Minute of Council of the 2d of November	1780.

No. 9.

- No. 19. Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, dated the 6th of August 1781.
 20. Letter to Captain Mayaffre, dated the 6th of August 1781.
 21. Letter to Major Popham dated the 15th of August 1781.
 22. Letter to Captain Blair, dated the 16th of August 1781.
 23. Letter from Captain Mayaffre, dated the 17th of August 1781.
 24. Letter to Captain Blair, dated the 18th of August 1781.
 25. Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, dated the 18th of August 1781.
 26. Letter from Major Popham dated the 18th of August 1781.
 27. Returns of killed and wounded at Shewallah.
 28. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 17th of August 1781.
 29. Letter to Captain Blair, dated the 19th of August 1781.
 30. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 18th of August 1781.
 31. Substance of an order dated the 19th of August 1781.
 32. Letter to Captain Blair, dated the 19th of August 1781.
 33. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 19th of August 1781.
 34. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 19th of August 1781.
 35. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 19th of August 1781.
 36. Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Blair, dated the 20th of August 1781.
 37. Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, dated the 20th of August 1781.
 38. do. to do. dated the 20th of August 1781.
 39. Letter to Major Eaton, dated the 20th of August 1781.
 40. Letter to Captain Blair, dated the 20th of August 1781.
 41. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 20th of August 1781.
 42. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Blair, dated the 20th of August 1781.
 43. List of English Gentlemen at Banaris the 21st of August 1781.
 44. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Blair, dated the 21st of August 1781.
 45. Purport of a letter from Rajah Cheit Sing.
 46. General Order the 22d of August 1781.
 47. Letter to the Nabob Vizcer, dated the 23d of August 1781.
 48. Letter to Major Moses Crawford, dated the 23d of August 1781.

- No. 39. Letter to Mr. Middleton, dated the 23d of August 1781.
40. Letter from Major Eaton dated the 19th of August 1781.
41. Substance of a letter from Hurry Budder Pundit, received the 24th of August 1781.
42. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 25th of August 1781.
43. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 26th of August 1781.
44. Letter to Colonel Cumming dated the 26th of August 1781.
45. Letter to Major Moses Crawford, dated the 26th of August 1781.
46. General Orders dated the 26th of August 1781.
47. Letter from Lieutenant Polhill, dated the 25th of August 1781.
48. Letter to Major Moses Crawford, dated the 26th of August 1781.
49. Letter to Lieutenant Polhill, dated the 26th of August 1781.
50. Letter to Major Eaton, dated the 26th of August 1781.
51. Letter to Lieutenant Polhill, dated the 27th of August 1781.
52. Letter to Edward Wheler Esq; dated the 27th of August 1781.
53. Letter to Major Moses Crawford or Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty, dated the 28th of August 1781.
54. Letter to Colonel Muir, dated the 29th of August 1781.
55. Letter to Major James Crawford, dated the 29th of August 1781.
56. Letter to Colonel James Morgan, dated the 30th of August 1781.
57. Letter from Major Moses Crawford, dated the 31st of August 1781.
58. Letter from Lieutenant Polhill, dated the 31st of August 1781.
59. Letter from Dr. H. Francis Balfour, dated the 28th of August 1781.
60. Letter to Edward Wheler Esq; dated the 31st of August 1781.
61. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 1st of September 1781.
62. Letter from Major Popham dated the 3d of September 1781.
63. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 4th of September 1781.
64. Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Blair from Lieutenant Pigott, dated the 4th of September 1781.
65. Letter to Major Moses Crawford, dated the 4th of September 1781.
66. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 4th of September 1781.

- No. 67. Letter from Mr. Middleton, dated the 29th of August 1781.
68. Letter to Edward Wheler Esq; dated the 4th of September 1781.
69. Letter from Colonel James Morgan, dated the 29th of August 1781
70. Letter from Colonel Morgan, dated the 30th of August 1781.
71. Letter from Major Eaton dated the 30th of August 1781.
72. Arzee from Rajah Cheit Sing, received the 5th of September 1781.
73. Letter from Rajah Cheit Sing to Beneram Pundit.
74. Letter from Mr. Barnett, dated the 5th of September 1781.
- 75 Letter to the Nabob Vizeer, dated the 6th of September 1781.
76. Letter from Rajah Cheit Sing, dated the 23d of September 1781.
77. Letter from Colonel Morgan, dated the 4th of September 1781.
78. General orders dated the 8th of September 1781.
79. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 8th of September 1781.
80. Letter from Mr. Græme, dated the 4th of September 1781.
81. Letter from Major Moses Crawford, dated the 9th of September 1781.
82. Letter to Colonel Muir, dated the 10th of September 1781.
83. Letter to Edward Wheler Esq; dated the 11th of September 1781.
84. Letter to Major Moses Crawford, dated the 17th of September 1781.
85. Letter to Colonel Sir John Cumming dated the 13th of September 1781.
86. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 13th of September 1781.
87. Letter from Colonel Cumming, dated the 7th of September 1781.
88. Letter to Major Popham, dated the 15th of September 1781.
89. Letter to Major Eaton, dated the 18th of September 1781.
90. Letter to Edward Wheler Esq; dated the 18th of September 1781.
91. General orders, dated the 18th of September 1781.
92. Letter from Colonel Morgan, dated the 15th of September 1781.
93. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 19th of September 1781.
94. Letter from Mr. Barnett, dated the 18th of September 1781.
95. Letter from Captain Macdonald to Mr. Middleton, dated the 9th of September 1781.

- No. 96. Letter to Mr. Barnett, dated the 19th of September 1781.
97. Letter to Major Popham, dated the 20th of September 1781.
98. Letter to Edward Wheler Esq; dated the 20th of September 1781.
99. Letter from Colonel Ahmety, dated the 29th of August 1781.
100. Letter from Major Popham, dated the 20th of September 1781.
101. Journal of a March over the Binde Hills, from Chunar-gur to Lut-
tceespoor written by Major Crabb, dated from the 15th to the 21st of
September 1781.
102. Letter from Major Crabb, dated the 25th of September 1781.
103. Return of killed and wounded in the attack of Patceta, dated the 20th of
September 1781.
104. Letter to Edward Wheler Esq; dated the 22d of September 1781.
105. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 21st of September 1781.
106. Letter to Major James Crawford, dated the 22d of September 1781.
107. Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmety, dated the 22d of September
1781.
108. Letter from Captain Blair, Journal of Major Crabb's Expedition dat-
ed the 29th of September 1781.
109. General Orders, dated the 22d of September 1781.
110. Letter from Major Popham, dated the 22d of September 1781.
111. Letter from Mr. Græme, and inclosure, dated the 19th of August 1781.
112. Letter from Major Crabb, dated the 21st of September 1781.
113. Letter from Major Crabb, dated the 21st of September 1781.
114. Letter from Major Crabb, dated the 23d of September 1781.
115. Return of killed, wounded &c of the detachment commanded by Ma-
jor Crabb, dated the 20th of September 1781.
116. Letter from Major Balfour, dated the 23d of September 1781.
117. General Orders, dated the 24th of September 1781.
118. Translation of a proclamation issued by the Governor General the 25th
of September 1781.

- No. 119. Letter to Major Crabb, dated the 25th of September 1781.
120. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 27th of September 1781.
121. Letter from Colonel Morgan, dated the 27th of September 1781.
122. Letter from Mr. Græme, dated the 21st of October 1781.
123. Letter from Major Lucas to Mr. Græme, dated the 18th of Oct. 1781.
124. Translation of a letter found in Lutteefpoor the 6th of October 1781.
125. Letter to Edward Wheler Esq; dated the 7th of October 1781.
126. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 8th of October 1781.
127. Letter to Edward Wheler Esq; dated the 13th of October 1781.
128. Letter from Major Naylor, dated the 13th of October 1781.
129. General Orders dated the 19th of October 1781.
130. Ditto dated the 8th of November 1781.
131. Letter from Dr. Thomas dated the 18th of October 1781.
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C A T A L O G U E of the APPENDIX,
P A R T III.

L I S T of AFFIDAVITS, with the general Subjects of their Contents.

No. I. FIRST PARCEL, containing, viz.

- A. Affidavit of Major Eaton commanding the Fort of Buxar.
- B. Letter from Major Eaton to Thomas Graham Esq; Resident at Banaris, dated the 23d of May 1779, complaining of the disaffected conduct of Rajah Cheit Sing and his officers, and of Enormities committed by the latter.
- C. Letter from Major Eaton to Francis Fowke Esq; Resident at Banaris, dated the 3d of November 1780, upon the same subject.
- D. Letter from Mr. Fowke, dated the 8th of November, in answer to the preceding, expressing that he had no hope of obtaining redress.
- E. Letter from Major Eaton to Francis Fowke Esq; dated the 17th of November 1780, representing the assault made by the Zemendar of Beerpoor

on

on Ensign Basset, and the general Enormities of the Zemeedars of the Jurisdiction of Rajah Cheit Sing.

- F. Letter from Major Eaton to the Board, more circumstantial, on the same subjects. Date omitted.

No. II. SECOND PARCEL, containing,
Major Palmer's Affidavit of the declared Intentions of the Governor General towards Rajah Cheit Sing .

- B. Attestation of David Anderson Esq; to the same effect.

No. III. THIRD PARCEL, consisting of Transactions at Buxar and Banaris, between the 9th and 21st of August 1781, and the Insurrection of Gooruckpoor &c.

- A. Affidavit of Captain Davy, Persian Translator to the Governor General.
- B. Declaration of Hyder Beg Khan ; Correspondence with Cheit Sing and other matters.
- C. Affidavit of Moonshy Gore-Persaud : -- His Imprisonment and sufferings : -- Ladders made for the assault on the Governor General's quarters.
- D. Affidavit of Hurry-ram Pundit : — Forces which attended Cheit Sing to Buxar.
- E. Affidavit of Jewan Raim Moonshy : — Massacre at Shewallah.
- F. Affidavit of Bishen Sing : — His own sufferings.
- G. Affidavit of Moonshy Patnimul : — Proclamation at Banaris against protection of English Gentlemen on pain of death, and forfeiture of property.
- H. Affidavit of Moonshy Gore-Persaud. The same in substance as the foregoing.
- I. Affidavit of Doond Sing Comandant : — Attempts of the Rajah's brother to seduce him from the Company's service in February 1781.
- K. Affidavit of Moonshy Mahammed Moraud : — Mutiny of Captain Williams's Sepoys.
- L. Affidavit of Doond Sing Commandant : — Insurrections in Gooruckpoor &c.
- M. Affidavit of Allaud Sing Subadar : — On the same subject.
- N. Affidavit of Denoo Sing Subadar : — The same subject.

- O. Affidavit of Ram Sing Jemadar : — The same subject.
- P. Affidavit of Kundeall Sing Commandant : — The same subject.
- Q. Affidavit of Beij Sing Subadar : — The same subject.
- R. Affidavit of Merum Moonshy : — The same subject.
- S. Affidavit of Meer Ahmud Ally Subadar : — The same subject.
- T. Solemn declaration of Ranny Golaub Kooer : — Preparations made at Ramnagur for attacking the Governor General in his quarters : — Disaffection of Rajah Cheit Sing.
- U. Affidavit of Gudgerauge Sing Kelladar of Ramnagur : — Murder of Mr. Hooker : — Design to attack the Governor General's quarters.

No. IV. FOURTH PARCEL, Viz.

- A. Affidavit of Captain Davy, Persian Translator.
- B. Affidavit of Hindoo Sing Adjutant at Buxar : — Attempts of the Rajah's brother to seduce the Sepoys of the garrison : — Insolences of the Zemeedars : Force attendant on the Rajah at Buxar : — Orders to reduce the fort of Buxar : — Assault made on Ensign Bassett and other gentlemen at Beerpoor.

No. V. FIFTH PARCEL Viz.

- A. Affidavit of Captain Davy Persian Translator.
- B. Affidavit of Sheakh Mahommed Aumeen Meyher, Commandant in Cheit Sing's service : — List of forces which attended the Rajah to Buxar : — Massacre of Shewallah : — Design to attack the Governor General's quarters at Banaris : List of forces in the service of Rajah Cheit Sing.
- C. Affidavit of Sheakh Hossain Oolla Jemadar : — Massacre of Shewallah.
- D. Affidavit of Bishen Sing Subadar : — The same subject.
- E. Affidavit of Ruggoober Orderly : — The same subject

No. VI. SIXTH PARCEL, Viz.

- A. Affidavit of Captain Davy Persian Translator.

B.

- B. Affidavit of Contoo Doss : — Proclamation issued at Banaris, that whoever protected the English should be punished.

No. VII. SEVENTH PARCEL, Viz.

- A. Affidavit of Captain Davy Persian Translator.
- B. Affidavit of Dadjoo Sing and Gobindram Misser : — Attesting the following Perwannahs.
- C. Affidavit of Captain Davy Persian Tranflator.
- D. Perwannah from Rajah Cheit Sing to Dadjoo Sing ; to join him, and cut off the English.
- E. Perwannah from do. to do. to join Futteh Shah.

No. VIII. EIGHTH PARCEL, Viz.

- A. Affidavit of Colonel Blair Commanding the Fort of Chunar, respecting false intelligence intended, as supposed, to prevent his sending assistance to the Governor General at Banaris.
- B. Affidavit of Captain M'Dougall commanding a battalion of Sepoys detached to the assistance of the Governor General at Banaris ; containing similar, and false intelligence, to the same effect.

No. IX. NINTH PARCEL containing, Affidavits of English Gentlemen of the insurrections in Gooruckpoor &c. — Their connection with the rebellion of Rajah Cheit Sing, and other matters.

- A. Affidavit of Nathaniel Middleton Esq ; — Reports of Perwannahs issued by Cheit Sing commanding the destruction of the English, and letters to the Nabob's Zemecdars inciting them to rebel : — Fidelity and attachment of the Nabob Vizeer : — Murders at Gopee Gunje : — The Ministers of the Vizeer's mother encourage the disaffection : — assist the levying of troops at Fyzabad for Cheit Sing.
- B. Affidavit of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hannay, commanding a corps of Sepoys

- Sepoys in the service of the Nabob Vizeer : — Hostile practices of the Begums at Fyzabad : — Troops levied there publickly for Cheit Sing with the encouragement of the Eunuchs of both the Begums : — Actual departure of 1000 levies : — Remonstrances made by the deponent to Bow Begum without effect : Attack of Captain Gordon by Shumsheer Khan, the Begum's Aumil : — General Disaffection of Gooruckpoor and all the country lying south of Fyzabad fermentated by the agents of Cheit Sing : — and by money furnished by him.
- C. Affidavit of Major John McDonald commanding a battalion of Sepoys in the Vizeer's service : — Insurrections of Gooruckpoor excited by Cheit Sing : — Encouraged by the Begums at Fyzabad : — Total defection of Fyzabad : — The Rebellion of Cheit Sing preconcerted.
 - D. Affidavit of Captain David Williams, commanding a battalion of Sepoys in the Vizeer's service : — Insurrections of Gooruckpoor &c. — Mutiny of his own Sepoys.
 - E. Affidavit of Captain John Gordon commanding a corps of Sepoys in the Nabob Vizcer's service : — Hostile acts of Shumsheer Khan, Aumil of the Vizcer's Mother : — Attributed to the Begum.

No. X. TENTH PARCEL.

Affidavit of Jean Honore Mordelait, private of the company of Chasseurs, relating the circumstances of the massacre of his comrades at Lutteelpoor.

No. XI. ELEVENTH PARCEL.

Affidavit of Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay : — Plan concerted by the Begums to seduce from him his followers, and to detain him at Fyzabad.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

APPENDIX.



A P P E N D I X..



A P P E N D I X.

P A R T I.

N U M . 1 . A .

*Letter to the Governor General and Council, dated the 29th of November 1781,
respecting the Governor General's Agreement, with the Vizeer.*

To EDWARD WHEELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Esquires Members of the
Council of F O R T W I L L I A M.

G E N T L E M E N ,

I MUST have recourse to your indulgence on the occasion of every report of importance for the delay in transmitting it. Many are the causes of these delays which I need not enumerate, as I am myself the principal sufferer by them: Indeed I am almost tempted to say that I find a sufficiency for the occupation of each day in the evil thereof, and in a thousand little occurrences less known in a regular process of business, which exact their share of attention and pass without any substantial effect. It was for this principal reason that I have again shifted my residence from Panaris to this place, where I shall hope for more leisure to bring up a long arrears of business, than it would have been possible for me to have cleared if I had continued there.

I have now to inform you of my transactions with the Nabob Vizeer during his

Aa

short

A P P E N D I X

short stay at Chunar: These are comprised in the enclosed papers, viz. :

No. 1. Articles of Agreement concluded with the Nabob Vizeer.

1. A. & B. Explanation of the above Articles.

2. Agreement of the Nabob Vizeer.

3. Reasons for the above Agreement.

4. My Instructions to the Resident.

5. Orders issued in consequence of the Agreement.

The following are added as explanatory of the foregoing.

6. Estimate of the Temporary Brigade.

7. Establishment and Estimate of the Charges of the Nabob Vizeer's Arsenal.

8. Establishment and Estimate of the Expences of three Battalions of Sepoys under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay.

9. Establishment and Estimate of the Expences of the Nabob Vizeer's Body Guard.

10. Establishment and Estimate of two Battalions of Sepoys under the command of Captain Osborne, now of Major Clark.

11. Estimate of the General Disbursements made by Mr. Wombwell, Paymaster and Auditor of British Troops in the Service of the Nabob Vizeer.

I have alluded to the general reasons which have prevented me from transmitting the reports of my proceedings to the Board with punctuality. I am obliged to add a special cause for the present instance, which is that the Resident having carried with him all the authentic papers relating to this business to Lucknow, I have since waited both for them, and for the preceding estimates, which are yet incomplete, though sufficient for general elucidation.

To the copy of the articles of agreement No. 1. I have added the papers No. 1. A. B. C. which will fully explain my reasons for the several articles, and to these I beg leave to refer you. Upon the whole generally I have only to observe further, that the agreement was drawn up from a series of requisitions presented to me by the Nabob, to whom I was happy in the occasion of making such a return for the uncommon instance of fidelity and attachment, which he had recently shewn to our Government, by an instant and unqualified assent to each article. This was done verbally in his presence; and in like manner I requested and obtained his acquiescence in the short condition which followed mine. I considered the subjects of his requests as essential to the reputation of our Government, and no less to our interest than his: And if the Resident performs his duty in the execution of my instructions, the Nabob's part of the engagement, by a singular inversion

These enclosures were originally distinguished by the above marks; only the four first are here inserted and immediately follow this letter with marks corresponding to the Catalogue. The rest are of little consequence and are omitted.

sion of their purposes in both instances will prove of still greater benefit to him than to our Government, on whose behalf it was exacted.

I have the honor to be with the greatest esteem,

C H U N A R
29th November 1781.

G E N T L E M E N ,
Your most obedient servant.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S .

N U M . I . B .

Copy of the Agreement concluded by the Governor General with the Vizeer on the 19th of September 1781.

TH E Nabob Vizeer ul-Mummalick Assof-ud-Dowlah Assof-Jah Yeheyah Khan Behader having repeatedly and urgently represented that he is unable to support the expences of the Temporary Brigade, Cavalry, and English Officers with their Battalions, as well as other Gentlemen who are now paid by him under the denomination of Sebundy &c, &c; and having made sundry requests to that and other purposes ; and as the constancy and firmness of his alliance with the Company entitle him to every consideration and relief that may depend upon us, I Warren Hastings Governor General, Imaud-ud-Dowlah Jelladit-Jung Behader &c, &c, on behalf of the Governor General and Council have agreed to the undermentioned articles this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord 1781, corresponding to the last day of Ramzan 1195 of the Hidjeree.

1st. T H A T the Temporary Brigade and three Regiments of Cavalry be no longer charged to the Nabob's account for the year Fullilee 1189, excepting a term of two and an half Months which is required for their passing the Nabob's boundaries, and for which together with all former arrears their usual pay and allowances are to be made good. Also the English Officers with their Sebundy Battalions and other Gentlemen, excepting the Resident's office, now upon the Nabob's list, be no longer at his charge for the year 1189, the arrears being paid up with the addition of two months allowances: The true meaning of this being that no more troops be paid for by the Nabob than the number of European Infantry, Artillery and Sepoys agreed for under the title of one brigade with the late Nabob Shujah-ud-Dowlah, now paid for at the rate of 2,60,000 Rupees per month ; to which is now to be added one Regiment of Sepoys of the present establishment, expressly allowed for the purpose of protecting the office, treasury, and person of the Resident at Lucknow ; the pay and allowances of which are to commence from the 1st of Aug-
ust.

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hun next at the rate of Rupees 25,000 per month. The Regiment to be relieved every three months. The Brigade to be stationed or moved, wherever the Nabob shall direct, in the mode prescribed in the former treaty with the Nabob Vizeer deceased; and finally that, whenever the Nabob Vizeer shall require a further aid of troops from the Company, the pay and allowances shall commence from the day of their passing the Carumnaas. Also should the assistance of the Nabob's troops be required by the Company, their pay and allowances as may then be agreed upon be allowed during the time they may serve.

2d. THAT as great distress has arisen to the Nabob's Government from the military power and dominion assumed by the Jagheerdars, he be permitted to resume such as he may find necessary, with a reserve that all such for the amount of whose Jagheers the Company are Guarantees shall, in case of the resumption of their Lands, be paid the amount of their net collections through the Resident in ready money.

3d. THAT as Fyz-Oolla Khan has, by his breach of treaty, forsaken the protection of the English Government, and causes by his continuance in his present independant state, great alarm and detriment to the Nabob, he be permitted, when time shall suit, to resume his lands and pay him in Money through the Resident the amount stipulated by treaty after deducting the amount and charges of the troops he stands engaged to furnish by treaty, which amount shall be passed to the account of the Company during the continuance of the present war.

4th. THAT no English Resident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the present one recalled.

5th. THAT the treaties made between the English and the Nabob Shujah ud-Dowlah be ratified between the present parties, as far as may be consistent with the above written articles; and that no officers, troops, or others be put upon the Nabob's establishment, exclusive of those herein stipulated.

W A R R E N H A S T E N G S.

N U M . I . C .

Minute of the Governor General explanatory of his Agreement with the Vizeer

ART. I. THAT the temporary brigade and the regiments of cavalry be no longer charged to the Nabob's account for the year

I. THE Introduction to the agreement contains reasons in support of this article, which are incontrovertible. The Vizeer

year Fussulee 1189, excepting a term of two and an half months, which is required for their passing the Nabob's boundaries, and for which together with all former arrears their usual pay and allowances are to be made good. Also the English Officers with their Sobundy Battalions and other Gentlemen, excepting the Resident's office, now upon the Nabob's list, be no longer at his charge for the year 1189, the arrears being paid up with the addition of two months allowances: The true meaning of this being that no more troops be paid for by the Nabob than the number of European Infantry, Artillery and Sepoys agreed for under the title of one Brigade with the late Nabob Shujah ud-Dowlah, now paid for at the rate 2,60,000 Rupees per month, to which is now to be added one Regiment of Sepoys of the present establishment, expressly allowed for the purpose of protecting the office, treasury, and person of the Resident at Lucknow; the pay and allowances of which are to commence from the 1st of Aughun next at the rate of Rupees 25000 per month. The Regiment to be relieved every three months. The Brigade to be stationed or moved, wheresoever the Nabob shall direct, in the mode prescribed in the former treaty with the Nabob Vizeer deceased. And finally that whenever the Nabob Vizeer shall require a further aid of troops from the Company, the pay and allowances shall commence from the day of their passing the Carumnassa. Also should the assistance of the Nabob's troops be required by the Company their pay and allowances, as may then be agreed upon, be allowed during the time they may serve.

Vizeer declares that he is absolutely unable to defray the expence of these troops. This plea alone, if the fact be admitted, will be allowed to be conclusive: But the Vizeer urges an additional claim to this indulgence, and to every other in the power of our Government to shew him, from the fidelity and attachment which he has invariably manifested to the Company, and which was remarkably exemplified in the late alarming conjuncture, when every art was employed to shake his constancy, and to engage him in measures which would have been productive of the most fatal consequences.

THESE arguments, though confined to the rights and interests of the Nabob will be allowed a complete justification of this engagement: But I have others to offer in support of it, affecting with equal force the interests and security of the Company.

To whatever causes it may be attributed, it is certain that we do not at present reap those advantages which we promised ourselves, and which we at first derived, from the institution of the Temporary Brigade. The actual disbursements of it have fallen upon our own funds, and we support a body of Troops established solely for the defence of the Nabob's possessions at our own expence. It is true that we charge the Nabob with this expence; but the large balance already due from him shews too justly the little prospect there was of disengaging ourselves from a burthen, which was daily adding to our distresses, and must soon become insupportable. Although it were granted that the Nabob's debt, thus suffered to accumulate, might at some future period be liquidated,

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dated, our immediate wants are too pressing, and our means of supplying them too limited, to admit of such a drain from our funds as is caused by the current disbursements of the Temporary Brigade ; and their recall on that ground alone would be indispensable. In short, the existence of this corps added considerably to a debt which might never be realized, and intolerably to our current expences. The dissolution of it in an economical light will advance one great object of my journey, which was to obtain instant relief to our pecuniary distresses, which this measure will substantially effect as soon as the reduction of the corps withdrawn from the stations of Futtiegur and Daranagur takes place.

Should the Nabob find his own strength unequal to the defence of his remote dominions, and again require our aid for that purpose, we shall have a right to prescribe our own terms, and may secure the certain and regular payment of the troops, instead of receiving a fallacious credit, and making the actual expenditure our own.

Notwithstanding the great benefit which the Company would have derived from such an augmentation of their military force as these troops constituted, ready to act on any emergency, prepared and disciplined without any charge on the Company as the institution professed, until their actual services should be required ; I have observed some evils growing out of the system which, in my opinion, more than counterbalanced those advantages, had they been realized in their fullest effect : The remote stations of those troops placing the commanding officers beyond the notice and controul

controul of the board afforded too much opportunity and temptation for unwarrantable emoluments, and excited the contagion of peculation and rapacity throughout the whole army. A most remarkable and incontrovertible, proof of the prevalence of this spirit has been seen in the Court-martial upon Captain Erskine, where the court, composed of officers of rank and respectable characters unanimously and honorably, *most honorably* acquitted him upon an acknowledged fact which in times of stricter discipline would have been deemed a crime deserving the severest punishment.

In a political view the removal of these stations will be of important advantage, by contracting our frontier and adding to our interior security and defence.

I request that the board will take these arguments into their serious consideration, and, if they are pleased to allow them that weight which they have had in actuating my conduct, that they will consult the Commander in Chief upon the reduction and distribution to be made of the corps in question, that they may not remain an unnecessary burthen upon our funds, and upon such a disposition of the army in general as may be suitable to our present and future situation in every probable variation of it, both foreign and domestic.

With respect to the removal of the Company's Servants civil and military from the court and service of the Vizeer, I was actuated solely by motives of justice to him, and a regard to the honor of our national character. In removing those Gentlemen I diminish my own influence

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influence, as well as that of my colleagues, by narrowing the line of patronage ; and I expose myself to obloquy and resentment from those who are immediately affected by the arrangement, and the long train of their friends and powerful patrons. But their numbers, their influence, and the enormous amount of their salaries, pensions and emoluments were an intolerable burthen on the revenues and authority of the Vizeer, and exposed us to the envy and resentment of the whole country, by excluding the native servants and adherents of the Vizeer from the rewards of their services and attachment.

A R T. II. That, as great distress has arisen to the Nabob's Government from the military power and dominion assumed by the Jagheerdars, he be permitted to resume such as he may find necessary, with a reserve that all such for the amount of whose Jagheers the Company are guarantees shall, in case of the resumption of their lands, be paid the amount of their net collections through the Resident in ready money.

II. The mischiefs to which the Nabob is exposed from permitting a number of rich independent estates, supporting a body of military tenants, to be maintained in the heart of the country, are of the same nature which we have recently experienced from the enormous wealth and influence of Rajah Cheit Sing ; and in fact the Nabob did experience them also, and at the same time, and from the same causes.

The Jagheers possessed by the Begums have enabled them to give frequent disturbance to the Nabob's Government ; and it can be well attested that they principally excited and supported the late commotions in Gooruckpoor &c in concert with Cheit Sing, and that they carried their inveteracy to the Nabob and the English Nation so far as to aim at our utter extirpation. By a despotism so malignant, and a conduct so offensive and even dangerous to our existence as have been manifested by the Begums, without the smallest injury or provocation on our parts, they have forfeited

feited all claim to that protection which we afforded them in exacting from the Nabob, at the time that Mr. Bristow assisted him in obtaining 30 Lacks of Rupees from them, a promise to our Government that those Ladies should enjoy full possession of their Jagheers unmolested. We have a right to withdraw this protection when they are no longer worthy of it, and to provide against their machinations by a conciliation of that pledge which afforded them the means of injuring and distressing us.

The Begums will suffer no actual loss by the resumptions of the Jagheers, except of an influence which they have invariably employed to the most pernicious purposes against one state which had conferred, and another which secured and protected them, since it is stipulated that they shall receive the amount of the net collections of them in money by the hands of our Resident.

These arguments will apply to the situation of all the other Jagheerdars, though they may not to their actual conduct, or dispositions; but as we are neither engaged for their possessions, nor have any immediate connection with them, the Nabob should be left to the exercise of his own authority and pleasure respecting them.

ART. III. That as Fyz-Oolla Khan has, by his breach of treaty, forfeited the protection of the English Government, and causes by his continuance in his present independant state, great alarm and detriment to the Nabob, he be permitted, when time shall suit, to resume his lands and pay him in money through the Resident the amount stipulated by treaty after deducting the amount

III. The conduct of Fyz-Oolla Khan, in refusing the aid demanded, though not an absolute breach of treaty, was evasive and uncandid. The demand was made for 5000 cavalry. The engagement in the treaty is literally for 5000 horse and foot. Fyz-Oolla Khan could not be ignorant that we had no occasion for any succours of infantry from him, and that cavalry could be of the most essential service:

mount and charges of the troops he stands engaged to furnish by treaty, which amount shall be passed to the account of the Company during the continuance of the present war.

service : So scrupulous an attention to literal expression, when a more liberal interpretation would have been highly useful and acceptable to us, strongly marks his unfriendly disposition, though it may not impeach his fidelity, and leaves him little claim to any exertions from us for the continuance of his Jaegers. But I am of opinion that neither the Vizeer's nor the Company's interests would be promoted by depriving Fyz-Oolla Khan of his independency, and I have therefore reserved the execution of this agreement to an indefinite term, and our Government may always interpose to prevent any ill effects from it.

ART. IV. That no English Resident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the present one recalled.

IV. I was glad to acquiesce in this article, as it met my own wishes of freeing the Nabob Muzaffer Jung from that unwarrantable and oppressive restraint which he has so long endured from the usurpations of the Court of Lucknow, and from which he has long and unsuccessfully solicited relief of our Government. It was a subject of difficulty and delicacy for us to interpose in favour of Muzaffer Jung's rights invaded by the Vizeer, but in permitting a Resident at Furruckabad for the express purpose of receiving the assignments on that country transferred to us by the Vizeer, we publicly avowed and gave sanction to all the injustice and injury complained of against the servants of the Nabob, and opened a door for new ones against our own.

The removal of Mr. Shree is an example which I have recommended to the Nabob to imitate, to leave Muzaffer Jung in the uncontrolled exercise of his authority over the small remains of his country ; and if that little must be still subject to a tribute, that he may collect and pay that tribute himself.

NUM. 2.

P A R T I.

NUM. 1. D.

Copy of the Agreement made by the Vizeer with the Governor General.

HAVING on my behalf agreed to the requisitions of the Nabob Vizeer without diminution or reserve, I must now repeat the request, which I before verbally made to him, that he will be pleased to attend to such proposals as I shall have to make to him; and to these I expect his assent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate object his interest alone; that of the Company being no further concerned than in the influence which they will eventually have in the payment of the debt due from the Nabob to the Company. I therefore recommend to him to reduce the great number of his Sebundy and other troops to regular and complete establishments, not to be paid by assignments of revenue, but in money from the treasury; and their number not to exceed the certain means of paying them: But as this may be difficult, without making a separation of the Nabob's public and private funds, I further recommend that he receive into his private purse no more than a fixed monthly sum for the expences of his person and household; and that the remainder of the net collections be left in a public treasury, under the management of his public ministers and the inspection of the Resident, for the discharge of his military and civil disbursements.

This advice is not meant to affect the assignments actually made, and which must be annually renewed for the payment of the past debt and the current demands of the Company.

SIGNED and SEALED by the Nabob accepting and promising to conform to the above advice.

NUM. 1. E.

Minute explanatory of the Agreement made by the Vizeer with the Gov. General.

HAVING on my behalf agreed to the requisitions of the Nabob Vizeer without diminution or reserve, I must now repeat the request, which I before verbally made to him, that he will be pleased to attend to such proposals as I shall have to make to him; and to these I expect his assent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate object

IN this single requisition which I have made to the Nabob, I have consulted his ease, dignity and advantage as much as the security of the Company's property, which is at present, or may be hereafter, in his hands.

The numbers and licentious spirit of the Vizeer's Sebundy and other troops, without discipline or obedience to command,

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object his interest alone ; that of the Company being no further concerned than in the influence which they will eventually have in the payment of the debt due from the Nabob to the Company. I therefore recommend to him to reduce the great number of his Sebundy and other troops to regular and complete establishments, not to be paid by assignments of revenue, but in money from the treasury ; and their number not to exceed the certain means of paying them : But as this may be difficult, without making a separation of the Nabob's public and private funds, I further recommend that he receive into his private purse no more than a fixed monthly sum for the expences of his person and household ; and that the remainder of the net collections be left in a public treasury, under the management of his public ministers and the inspection of the Resident, for the discharge of his military and civil disbursements.

This advice is not meant to affect the assignments actually made, and which must be annually renewed for the payment of the past debt and the current demands of the Company.

mand, irregularly paid, and that by the worst mode, assignments on the collections, were disgraceful to the authority and dangerous to the security of the Vizeer, and an intolerable grievance to the country.

By reducing this disorderly and useless rabble, and forming a new establishment, to be well appointed and commanded, and punctually paid in money, he will have an army creditable in appearance, effectual in service, protecting instead of distressing his country, and at a great saving of expence.

The latter part of this requisition is equally calculated for the honor and interest of the Vizeer. To discriminate his disbursements, to make a separate provision for each branch of expenditure, and limit those for his household and private expences to a specific sum, will introduce order and regularity into the accounts, and enable the Ministers to ascertain and make an early provision for deficiencies ; and the participation which is allowed our Resident in the inspection of the public treasure will secure the receipts of the Company's demands, whilst the influence which our Government will always possess over the public Ministers of the Nabob, and the authority over their own, will be an effectual means of securing an attentive and faithful discharge of their several trusts, both towards the Company and the Vizeer.

NUM. 1. F.

Second Minute of the Governor General containing his answers to possible objections to be made against the several parts of his Agreement with the Vizeer.

IN a great public measure constituted on a large and established system, and destructive in its instant effect of the interests and fortunes of many patronized individuals

individuals, I have no claim to an exemption from the common lot of all innovators; but must expect that share of reproach which the disappointment of some, the malevolence of others, the general proneness to suspicion which prevails in the bulk of mankind, and a difference of opinion even in the most candid, may lay in store for me. I think it therefore not sufficient to have displayed the motives of my conduct, and the good which may result from it, but shall proceed to state all the objections which may be made to it, with my answer to each. Even this precaution is liable to its peculiar objection; to the charge of a consciousness of error, too readily anticipating the imputation of it, and implying its existence; and it will be said on this, as it has been said on a thousand similar occasions, that the defects which I have thus supposed must have had some ground for them, or they would not have occurred as such to myself against an act of my own, nor excited so uncommon an eagerness to refute them. To this I reply, that there is no proposition which the wit of man can devise, which the wit of man cannot find plausible, and perhaps even just, cause to censure, by a false or partial review of it; and I of all men may be allowed to dread this treatment after having invariably experienced it in every instance of my public life.

I shall proceed as above to state the objections in one column, and the answers to them in the opposite.

To the FIRST Article it may be objected, 1st, That while troubles were gathered and collecting all round us, it was unsafe and imprudent to lessen our force in the distant Provinces: 2dly, That the internal safety of the Nabob Vizeer's dominions will not admit of our immediately withdrawing our officers from his service: 3dly, That the temporary brigade was an addition to our military strength, and, if reformed, we should become proportionably weaker: 4thly, That, if drawn into our own provinces, we shall continue indeed equal in strength, and perhaps stronger, but we incur an additional expence; and from what funds is this expence to be defrayed, our revenues in Bengal being unequal to the expences already chargeable upon them?

The Injury sustained by individuals withdrawn from the Nabob Vicer's service

To these objections I shall reply with a reference to their numerical order.

1st. This argument was much stronger when it was first suggested against the measure actually depending; when we were engaged in a war with Mahdajee Sindia near our own borders; when the war in the Carnatic wore so unfavourable an appearance as to portend the union of the whole Marattah State, and other Powers against us; when a sudden rebellion had deprived us of every foot of land in this Province, and the contagion had involved the whole Province of Owd in a similar defection, and was spreading to the Doaub and Rohilchund; and when even our own Province of Pehar was ready for an insurrection, without any present means of defence.

These objections I saw and felt in their fullest force; but I knew, or believed I knew, that with the suppression of the rebellion

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vice is not likely to be made a public or avowed objection; but as a private one it will operate with more force against the author of it than any that can effect the state alone.

rebellion in this Province every other evil would be instantly dissipated; that if this was not instantly suppressed, the disorders would so multiply and gather strength around us, that neither our military strength nor resources of wealth would suffice to oppose them; and in that desperate state we should require the exertion of our whole force in our own defence, which we had no right, without a violation of public faith, and even of common honesty, to withdraw from the Nabob Vizeer's equally pressing wants, while he paid for it. With respect to the war with Mahdajee Sindia, the same troops that were then opposed to him would continue of course opposed to him if the war continued, nor could we spare more for other diversions, if the Nabob Vizeer's claim to the exclusive use of the Temporary Brigade continued. Thus it will appear, that by withdrawing the Temporary Brigade our force was not lessened, but in effect augmented in the distant Provinces; which is a clear answer to the objection.

2dly. This is not our concern if the Nabob, whose it is, affirms the contrary; and though it may eventually affect us, we should be less liable to suffer by a remote contingency, than by the immediate privation or dissipation of our own troops, employed in anticipation of possible evils affecting us through him, while our own exigencies immediately demanded their exertions. But in truth I much suspect the position, having been too much accustomed to the tales of hostile preparations, and impending invasions, against all the evidence of political probability, to regard them as other than phantoms raised for the purpose of perpetuating

perpetuating or multiplying commands. Who are the invaders of the Deaub, and Rohilkund? Not the Marattahs; they are fully occupied in the defence of their own territories: Not the Sicks; they are engaged with Nudjiff Khan in an unequal war; and Nudjiff Khan with foreign concerns, with domestic intrigues, and the habits of late acquired sloth, and an unwieldy, unpaid, and licentious army, can have little leisure or inclination to embroil himself in new difficulties by a war with the Vizeer and the English.

The 3d objection I have answered in my reply to the first.

The 4th I have anticipated in my enumeration of the reasons for withdrawing the Temporary Brigade; and have shown, that in respect to the present time, our certain means, and current wants, we gain nothing by a credit in account for a charge which is unavoidably our own, while the corps subsists; and which we can only lessen by a reduction of the corps itself.

To the 5th I answer, from the discharge of the Vizeer's debt to the Company, which the reduction of his expences, the resumption of the Jagheers, and the improvements recommended in his administration, ought, and I have no doubt, will afford him ample means of discharging.

The last objection is independent of reason, which few men are pleased to admit against their own interests, their connections, or the pride of patronage. I have acted with the strictest impartiality.

ality. I have spared no friend of my own, or of my friends ; but have dealt with equal rigor to all. The times would not suffer me to dissipate the benefits of my public influence to individuals, and at the same time provide for the public wants. I was compelled to make my choice; and in preferring the latter, I have made a light sacrifice of my own personal ease to the safety of the Public, and to my own involved in it. This was the sole motive that I had, or could have in it.

Few objections can be made to the **second Article**. It may be suggested, 1st, That it will excite clamor and discontent, which in the present time may be dangerous ; and 2dly, That it will be in a principal instance a breach of our faith, which is pledged to guarantee a treaty concluded through the means of Mr. Bristow between the Nabob Vizeer and the Nabob Allea Begum his mother, in which it is stipulated, that no subsequent claim should be made on her property, or invasion of her rights.

To the **third Article** I have already stated, answered, and obviated the only objection that can be made to it.

Objection to the fourth Article : That this condition might more properly have been exacted by Mozaffer Jung than Assaf ud Dowlah ; and that by proceeding from the latter, who is already supposed to have oppressed the former, it may appear as if he was desirous of removing all check to his oppressions.

4th. If the Nabob Mozaffer Jung must endure oppression, and I dare not at this time propose his total relief, it concerns the reputation of our Government to remove our participation in it. It is a fact that Mr. Shee's authority over the territory of Furruckabad is in itself as much subversive of that of its lawful ruler, as that of the Vizeer's Aumils ever was ; and is the more oppressive as the power from which it is derived is greater

greater. It is a fact that the Nabob Mozuffer Jung is equally urgent with the Nabob Vizeer for the removal of our Resident; and it is my care that his servitude shall not be transferred, if I can help it. The imbecility of Mozuffer Jung, and the distracted state of his affairs, will not admit of his being left in the uncontroled management of them. He must be in a state of pupillage to some one; and it is my desire that a proper guardian may be selected for him from the ancient dependants of his family. This was too delicate a matter to be made the positive article of a convention; and may be better converted to its professed purposes by the mutual good understanding which subsists between the Nabob Vizeer and myself, than by a formal obligation which it would have been difficult to apply to any precise and determined point.

The great objection to the FIFTH Article has been answered in the answer to the last objection on the first: It may indeed be asked, as a further objection, why we are so scrupulous about appointments made by our recommendation when the Nabob himself is by the same agreement precluded from appointing his own military commanders without the concurrence of the English Resident.

5. The difference is infinitely wide between a positive and a negative recommendation, and the right of the latter is confined to the Resident alone, as a point of official duty. If he abuses it, it is at his peril; and the Nabob has a ready appeal, and the encouragement of experience to expect redress from such appeal on a just occasion. The truth is, that the necessity of the reservation arose from a too well known defect in the Nabob's character. If he shall make choice of men of character and rank for the command of posts in his army, the Resident has no right to exercise the privilege which the Nabob has yielded to him, on the plea that there are other men better qualified. If this check be withdrawn, and the choice left absolutely to the Nabob

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bob, the first commands in his army will be filled by the most worthless and abandoned of his subjects. His late Commander in Chief is a signal and scandalous instance of this.

No. 1. G.

Letter of Instructions from the Governor General to the Resident at the Vizeer's Court.

To Mr. N A T H A N I E L M I D D L E T O N
Resident at the Court of the N A B O B V I Z E E R.

SIR,

H A V I N G on the 19th instant entered into certain engagements with the Nabob Vizeer tending to relieve his finances of a burthen they were no longer able to sustain, with sundry other clauses, the execution of which is entrusted to you, I herewith enclose an authentic copy of the same for your guidance. The Nabob on his behalf has subscribed and sealed an Agreement in your presence, and in the presence of Mr. Richard Johnson and Hyder Beg Khan, respecting the better administration of his affairs, of which I also transmit you an authentic copy.

To these papers, and to the points consequently and necessarily dependant on them, I think it necessary to add the following Instructions, to which I require your most implicit obedience.

I need scarcely inform you that my chief object in my negotiations with the Nabob has been to induce and assist him to bring his government and finances into such regularity as to prevent his alliance from being a clog instead of an aid to the Company; and to enable him to discharge his debt in the shortest time possible. To this end the most essential point is to limit and separate his personal disbursements from the public accounts. They must not in their total annual amount exceed what he has received in any of the last three years. This amount in twelve equal parts should be paid him monthly out of the first receipts; and the remainder of the net collections placed separately in a public treasury, from whence his public military and civil establishment must be paid under the sole management and controul of the Ministers with your concurrence. It is of course to be understood that this has no connection, and is in no shape to interfere with the Company's assignments and the collections upon them, which are to be conducted as usual

sual: And as by the addition of the Jagheer lands with their revenues to the Nabob's regular collections his income will, or ought to be, considerably increased, I shall expect that the whole of the excess be appropriated to the discharge of the Nabob's debt to the Company.

After settling the amount of the personal disbursements of the Nabob Vicer and his household, the next point that will require your exertion towards the general arrangement of the public charges is to reform the established Muttaenia Troops, reducing them into one established corps for the whole service. If this corps should be brought to consist solely of cavalry, it would best answer mutual benefit, leaving no infantry in the Nabob's service but what may be necessary for his Body Guard; and to supply the deficiency, should any occur from such arrangement, our infantry may be employed where infantry are wanted.

The corps reformed and established, their pay must be issued from the public treasury. No assignments to be in future granted them, and those already issued to be recalled. To complete this, all numbers above what the real service may require, or the actual net receipts may be adequate to the full payment of, must be disbanded as fast as their arrears can be paid off.

The Nabob will select and appoint his own Commanders; but if he should nominate improper persons, such as men commonly known by the name of Orderlies, or others deriving their influence from them, or of known disaffection to our Government, you are in such case to remonstrate against it; and if the Vicer shall persist in his choice, you are peremptorily and in my name to oppose it as a breach of his agreement.

For the management of the collections the Ministers with your concurrence are to chuse all Aumils and Collectors, and in their choice to be guided by the responsibility, good reputation, and known ability of the persons they elect, that charges may, as far as possible, be avoided.

Much is to be said, though little may now suit, upon the subject of the distribution of justice in the Nabob's Dominions. For the present I limit myself to direct you to urge the Nabob to endeavour gradually, if it cannot be done at once, to establish Courts of Adaulut throughout his districts, the Darogahs, Mowlavies, and other officers of which must be selected, as in the case of the Aumils, by the Ministers with your concurrence. The want of these courts is equally hurtful to the revenue, government, and reputation of the Nabob.

In consequence of the disturbances which the rebellious example of Rajah Cheit Sing has caused in the Nabob Vicer's country, I have instructed Colonel Morgan to assist you, on the requisition of the Vicer communicated by you to him, or at your own single application if any case of emergency should make it needful,

with

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with such detachments as may be necessary, exclusive of the regiment of Sepoys which is stipulated to remain with you at Lucknow. This power you are not to exercise but in cases of the most urgent and manifest necessity. It is directed, that the regiment ordered for the immediate protection of your office and person at Lucknow shall be relieved every three months, and during its stay there shall act solely and exclusively under your orders.

It is finally my positive order, that you do not permit any British subject, or others claiming the name and protection of the Company, to reside at Lucknow, or within any part of the dominions of the Nabob Vizeer, except the officers and soldiers of the army acting in their duty, and such persons as are officially appointed to remain there. And that to such as are now at Lucknow, or in any other part of his dominions not falling within the description of the above exception, you give due notice in writing, that they quit the country, allowing them a reasonable time, not exceeding three months, to settle their affairs; and in case of their refusal, you are to inform the Nabob therof, that he may use his own authority to compel them to depart.

C H U N A R
23d September 1781.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

N U M . 2. A.

Letter to the Governor General and Council, dated the 1st of November 1781, respecting the establishment of Police and Courts of Judicature in the town of Banaris.

To EDWARD WHEELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Esquires
Members of the Council of F O R T W I L L I A M.

G E N T L E M E N,

H A V I N G thought it necessary to establish Courts of Judicature for the protection of the persons and property of the inhabitants of the town of Banaris, I now do myself the honor to lay before you a copy of the plan on which these courts are formed. I shall proceed to submit to you the reasons which have given rise to this plan, and flatter myself that they will induce you to honor it with your concurrence and approbation,

The town of Banaris has long been deficient in all those regulations which in populous

populous places are necessary for the preservation of peace and good order, and the protection of the property and persons of the inhabitants. Whilst however the sovereignty over it was retained by the Nabob of Owd, some appearance of public justice was still preserved, and the awe of a despotic prince produced restraints on the minds and actions of individuals which bore a resemblance, however faint, to the effects of more regular and perfect institutions: But these restraints ceased with the cause which produced them. By the treaty made with the Nabob Affos-ud-Dowlah on the 21st of May 1775, the sovereignty of Banaris was ceded to the Company, and soon after the Cutwallee or Superintendance of Police was formally made over by us to the late Rajah. From this period the appearance of public justice was gradually effaced, until at last without any system of police, any courts of judicature, or any awe of the sovereign power, the inhabitants of Banaris were guilty of enormities and crimes which reflected the greatest disgrace on the government to which they were subject. The relations and dependants of the Rajah, or the merchants whose credit was useful in the payment of the revenue, might violate the rights of their fellow citizens with impunity; and the sacred character of a Brahmin, or the high rank of the offender were considerations which stamped a pardon on the most flagitious crimes.

Such was the state in which I found the civil government of the town when I arrived at Banaris. All ranks of people joined in their representations of the necessity of a reformation; and this appeared the more necessary from a consideration of the circumstances which are peculiar to Banaris. Its Temples are held in particular veneration by the professors of the Hindoo religion, who flock to them on occasional pilgrimages from the most remote parts of Hindostan; and many who have acquired independant fortunes retire to close their days in a place so eminently esteemed for its sanctity. It may therefore rather be considered as the seat of the Hindoo religion than the capital of a Province: But its inhabitants are not composed of Hindoos only: The former wealth which flowed into it from the offerings of pilgrims, as well as from the transactions of exchange, for which its central situation is peculiarly adapted, has also attracted numbers of Mahomedans, who still continue to reside in it with their families. Amongst such a mixture of persons, mostly without employment, of different countries, and of different sects and religions, it is obvious that every defect of civil government must be productive of more than ordinary evils; and these evils are propagated in all quarters of India, to the discredit of our government, and to the hindrance and discouragement of those, who under more favorable circumstances might wish to repair with their wealth to Banaris.

For these reasons, after my return from Chunar, when I began to settle the affairs of this Province, the reformation of the civil government of the town of Banaris was one of the first objects to which I thought it necessary to turn my attention. The plan which I have formed is now submitted to your consideration. You will observe that I have established three distinct departments for the police and

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and the civil and criminal jurisdiction, and I have put the whole under the regulation and controul of one Chief Magistrate, who is to be subject to the immediate orders of the Board. It was at first my intention to have included also under his authority the collection of the Revenues and Customs of the town ; but I found that this would give great discontent to the new Rajah, and might perhaps hurt his influence in the management of the revenues of the rest of the Province : I have therefore left it out ; at the same time I am sensible that it is a defect which may occasion some inconveniences from the clashing of the authorities of the Rajah and the Chief Magistrate.

The person whom I have chosen to fill the important station of the Chief Magistrate is Allee Ibrahim Khan, a man who has long been personally known to myself, and I believe to many individuals of our government, and whose character for moderation, disinterestedness, and good sense will bear the test of the strictest enquiry. On his good conduct must doubtless in a great measure depend the success of a plan which is to take effect at so remote a distance from the seat of our Government ; and it is chiefly from the reliance which I have in him personally that I have ventured to delegate a degree of authority to him, which it would perhaps be unsafe to vest in a person of a less established character.

In forming the establishment, I have calculated the allowances of the Chief Magistrate and his officers in proportion to the importance and degree of trust annexed to their several employments ; and I have fixed them at such rates as will set them above the necessity, and I hope the temptation, of having recourse for a subsistence to the practices of corruption.

I have the honor to be,

B A N A R I S
1st November 1781.

G E N T L E M E N ,
Your most obedient servant

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S .

N U M . 2 . B .

*Copy of the Plan for the establishment of Police and Courts of Judicature
in the town of Banaris*

W H I E R E A S the town of Banaris is, and has been for many years past, totally deficient in every essential regulation usually established in all large and populous places, for the maintenance of peace, and the security of the persons

persons and property of the inhabitants : And WHEREAS the said place is the fixed residence or occasional resort of persons of all religions from every part of Hindostan and Deccan ; and in effect rather the capital seat of the religion of the Hindoos, than of the territory to which it immediately appertains ; and from that consideration alone demands a more immediate protection and attention from the powers of government ; for these reasons the Governor General, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the Governor General and Council, and in the name of the East India Company, doth hereby ordain and proclaim :

THAT a person shall be invested with the Chief Magistracy of the said town, with full and complete authority over every person inhabitant or resident therein, for the preservation of the peace and administration of justice, with the title of *Chief Magistrate* of the said town of Banaris.

AND it is further ordained and proclaimed, that to enable him duly to execute the said duties so assigned him, three Offices as herein after described shall be established in the manner, and with the powers herein after mentioned.

FIRST, a *Cutwall*; whose duty it shall be to apprehend persons who shall be guilty or accused of murder, robbery, burglary, theft, or any other acts of violence committed in the town of Banaris against the peace, persons, or property of the people ; and to deliver over the said persons to the Court of criminal justice herein after appointed and described ; and to suppress and prevent all riots and disturbances in the said town, with the power of inflicting immediate punishment, with stripes of a rattan, not exceeding twenty, on any offender: For which purposes as aforesaid a certain number of Pykes or Peons in monthly pay, and distinguished by certain known Badges, shall be put under his charge and authority by the Chief Magistrate, to patrol the streets at such times as he shall appoint, and to be occasionally employed in executing the other services of his office. And the said Cutwall shall receive his appointment from the Chief Magistrate, who shall also have the power of dismissing him and appointing another, and of dismissing any of the officers employed under him. And the said Cutwall is required to obey all orders relative to the duties aforesaid, which he shall receive from the Chief Magistrate.

SECONDLY, one criminal Court, or *Fougedary Adalat*; which shall be composed of one Darogah and three Mowlavies, men of approved integrity and skill in the knowledge of the Mahomedan laws, for the trial of all persons who shall be brought before them and accused of murder, highway-robbery, burglary, theft, or any other acts of violence against the peace, persons, or property of the people, committed in the said town. And the Sooruthall and Futwah, or Proceedings and Sentence, of the said Court, shall on the close of every trial be laid before the Chief Magistrate, who after a due examination thereof, shall return

turn the same to the Darogah and Mowlavies of the said Court, with his warrant for carrying the same into execution. And the Darogah and Mowlavies of the said Court are required and commanded to carry the same into execution. And the said Darogah and Mowlavies shall receive their appointments from the Chief Magistrate, who shall also have the power of dismissing them and appointing others in their room. And the Chief Magistrate shall have power to establish Rules of Process for the said Court, which Rules the said Darogah and Mowlavies are hereby required to obey.

T H I R D L Y, one Civil Court, or *Dewanny Adalut*; which shall be composed of one President or Darogah, and three inferior Judges, being men of known integrity and understanding, who shall be chosen from among the inhabitants of the said town, for the trial and decision of all debts, pledges, mortgages, disputed accounts, transfers of property, rights of neighborhood, contested boundaries, rights of marriage and claims of inheritance, and of all other claims of property, whether real or personal, according to the principles of natural justice, in all cases not depending on the particular and prescribed laws and institutes of the parties; and in all cases which shall depend on the particular laws and institutes of the parties, the said President and Judges shall first determine on the facts as ascertained by the evidence before them, and shall adjudge the right as established by those facts, according to the respective laws and institutes of the parties whether they be Mussulmen or Hindoos. And for this purpose they shall be assisted by two Mussulmen versed in the Sherrah or Mahomedan law, and two Pundits versed in the Pootee or Code of Justice instituted for the professors of the Hindoo Religion, whose opinions shall be consulted and taken in all cases referable to them as aforesaid. A N D it is further ordained, that in all cases wherein the Judges shall not agree in one judgement, their opinions shall be severally delivered and recorded, and the greater number of opinions on one point shall be taken and considered as the compleat judgement of the Court thereon; and if the number of opinions shall be equal, that of the President shall be taken and deemed as equivalent to two opinions, and the judgement of the Court shall be passed accordingly. And their judgement shall be final in all causes of which the original amount or matter in suit shall not exceed one thousand Rupees; and in all causes of which the original amount or matter in suit shall exceed one thousand Rupees, it shall be allowable to appeal from the judgement of the said Court, within the limited time of one month from the date of the judgement, to the Chief Magistrate, who shall have power to revise the same, or if he shall think fit, to try the causes again with such further evidence as the parties shall bring before him, sufficient reasons to his satisfaction being given for their not having been before produced; and either to confirm or reverse the former judgement, or to pass a new judgement on the cause, and his judgement shall be final and conclusive.

A N D it is hereby required and commanded, that the Chief Magistrate and the President

President and Judges of the said Court of Dewanny Adaulut shall keep records of their respective proceedings, which records shall be admitted as evidence in all future causes. And the President and Judges of the said Dewanny Adaulut shall receive their appointments from the Chief Magistrate, who shall also have the power of dismissing them and appointing others in their room; And the Chief Magistrate shall have the power to establish rules of process for the said Court, which rules the President and Judges of the said Court are hereby required to obey.

AND it is further required and commanded, that the Chief Magistrate do transmit to the Governor General and Council monthly copies of his proceedings, and reports of all persons appointed or dismissed in the superior offices; and of all new regulations established by him as aforesaid; and of all rules of process instituted for the two Courts of Fougedary and Dewanny Adaulut; and in general of all other matters of consequence which shall relate either to the general state of the town, or to the several branches of his department; and shall obey all such orders as he shall receive from the Governor General and Council. Although the authority of the Chief Magistrate is for the purposes of this institution restricted to the limits of Banaris, yet, that the ends of it may not be defeated by offenders flying from his jurisdiction beyond those limits, IT IS HEREBY explained and declared, that if any persons shall be guilty of offences within the town of Banaris, and shall escape beyond the limits of the said town, the Chief Magistrate, or his officers, shall have power to apprehend with a written warrant, and bring them to justice. And it is required and commanded, that the Zemcdars, Aumils, or other officers of the district into which such offenders shall be so pursued, do assist the officers of the Chief Magistrate in apprehending the said offenders. And that it shall be also lawful for the officers of the Judges of the two Courts of Justice to require and compel the attendance of witnesses living beyond the said districts, reason being first shewn to the satisfaction of the Judges of the said Court, that the evidence of the said witnesses is necessary.

AND IT IS HEREBY further ordained and proclaimed by the Governor General, that Ally Ibnebin will be appointed, and that he is accordingly from this date appointed the first Chief Magistrate of the town of Banaris.

No. 2. C.

Establishment allotted for the different departments under the Chief Magistrate of Banaris.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE	2,500	Rs.
Naib	400	
	Carried over	2,900
Dd		

A P P E N D I X

Brought over Rs. 2,900

DEWANNY ADAULUT.

Darogah		500
3 Moonfisfs	at 250 each	750
2 Mowlavies	100	200
2 Pundits	50	100
Peshcar		50
3 Moonfisfs		70
6 Mohrirs	15	90
Nazir		20
2 Mirdads	10	200
50 Peons	4	15
Keeper of the Prison		60
2 Aumeens	30	8
2 Dusterbands	4	8
2 Ferasfes	4	6
2 Mafolchies	3	6
2 Harries or Sweepers		14
Paper and Ink		<u> </u>

2,117

FOUGEDARY ADAULUT

Darogah		400
3 Mowlavies	at 200 each	600
Peshcar		50
3 Moonfisfs	30	90
4 Mohrirs	15	60
Mirdah		10
Naib Mirdah		6
40 Peons	4	160
Keeper of the Prison		15
Mullah for administering Oaths		7
Brahmin for do.		5
2 Dusterbands	4	8
2 Ferasfes	4	6
2 Mafolchies	3	6
2 Sweepers	3	14
Paper and Ink		<u> </u>

1,445

Carried forward Rupees 6,462

P A R T I.

27

		Brought forward Rupees	6,462
CUTWALLY DEPARTMENT.			
Cutwall	.	150	
Naib	.	60	
Moofhrif	.	25	
Vakeel	.	20	
Choky-Nevees	.	7	
Akbar-Nevees	.	7	
2 Mohrirs for the Prison	at 5 each	10	
Tahveeldar Maul-khanah	.	10	
5 Goozerbauns	10	50	
4 Hircarrahs	5	20	
Ferash	.	3	
Surgeon	.	10	
6 Sengariahs	2	12	
2 Nuccarchees	3	6	
Nuckeeb	.	4	
2 Beesties	4	8	
Jellad	.	2 8	
Grave-digger	.	2 8	
Tazeeanah-burdar.	.	2	
Oil	.	5	
Paper & Ink	.	2-8	
200 Peons and Watchmen	4	800	
2 Jemmadars of Peons	10	20	
5 Duffadars	7	35	
Vakeel at Calcutta, with Moonchies &c.	.	300	
		—	1,573-8
			8,035-8
Occasional Charges	.	100	
Banaris Sicca Rupees		8,135-8	

NUM. 3. A.

NUM. 3. A.

Letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 21st of November 1781, respecting the settlement of the Zemeedary of Banaris &c.

To EDWARD WHEELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Esquires
Members of the Council of FORT WILLIAM.

GENTLEMEN,

In a short letter dated the 5th of this month I informed you, that I had on that day concluded the settlement of this Zemeedary for the fixt and perpetual yearly Jummah of forty Lacks of Rupees, with a deduction of Rupees 6,66,666-10-10, being the amount of two months collections estimated in equal divisions for the current year. I have now the honor to send you the following papers, which comprehend all the accounts and deeds appertaining to this transaction.

Num. 3. B. Abstract Account of the annual Jummah or Rent-Roll of the Zemeedary of Rajah Cheit Sing, according to the Pottahs for the last year 1188, including the Jagheers allowed to the Farmers ; delivered to me by the Resident.

Num. 3. C. A particular Account of the Revenues of Banaris &c. for the year 1184; delivered to me by the Rajah through his Naib.

Num. 3. D. Abstract Account of do. for do. do.

Num. 3. E. An Account Particulars of the Revenue of Banaris &c. for the year 1188; by do.

Num. 3. F. Abstract Account of do. for do. by do.

Num. 3. G. Account of the Revenues of Ghauzipoor, by a person formerly in office at that place.

Num. 3. H. Form of the general Settlement concluded with Rajah Mehipnarain.

Num. 3. I. Abstract of Allowances paid for the support of distressed families and men of piety and learning, and copy of my resolution on this subject.

Num. 3. K. Paper relative to a grant of certain villages to the Fackeers of the Maabarrah of Shah Coffim Soolimany, and Shah Wassal, at Chunar.

Num. 3. L. Translation of the Pottah granted to Rajah Mehipnarain conformable to No. 3. H.

Num. 3. M. Copy of the Cobboleat conformable to the above, executed by Rajah

Rajah Mehipnarain.

Num. 3. N. Kiftbundee for the current year 1189.

Num. 3. O. Kiftbundee for the year 1190, and for ever.

Num. 3. P. Agreement of Rajah Mehipnarain for payment of the arrears of the year 1188 from the actual collections.

Num. 3. Q. Paper of requests presented to the Governor General by Rajah Mehipnarain, with the Governor General's answers annexed.

I shall now proceed to the explanation of the preceding accounts.

You will obviously perceive that the six first numbers served as the materials on which the settlement was formed. The first is an estimate of the collections received by Rajah Cheit Sing, and was delivered to me by the Resident: It corresponds in its total amount with my recollection of a similar account, which was formerly in my possession, and sufficiently with the account No. 3. G. for the presumption of its authenticity. As is was the best account that I was able to obtain, and the accounts delivered by the Naib were confessedly made up of imperfect materials, all the accounts having been either carried away by Cheit Sing, or destroyed, and all the principal officers of the revenue who could give any information on the subject having accompanied him in his flight, I made this the ground for forming the new settlement.

Although I am convinced that with proper management the Zemeedary might yield an amount considerably exceeding that which I have taken as the estimate of its value, yet I must express my apprehension, that unless the Naib can find means to avail himself of better official assistance than he at present possesses, his real profits will fall below their allowed amount; and on that account I have encouraged him to hope, that if he shall prove himself diligent in his office, and punctual in the discharge of his Kifts to the Company, he may hereafter obtain from the indulgence of the Board some remission from the stipulated Jummah, whenever the actual demands of the Company shall be lessened, and the state of their treasury will admit of it; and this I shall recommend as an act of generosity becoming their former relation to this province, and equally warranted by the principles of good policy; for there are certain lines beyond which the exaction of a public revenue will not only defeat its own purpose, but operate as effectually to a reduction as an intentional act of bounty could do. But it is not my wish to engage the present attention of the Board in a discussion upon this subject, my desire being only to premise what I may hereafter find necessary to introduce to their further

further consideration, so that any future proposition may not appear to arise wholly from the instant occasion of it.

I now proceed to the explanation of the particulars of the settlement as contained in the account No. 3. H. The first deduction made from the gross estimated Jummah of Rupees 53,06,002-12 is the sum of Rupees 61,496 granted in Jagheers and other alienations. The first is a Jagheer granted to Beneram Pundit of the yearly amount of Rupees 25,000. I have already acquainted the Board with the faithful services of this man and his family during the late troubles, which I can take upon me to assure the Board, whatever was our opinion of them at the time, and however repugnant it may be to our national character to regard any situation of affairs with the eye of despondency, were considered universally by all but ourselves, equally by friend and by foe, as utterly desperate. To the merits of Beneram Pundit and his brother on this occasion I must add a long series of attachment and efficient service from the year 1773 to the present time. Though the immediate servants and confidential ministers of a foreign state, to the constitutional members of which they have always professed an almost enthusiastic devotion, they have zealously adopted all my views for the promotion of a connection between their government and ours. For this purpose Beneram Pundit at my requisition made one journey to Naugpoor, and attended Colonel Leslie and Colonel Goddard in the first operations of their detachment. Another of the brothers still attends General Goddard in the same capacity, and has been of great use by his letters in refuting the false representations which were made from Poona to the government of Berar of the events of the war. Beneram Pundit proceeded to Naugpoor, and chiefly at my requisition returned, with a constitution much impaired by the customary effects of the malignant climate of the route lying between Calcutta and Naugpoor. To his influence I entirely ascribe the generous conduct of that government to ours in many signal instances, which stand recorded on our consultations, and will be universally acknowledged as such when time shall have effaced the prejudices with which they have been, and perhaps still are represented by some; and to him I owe the influence which I myself possessed with the late Dewan Dewaugur Pundit, and its effects while he was living. In the same spirit of common attachment Bissumber Pundit, the younger brother, went instructed by me to Chimnajee Lauboo, the commander of the army employed last year in the province of Orissa, and assisted Mr. Anderson in his negotiations. In all these instances I have considered and treated them equally as the friends of our Government, and the faithful servants of their own; and wherever I have been, one or both have been my constant attendants.

If these services shall be admitted as meritorious, although they should be ascribed to motives of personal respect to myself, still let it be considered that it was in my character of the first and executive member of our state that I received such instances of it, or could have the means of inspiring it; and that I doubt whether

a national attachment in an alien breast can either grow or subsist on any other principle.

For all these united reasons I have thought it incumbent upon me to recompence the merits of this family by the seasonable grant of a public income derived from the settlement of the province in which they resided, and in the recovery of which to our authority they have made to themselves so near an interest.

The Board have been pleased to repose so generous a confidence in me, that I persuade myself that I shall not need their excuse for having determined this act by my own authority. It was necessary to include it in the settlement, as it would have been the source of much embarrassment, and given rise to unreasonable claims, had it been ordered after the settlement had been concluded. I might indeed have applied to the Board, and received their answer in sufficient time for the conclusion of the settlement, had I known that the latter would have been so long delayed; but it had been from the beginning my intention to form it immediately on my return to Banaris, and I was only prevented from finishing it sooner by the delays and procrastinations of others which I could not conquer.

Upon this subject I have only to add, that the bounty of our government has been rarely exercised on such occasions; that no occasion ever did more justly demand the exertion of that principle; and that it is one of the duties of government, as it is one of its best instruments, to exercise it for the reward of past, and for the encouragement of future deserts.

The next article will require little explanation and no apology. Bundoo Khan, whose name is affixed to a Jahgeer of 2000 Rupees annual rent, is an inhabitant of the town of Chunar. He attended Captain Blair in the unfortunate attempt on Ramnagar, and in the battle fought at Pateeta; and was of much service to that officer on both occasions by his knowledge of the Ground, and by a natural good understanding which enabled him to apply that knowledge to the incidents before him. This man suggested the expedition, which was afterwards formed, to take possession of the Passes lying behind Lutteespoor by an unknown and secret route, and was himself the guide of the detachment. Although his former services and that which he offered upon this occasion were gratuitous, yet as the success of the enterprise appeared to me from his description of it likely to prove the crisis of the war, I thought it advisable to secure his fidelity and animate his exertions by such incitements as were likely to operate with the greatest power on a man of his rank and situation in life; I promised him a Jagheer in any part of the Company's dominions of which he should make choice, to the amount of one thousand Rupees clear yearly rent, if the enterprise succeeded. The event proved the justice of his advice, and the truth of his representations; and his conduct in the course of it obtained the most favorable testimony of Major Crabb, the officer who commanded the

the party. On his return to Chunar I instantly granted him a Perwannah for the village of Jalaupoor, of which I had allowed him to make choice, situated in the Pergunnah of Patceta. He himself told me that it yielded a revenue exceeding 1500 Rupees, and to prevent future disputes if it were more, I have inserted it at the round sum of two thousand.

Jaggernaut Sing, late Commandant in the 3d regiment of Sepoys, having been strongly recommended to me by Colonels Muir, Auchmuty, and other officers of rank, whose recommendation at this time had particular weight with me, for a provision in his declining years, after having passed thirty of his life in faithful and meritorious service, I procured for him a Jagheer in the Zemeedary to the yearly value of 1200 Rupees. I am persuaded that the board will admit the expediency as well as the justice and humanity of making a more comfortable provision than our ordinary invalid establishment allows for such native soldiers as have merited the particular attention of their superiors; and I flatter myself that the present instance, as well as the principle on which it is founded will meet with their approval.

The last article will be explained in the separate paper No. 3. I. It is a simple act of justice, and I was pleased that our government should have the credit of passing it. On the same principle I issued a Sunnud for the restoration of certain villages which are a part of the original endowment of two Durgahs in the precincts of Chunar. The particulars of this claim are set forth in the accompanying paper No. 3. K. These form no part of the diminution of the revenues.

With respect to the other deductions, they stand exactly as they were stated by the Naib himself, except the last article, which I myself inserted merely for adjustment, that it might make the remaining sum of the net Jummah clear 40 Lacks, at which amount I had predetermined to fix it.

The accounts of the settlement No. 3. L. M. N. O. require no explanation. The deduction allowed for the present year from the fixed Jummah for devastations is accounted for in the term itself. In the unequal sums of the Kiftbundee I was compelled to yield to the pertinacious instances of the family. I should have been better pleased that so large a sum had not been thrown upon the last month of the year; but this advantage may and ought to be derived from it, that as it has enabled them to make their payments with greater facility, it will leave them without excuse if they fail in any part of them.

The Agreement No. 3. P. passed against my inclination as well as my advice. A substantial revenue having been obtained to the Company, I wished to pay more regard to their credit than to the prosecution of any immediate interests which were not of essential importance. I knew that an inquiry might serve for an instrument.

strument of gratification to private influence, and wished to prevent the temptation. Having already allowed the sum of Rupees 6,66,666 10 10 as a deduction from the first year's Jummah, I wished to bring the Rajah to agree to the payment of the arrears due from his predecessor for the last year, amounting to the sum of Rupees 4,63,006-5-8 in lieu of the agreement since made; but this he would not consent to. What he is to pay upon this account therefore remains open for future inquiry.

The Paper of Requests, No. 3. Q. as it preceded the Settlement ought regularly to have been inserted before it; but as the settlement itself was not affected by it, it may stand in its present place.

Respecting the 1st Request, I had very early apprized the Rajah, through his Naib, that I should not allow him the exercise of any privilege or authority, on which an opinion of independency could be founded; that the Mint, the Cutwally or Police of the town of Banaris, and the administration of justice to its inhabitants; the power of levying forces and maintaining fortresses, were commonly understood as kinds of royalties or appurtenances of the sovereign state, which therefore could not be allowed to him consistently with his relation to the Company, nor with the expectations which they would naturally form on the experience of the past troubles, in the arrangement which I might make for the future administration of this province.

I have directed him to deliver over charge of the mint to the Resident; whom I have also ordered to receive it, and to conduct the business of it until he shall have your final orders respecting it; to ascertain the amount of the annual revenue paid from it to Rajah Cheit Sing during the last five years, that the average thereof may be carried to the credit of the present Rajah in the payment of his revenue to government; to erect proper offices for the services of the mint, which to my great surprize I find have been performed to this time in the private house of the Darogah; and to form and report to me a proper establishment for the mint on the most frugal valuation.

I beg leave to recommend the actual Resident as well qualified to conduct this business, and to request that you will be pleased to continue him in the charge of it.

I have already advised you very fully of the appointments which I have vested in the person of Ally Ibrahim Khan respecting the police and administration of justice in the town of Banaris. The insertion of the other articles comprised in this request arose from my having directed them to be abolished, because they appeared to me to be discreditable and impolitic. The following is a list of the particulars.

I. *Nekangs.* Duties on the sale of horses, an oppressive tax and inconsiderable in its amount. It was not my intention to make this an express prohibition; but having marked it with other articles which I thought improper in the list of revenues collected by the Aumeen of Banaris, it was considered as an express prohibition, and I chose to let it stand with that construction.

II. *Taxes levied on Strangers.* Consisting of the following heads.

1st. *Dushtoor Perdassly,* or duties levied on pilgrims.

2d. *Dullailee Perdassly,* or sums paid by the Brokers to buy and sell for the pilgrims.

III. *Talafree.* Duties taken on the examination of persons travelling from Banaris.

IV. *Khummaur Khanah.* Revenue paid by the keepers of gaming houses.

V. *Dushtoor upon Rings.* A revenue paid by the sellers of the rings usually bought by Pilgrims.

The 2d, 3d, & 5th articles have been often represented to me as grievous impositions, no less in their amount than in the mode of levying them, and a great discouragement to strangers, whom the spirit of devotion might induce to come to Banaris. The abolition, in itself a popular act, and extending its influence to every part of India, is likely to pay the loss arising from it by the inducement which it will afford to greater numbers to resort to Banaris in the proportion of the immunity which it presents to them.

2nd *Request.* The Zemedars, to whom this article alludes, are as follows.

Buggut Sing, Zemedar of Chowla.

Eedel Sing of Agoree.

Govindjeet of Kunteet.

Bikram Majeet of sundry villages in Zeminceah.

Ally Azcem Khan of Ghauzipoor.

Duljeet Sing - - of Bidjeygur.

As these persons shewed a zeal for the service of our government, and a desire of being useful to us during the late troubles, I have thought it proper that their conduct should not pass without the retribution due to it, and for that purpose have directed that they be restored to the possession of the lands to which they have hereditary claims. I shall also give orders to the Resident to pay them annually, whilst they continue out of the management of their respective districts, an allowance proportionate to the Junumah of each, as soon as that can be ascertained.

The

The remaining requests require no explanation or comment.

I will not engage the time of the Board longer than to express my hope that the explanations which I have given of my proceedings in forming the settlement will be satisfactory. The process of the business I left to Mr. Anderson, to whom I am much indebted for the pains and diligence with which he assisted me in bringing it to a conclusion. Much remained to be done in detail at the time of his departure on another service, which of course fell upon my hands with other business. To this cause I must beg the Board to attribute my delay in making the report of my proceedings, and any deficiencies that may appear in it.

I have the honor to be with the greatest esteem,

C H U N A R
21st November 1781.

G E N T L E M E N ,
Your most obedient servant

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S .

• N U M . 3. B.

A B S T R A C T Account of the annual Jummah of the Zemeealary of Rajah Chet Sing for the year 1188, including the Jagheers allowed to the Farmers. *

Names of Sirkars or Divisions.	Annual gross Jummah.	Annual Jummah of Jagheers.	Net annual Jummah paid into the Rajah's treasury.
Sirkar Ghauzipoor	15,25,000	1,76,100	13,48,900
Chunar	8,23,000	65,000	7,58,000
Banaris	8,99,000	25,000	8,74,000
Jounpoor	16,55,000	1,11,000	15,44,000
Canteet	3,75,000		3,75,000
Kheiragur	25,000	15,000	10,000
GR A N D Total Rupees	53,02,000	3,92,100	49,09,900

N U M . 3. C.

P A R T I C U L A R A C C O U N T of the Revenues of B A N A R I S &c.
for the Year 1184, delivered to the Governor General by Rajah Mechipnarain. †

A B S T R A C T

* The particular Account of which this is an Abstract, and which accompanied the original report, being unnecessary but for the purpose of an official record, is here omitted.

† This Account is omitted for the reason assigned in the preceding note.

A P P E N D I X.

NUM. 3. D.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Revenues of BANARIS &c. delivered to the Governor General by Rajah Mechipnarain, being formed from the accounts of the Fulsee Year 1184.

Jummah as per Account	- - - -	47,25,498- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jummah not included in the Accounts : Viz.		
The Jagheers of $\frac{1}{2}$ Bhuddovee	- - -	1,58,341 —
Pergunnah Mahaytch the Jagheer of Doorg- bijey Sing	- - -	60,000 —
Seidpoor, the Jagheer of Owfan Sing ;		
Amount Jagheer	- - -	50,000
Amount Maafy or remission in the Revenue	{ - - -	4,000
	—	54,000 —
	—	2,72,341 —
TOTAL Jummah of the Districts held by Cheit Sing	- - -	49,97,839- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct the Revenue paid to the Vizeer for the Pergunnah of Kheiragur	- - - -	{ 1,81,046- 14-
TOTAL Jummah of the Zemeedary of Banaris &c.	- - -	48,16,792- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

DEDUCT,

Amount of the Jagheers as above - - - 2,72,341 —

Charges incurred in collecting the Revenue of
the Aumaunee Mehals, also Maafy or es-
tablished Indulgences usually granted to Far-
mers and Aumils at the close of the Year :

Charges of the Aumaunee Mehals 37,119-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maafy Maumooly - - - 1,05,598-8 $\frac{1}{2}$

— 1,42,717-15 — 4,15,058-15-

Rupees - - - 44,01,733-12 $\frac{1}{2}$

NUM. 3. E.

NUM. 3. E.

A C C O U N T P A R T I C U L A R S of the Revenue of BANARIS &c. for
the year 1188 Fussullee, delivered to the Governor General by Rajah Mechipnarain. †

NUM. 3. F.

A B S T R A C T A C C O U N T of the Revenue of Banaris &c. for the
Fussullee Year 1788, delivered to the Governor General by Rajah Mechipnarain.

Jummah or revenue inserted in the Account No. 3 E. 46,33,661-12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jummah of the Jagheers not included in the accounts of the

revenue. Viz.

The Jagheers of half the Pergunnah of

Bhuddovee - - - - 1,58.341 —

Mahaytch, the Jagheer of Doorgbijey Sing 60,000 —

Seidpoor, the Jagheer of Owfan Sing 50,000

Maaly, or remission to ditto - - 4,000

— — — — 54,000 — 2,72.341 — —

49,06,002 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Deduct the revenue paid to the Vizeer for the District
of Kheiragur - - - - -

1,98,046 14 —

Deductions from the revenue, Jagheers as above

47,07 955 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
2,72.341 — —

44,35,614 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

C H A R G E S.

Charges of collecting the revenue of the

Aumaunee Mechals - - - - 41,119 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Maafy Maumooly, or established remissions

granted to Farmers and Aumils at the

close of the year - - - - 1,02 508 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

1,43.717 15 —

Banaris Sicca Rupees 42,91.896 15 $\frac{1}{2}$

NUM. 3. G.

† This account is omitted for the reason assigned in the Notes Page 35.

A P P E N D I X.

NUM. 3. G.

A C C O U N T of the Revenues of Ghauzipoor.

Meer Sherif Ally's District on a Mocurrery Jummah.	-	5,27,000	— —
Munnihar Sing's do.	do.	1,15,000	— —
Takhray Bukht Sing's do.	do.	2,77,000	— —
Bauboo Jugger Deave Sing's do.	do.	1,50,000	— —
Bauboo Peem Sing's do.	do.	18,000	— —
Buckshy Suddanund's do.	do.	15,000	— —
Bauboo Owfan Sing's do.	do.	70,000	— —
Talook of Boosgan and Burragong	-	10,000	— —
Aka Mehdee's Mehals	-	1,47,000	— —
TOTAL Rupees		14,14,000	— —

NUM. 3. H.

Form of the general settlement concluded by the Governor General with Rajah Mc-hipnarain.

Jummah as per Account	- - - - -	49,06,002	12	—
Add profits enjoyed by the Bauboos which may now be resumed, calculated at	- - - - -	4,00,000	— —	
		<u>53,06,002</u>	<u>12</u>	—
Deduct Articles of Revenue now alienated, Viz.				
Peneram's Jagheer	- - - - -	25,000	— —	
Bundoo Khan's Jagheer	- - - - -	2,000	— —	
Jaggernaut's Jagheer	- - - - -	1,200	— —	
Half of the Maash and charity confirmed by Mr. Marriott afterwards resumed and now restored	33,296	— —		
		<u>61,496</u>	— —	
Rupees	- -	52,44,506	12	—
Deduct also Charges of Collections as per Account, Viz.				
In the Aumaunee Mehals	- - - - -	41,119	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
In the farmed Mehals allowed to the farmers	1,02,598	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		<u>1,43,717</u>	<u>15</u>	—
Carried over	- -	51,00,788	13	—

Deduct

Brought over - -	51,00,788 13 -
Deduct Revenue paid for Kheiragur to the Vizeer - -	1,98,046 14 -
	<hr/>
	49,02,741 15 -
Deduct Jagheers and allowances for the support of the Rajah, his family, and dependants, Viz.	
Jagheer of $\frac{1}{2}$ Bhuddovee belonging to the Rajah 1,58,341 -	
do. Mahaytch Doorgbijey Sing 60,000 -	
do. Seidpoor Owfan Sing 54,000 -	
Allowance granted for the support of the Rajah, his household expences, family, Sewary &c. 6,30,400 15	
	<hr/>
	9,02,741 15 -
Rupees 40,00,000 - -	<hr/>

NUM. 3. I.

ABSTRACT of the Allowances paid for the support of distressed families and men of piety and learning from the revenues of Banaris, formed from an account which was drawn out by Rajah Cheit Sing at the desire of Mr. Fowke, and is now in the possession of the Cauzee authenticated by Mr. Graham's Signature; and copy of the Governor General's minute on this subject.

I.

A. Established allowances signed by Mr. Marriott; viz.

MAASH, or old and established allowances, consisting partly of assignments on the Revenues of villages, and partly of monthly allowances - - - - -	58,891 5 -
Rozinadars and poor men, being Charity Allowances - -	32,111 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	91,002 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

B. JAGHEERS granted by the King, or by the Vizeers Shujah-ud-Dowlah and Assof-ud-Dowlah, after the time of Mr. Marriott - - - - -	19,290 - -
---	------------

C. MAASY DEHAT, or assignments of Charity on particular villages, granted by ditto after Mr. Marriott - -	56,375 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rupees 1,66,668 9 -	<hr/>

A. THE

A P P E N D I X

- A. These allowances were continued until the year 1183 Fussulce, when the Rajah made his settlement with the Company, after which they were resumed. Some of them might now be struck out, the persons being dead, or the purposes for which they were granted having ceased. The Cauzee has engaged to draw out a list of such as may be struck out or left for inquiry. Under these allowances are comprehended 323 names or families.
- B. These grants were after Mr. Marriott's time. None of the persons obtained lands, but the Rajah paid them an equivalent in money. Some of the grants never took place, and many of the persons are dead.
- C. These are similar to the articles under B. only that the Jagheers were temporary and in consideration of services, whereas the Maafy Dehaut were hereditary, and granted to poor people like the milk or Ahema of Bchar.

II.

The Cauzee delivers in a list of persons who are not forthcoming and in general supposed to be dead, or so provided for as not to require the allowance, the abstract of which is as follows.

Absentees on the List of Allowances signed by Mr. Marriott.

Maath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,289	8	-	
Rozinadars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,116	8	-	
<hr/>											<hr/>	
											24,406	—

Absentees on the list of allowances granted after the time of
Mr. Marriott. Maafy Dehaut

Rupees	-	37.340	3	-
<hr/>				<hr/>

S T A T E M E N T shewing the whole amount of the Allowances, and particularizing the proportion thereof, held in the names of persons who are either dead or absent.

In Mr. Marriott's list:

Maath	-	-	-	-	-	58,891	5	-
Dead or absent	-	-	-	-	-	20,289	8	-
<hr/>								<hr/>
Rozinadars	-	-	-	-	-	32,111	9	-
Dead or absent	-	-	-	-	-	4,120	8	-
<hr/>								<hr/>
Carried over	-	-	-	-	-	27,991	1	-
<hr/>								<hr/>
						66,592	14	-
						After		

P A R T I.

41

	Brought over	66,592 14 -
After Mr. Marriott's time :		
Maafy Dehaut	56,375 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dead or absent ,	12,934 3 -	
	<hr/>	
Jagheers	43,441 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	<hr/>	
	19,290 — —	
	<hr/>	
Rupees	62,731 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	<hr/>	
	1,29,324 — —	

R E S O L V E D that copies of the account be sent to the Rajah, and that he be directed to restore one half of the several allowances confirmed by Mr. Marriott, and held by persons who are still in being and present, being by the above account Rs. 66,592 14 —, one half whereof is Rs. 33,296 7 — ; and that he be allowed on the death of the incumbents to resume their proportions: THAT Mr. Markham be authorized to examine any claims which may hereafter be preferred to a similar indulgence by the persons who are supposed to be dead or absent, and who are comprehended under the article of account No. 2 Rs. 24,406, and that he report thereon to the Governor General and Council: That as it does not appear that the allowances granted after Mr. Marriott's time were properly bestowed, it is unnecessary to restore them.

N U M . 3 . K.

Paper relative to a Grant of certain Villages to the Fackeers of the Mackbarrah of Shah Coffim Soolimany, and Shah Wassel, at Chunar.

Former Lands belonging to the Tomb at Chunar .

The Village of Begpoor.
do. Buggerah.
do. Behry.
do. Bibtee.

THE Fackeer represents, that all these villages were resumed in the time of Munfaram and afterwards the Nabob Sufdar-Jung restored the two villages of Behry and Begpoor, valued at 1000 Rs. per annum. These are still in possession of the Fackeers, but they are now subject to a revenue of 500 Rs. per annum, which was imposed about 18 years ago when Shumsheer Khan, the Naib of Shujah-ud-Dowlah, made a general resumption of one half of all the charity allowances of Banaris. The remaining 500 Rs. was confirmed afterwards by Mr. Mariott, and in exception to all other allowances has been continued by the Rajah. The Fackeers

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kecr

keer now requests to have the whole four villages restored, or if this cannot be granted, to have the revenue of 500 Rs. taken off. He does not know the amount of the villages of Behry and Begpoor.

The Cauzee of Banaris being examined, confirms this representation.

On the 8th of October a Sunnud was issued to Mahomed Ismael the Khalcesa, granting the villages of Begpoor and Behry to be held free of revenue for keeping the Tombs and Mosque at Chunar in proper repair, and for the maintenance of the Fackeers.

NUM. 3. L.

Translation of the Pottah granted to Rajah Mehipnarain.

WE R E A S the Sirkar of Banaris and Chunar, and the Mehals of the Sirkar of Jounpoor, both Maul and Sayer, and Havelec Mahomedabad Banaris, and the Daums of the Mulboos Khas, and the Pergunnah Bhuddovee, and the Talook of Sungramow, dependant on the Pergunnah of Chanda, and Sutteesgur, and the Pergunnah of Gunteet called Bidjepoor, and the Sirkar of Ghautzipoor, and the Pergunnah of Secunderpoor, and Kherced and Shaudecabad, and Tappa Scrincha, with the Maul and Sayer and Gutwaliee of Jounpoor; and the Mokeemee and Yettisaub, and Sungwozinee of Banaris, both Maul and Sayer, with the Dusfoor Dewannee; besides half of the Jagheer of the Pergunnah Bhuddovee &c. and the Maafy to the Rozenadars, and other expences of the Hushoo-minhayee, conformably to your Coboolcat, have been granted to you from the beginning of the month of Aflin 1189 Fullullee, answering to the 14th of September 1781, at the agreement of Forty Lacks of Sicca Rupees struck in the Town of Banaris, as a fixed and perpetual sum without alteration for every year; and from that amount the sum of 6,66,666-10-10, six Lacks, sixty-six thousand, six hundred, and sixty-six Sicca Rupees, ten Annas, and ten Gundas for this year, which is 1189 Fullullee, on account of the devastations &c. in the two Months of Disturbances, having been remitted; the remaining amount of the Maulwajib Maulgoozary of the Sirkar, being 33,33'333-5-10, thirty-three Lacks, thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty three Rupees, five Annas and ten Gundas of Banaris Sicca coin, of due standard and weight, agreeably to the separate Kisbundee and Coboolcat which you have written and delivered under your own seal; you will month by month, without excuse or delay, and without the expence of the Sebundee and other expences, conformably to the Kisfs mentioned in them, pay duly as Khezannah to the Sirkar; and in the next year, the fixed and perpetual yearly Jummah of 40 Lacks of Sicca Rupees, which you have agreed to, and the Kisbundee of which also you have delivered under your own seal into the Duster of the Sirkar; conformably thereto you will yearly discharge the Maulgoozary to the Sirkar. By the blessing of God from this agreement in no instance shall there ever be any deviation or failure.

The

THE BUN'DONUST of the Year 1189 Fussullee.

Conformably to the Papers - - - 49,06,002-12-
Encrease to the advantage of the Sirkar - 4,00,000 - 53,06,002-12-

Deduct the Jagheers &c.

Jagheer of Beneram Pundit	-	25,000	- -
Jagheer of Bundoo Khan	-	2,000	- -
Jagheer of Jaggernaut Soobadar	-	1,200	- -
Restored to the Rozenadars	-	33,296	- -
		33,296	61,496 - -
	Balance	-	52,44,506-12 -

DEDUCT the Expences of Mehals Aumaunee &c.

The Expences of Mehals Aumaunce - - - 41,119-6-10
 Maafy Maumooly - - - - 1,02,598-8-10

 1,43,717-15 -

51,00,788-13 -

Deduct my Jagheer &c. with those of my dependants:

Half the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee	-	1,58,341	- - -
The Pergunnah of Mahaytch	-	60,000	- - -
The Pergunnah of Seidpoor	-	54,000	- - -
My Salary &c. and those of my dependants		6,30,400-15-	
			9,02,741-15 -
	Balance	-	40,00,000 -

Deduct the Devastations &c. of two months disturbances	6,66,666-10-10
BALANCE Banaris Sicca Rupees	33,33,333- 5-10

From

From the year 1190 *Fussullee* a fixed and perpetual sum.

Conformably to the former Bundobust	33,33,333	5 10
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Encrease taken from the deductions on account of the devastaions &c.	- - -	6,66,666 10 10
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TOTAL	Banaris Sicca Rupees	<u>40,00,000 - -</u>
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Dated the 1st of Affin 1189 Fussullee, answering
to the 14th of September 1781.

NUM. 3. M.

C O P Y of the Coboolecat executed by Rajah Mehipnarain.

I R A J A H M E H I P N A R A I N B E H A D R E ; WHEREAS the Zemeedary of the Sirkar of Banaris and Chunar and the Mehals of the Sirkar of Jounpoor both Maul and Sayer, and Havelee Mahomedabad Banaris, and the Daums of the Mulboos Khas, and the Pergunnah of Bhuddovec, and the Talook of Sungramow dependant on the Pergunnah of Chanda, and Sutteegur, and Cunteet called Bidjeypoor, and the Sirkar of Ghauzipoor, and the Pergunnah of Secunderpoor, and Kherced and Shaudeecabad, and Tappa Serincha, with the Maul and Sayer, and Cutwallee of Jounpoor ; and the Mokeemee and Yettifaub, and Sungwozinee of Banaris ; and the entire Mehals both Maul and Sayer, with the Dustoore Dwannnee, of the Soubah of Illahabad, besides the Mehal of Khciragur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nabob Vizeer ul-Mamalek, Asoph ud-Dowlah Behadre ; and the Mehals of the Jagheers held by the Rozenadars, and the expences agreeably to the Hushoo-minhayee, or Account of Deductions, have been given in perpetuity to me from the Honorable Company at the fixed and perpetual yearly sum of Forty Lacks of Banaris Sicca Rupees of full weight and standard : I have agreed to it of my own free and entire will ; and of that amount the sum of 6,66,666-10-10 fix lacks, sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six Rupees, ten Annas and ten Gundas having been remitted and deducted on account of the devastaions &c. in the two months of disturbance for this year 1189 Fussullee, I have acknowledged without hesitation the remaining sum of 33,33,333-5-10 Thirty-three lacks, thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three Rupees, five Annas and ten Gundas of Banaris Sicca standard, to be due from me as the Maulwajib of the Sirkar for the said year ; and having written and delivered under my seal upon a separate paper the Kiftbundee of it, I engage and deliver in writing to this effect : That I will agreeably to the Kiftbundee, month by month, without excuse or delay, duly pay the Khezanna Aymera of the Sirkar in the town of Banaris, and at the end of the year I will take a receipt

a receipt and discharge for the whole. And the Jummah of the next year 1190 Fussullee having been settled for the entire sum of forty Lacks of Banaris Siccas as a perpetual and fixed sum for every year, that also do I include in this Coboo-leeat, and engage that I will, without excuse or delay, agreeably to the Kifs of the same, discharge month by month the Khezanna Aumera of the Sirkar ; and that I will without fail pay the money of the Rozenadars &c. conformably to the Hushoo-minhayee, and take a receipt for it ; and that employing myself in the duties and affairs of my Zemeedary, I will not neglect or be deficient in any one point of diligence and care ; but I will behave with the greatest attention to the Reyots and to all people of every rank ; and I will exert my utmost abilities in the cultivation and population of the country and the encrease of its revenues, so that it may improve daily ; I will act with such vigour in expelling thieves, night-robbers, murderers and all evil doers, that not one of them shall remain within my Zemeedary, and that no crimes and offences shall be heard of.

I have therefore written and delivered these few lines in the nature of a Coboo-leeat, that it may be made use of when necessary.

Dated the 1st of Affin 1189 Fussullee, answering
to the 14th of September 1781.

NUM. 3. N.

K I S T B U N D E E of the Sirkar of Banaris and Chunar, and the Mehals of the Sirkar of Jounpoor and Mahomedabad, the Sirkar Ghauzipoor &c. &c. for the present year 1189 Fussullee.

TOTAL Banaris Sicca Rupees	-	-	53,06,002 12 -
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Deduct the Jagheers &c.

Jagheer of Beneram Pundit	-	-	25,000 — —
Jagheer of Bundoo Khan	-	-	2,000 — —
Jagheer of Jagernaut Soobadar	-	-	1,200 — —
Restored to the Rozenadars	-	-	<u>33,296</u> — —
			<u>61,496</u> — —
		Balance	52,44,506 12 -

Deduct the expences of Mehals Aumaunee &c. &c.

The expences of th: Mehals Aumaunee	41,119	6 10	
Maafy Maumooly	-	-	<u>1,02,598</u> 8 10
			<u>1,43,717 15 -</u>
Carried over			51,00,788 13 -
			Deduct

A P P E N D I X

Brought over	51,00,788 13 -
Deduct the Mehal of Kheiragur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nabob Vizeer	- 1,98,046 14 -
Balance	49,02,741 15 -

Deduct my Jagheer and monthly salary with those of my
dependants :

Half the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee	1,58,341 — —
The Pergunnah of Mahaytch	- 60,000 — —
The Pergunnah of Seidpoor	- 54,000 — —
The Salaries &c. &c.	- 6,30,400 15 -
	<u>9,02,741 15 -</u>
Balance	40,00,000 — —

Deduct the devastations of two months disturbances.	6,66,666 10 10
B A L A N C E Banaris Sicca Rupees	33,33,333 5 10

Month of	Affin	-	-	-	10,000 — —
	Cautic	-	-	-	15,000 — —
	Augun	-	-	-	2,78,000 — —
	Poos	-	-	-	2,78,000 — —
	Maug	-	-	-	2,78,000 — —
	Phaugun	-	-	-	2,78,000 — —
	Choit	-	-	-	2,78,000 — —
	Byfaak	-	-	-	2,78,000 — —
	Jeheit	-	-	-	2,78,000 — —
	Affar	-	-	-	2,78,000 — —
	Sawaun	-	-	-	2,78,000 — —
	Bahadun, the end of the year	8,06,333	5	10	
	Banaris Sicca Rupees				33,33,333 5 10

Dated the first of Affin 1189 Fussullec,
answering to the 14th of September 1781.

Num. 3, O.

N U M . 3. O.

K I S T B U N D E E of the Sirkar of Banaris and Chunar, and the Mechals of the Sirkar of Jounpoor and Mahomedabad, and the Sirkar of Ghauzipoor for the Year 1190 Fussullee and for ever.

The Junimah agreeable to the papers -	49,06,002 12 -
The Bazeeft, or resumptions, taken by the Sirkar from the Baubos -	<u>4,00,000</u> — —
	<u>53,06,002 12 -</u>

Deduct the new Jagheers, and the Rozenadars

Jagheer of Beneram Pundit - - -	25,000 — —
Jagheer of Bundoo Khan - - -	2,000 — —
Jagheer of Jagernaut, Soobadar - - -	1,200 — —
Restored to the Rozenadars - - -	<u>33,296</u> — —
	<u>61,496</u> — —
Balance - - -	<u>52,44,506 12 -</u>

Deduct the expences of Mechals Aumaunee &c. &c.

The expences of Mehals Aumaunee - - -	41,119 6 10
Maafy Maumodly - - -	<u>1,02,598 8 10</u>
	<u>1,43,717 15 -</u>
	<u>51,00,788 13 -</u>

Deduct the Mechals of Kheiragur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nabob Vizeer - - -

1,98,046 14 -	
Balance - - -	<u>49,02741 15 -</u>

Deduct my Jagheer and monthly salary &c. with those of my dependants.

Half the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee - - -	1,58,341 — —
The Pergunnah of Mahaytch - - -	60,000 — —
The Pergunnah of Seidpoor - - -	54,000 — —
My salary and those of my dependants - - -	<u>6,30,400 15 -</u>
	<u>9,02,741 15 -</u>
Balance Banaris Sa. Rs.	<u>40,00,000</u> — —

Month

A P P E N D I X

Month of	Affin	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Cautic	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Augun	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Poos	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Maug	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Phaugun	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Choit	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Byfaak	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Jeheit	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Affar	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Sawaun	-	-	2,90,000	— —
	Bahadun, which is the end of the year	-	-	8,10,000	— —
	Banaris Sicca Rupees	-	40,00,000		— —

Dated the 1st of Affin 1189 Fussullee,
answering to the 14th of September 1781.

NUM. 3. P.

A G R E E M E N T of Rajah Mehipnarain Behadre *for the payment of the Arrears of the year 1188 by the actual Collections.*

HA V I N G been ordered from the presence to collect and pay to the Sirkar whatever balances remain of Cheit Sing's administration to the end of the year 1188, I therefore represent, that whatever I can collect of the balances for the above year, I will pay to the Sirkar.

NUM. 3. Q.

Paper of Requests *presented to the Governor General by Rajah Mehipnarain, with the Governor General's answers annexed*

THE Requests of Rajah Mehipnarain, to which he is hopeful that the Governor General's signature may be affixed.

FIRST Article.

Of the Mint and Adaulut &c. agreeably to the following list, whatever part shall be divided from my Bundobust, I hope that the receipts of that may be deducted in the Maulgoozary : I. The Mint. II. The Adaulut. III. The Ecog-
dary,

dary. IV. The Cutwalee of Banaris. V. The Nekhaus. VI. The Brokerage from strangers. VII. The Talashree. VIII. The Khummaur Khanah. IX. The Dustoor upon rings.

ANSWER to the First Article.

Of the Mint and Adaulut &c. agreeably to the above list, whatever may be the average receipts for the five last years shall be deducted in the Maulgoozary, but for the tax upon Strangers, which out of regard to the welfare of the people and the population of the country I have annulled, you shall have no deduction.

SECOND Article.

Whatever may be granted from the presence * to the Zemeedars &c. for their support, I am hopeful may be deducted in the Maulgoozary.

ANSWER to the Second Article.

The former Zemeedars and possessors who received allowances and support, and who were in possession to the end of last year, and who are not included in the paper delivered to the presence, shall be continued. Besides these whatever further allowance for support may be made from the presence to any Zemeedar &c. shall be deducted in the Maulgoozary.

THIRD Article.

Whatever may be the expences on account of the commissions of English Gentlemen &c. I am unable to supply them. On this point I request your orders.

ANSWER to the Third Article.

Whatever article may be commissioned, you shall receive the price of it, and besides such as shall be required on the Company's account, there shall be no commissions.

FOURTH Article.

The way that the Bundobust of affairs has been settled is well known to the presence. In providing the Maulwajib of the Sirkar, wherever I may see the means of making an encrease of profit, I will make the Bundobust accordingly. I am hopeful that no one may receive indulgences from the presence.

ANSWER to the Fourth Article.

* The reader is desired to make allowances for this and similar expressions not suitable to our idiom, but literally translated from the Persian original.

Wherever you may see the means of making an encrease of profit you will make the Bundobust accordingly. No one shall receive indulgences from the presence..

FIFTH Article.

I am hopeful that the troops which shall be appointed from the presence for the protection of the Sirkar of Banaris &c. may be stationed agreeably to my request.

ANSWER to the Fifth Article.

Wherever troops may be necessary they shall be stationed.

SIXTH Article.

Respecting the Balances to the end of the year 1188, during Cheit Sing's administration, I have been ordered from the presence to collect and pay them to the Sirkar. I therefore represent, that whatever of the Balances for the above year I can collect, I will pay to the Sirkar.

ANSWER to the Sixth Article.

Agreed.

NUM. 4. A.

COPY of a Letter from the Governor General to Colonel Muir, dated the 29th of August 1781.

To COLONEL MUIR,

TH E treachery of Rajah Cheit Sing has compelled me to retreat to this place, where I wait to reduce this Zemecdry, a work I trust of no great difficulty or time. I have received a letter from you mentioning that Sindia has offered terms peace. I hereby give you full powers in the name of the Governor General and Council to conclude a Treaty with him on the following Instructions. I have sent you credentials in form †. I do not repeat them in this on account of the dangers of the road; but in case of their miscarriage this letter must serve in their stead. Act accordingly, and I will ratify it. Agree with him either for an alliance of mutual defence or neutrality. If he desires to include the Peashwa, you may agree to a treaty of Peace with the Peashwa, and an alliance against Hyder Ally Khan and all common enemies; or of Peace simply, on the conditions of restoring all that we have acquired during the war, except Ahmedabad and the territory conquered for Rajah Futtah Sing Gaycwar, and

† See Number 4. B.

and the Fortress of Gwalliar, and fort and territory of Lahar ; that we will never assist Ragonaut Row, nor interfere in his concerns, nor admit him into our forts or factories ; but we will not deliver him into the hands of any one. Let a time be allowed him to repair to a place of security. We will yield what is ours, and what we can in honor grant ; but we will never suffer our treaties to be infringed nor our faith to be violated. Reserve for us Basseen, if you can, even if it should be necessary to yield in exchange for it all the lands obtained by the treaty with Colonel Upton, except Salfett and the other ceded Islands, and the ceded moiety of Baroach : But do not insist on the reservation of Basseen to the hindrance of peace. We want nothing from them but their alliance against Hyder Ally Khan, and that we dispense with. Be careful that the agreement do not contain any thing hostile to the Government of Berar, or hurtful to our connection with it. Obtain the restoration of the Chundery Rajah, and secure, as far as you may have the means, the interests of the Rajah of Nurwar, and any other Chiefs who have been active in our cause. Include the Ranah of Ghode and Futtch Sing Gayewar in the peace. To prevent future provocations of hostility let it be agreed to exclude the French and all other European Nations from the Ports and Dominions of the Marattahs. If a treaty has already taken place between General Goddard and the Marattah State, the present treaty must in such case be void ; but you may assure Sindia that no peace can or shall be made to his prejudice. Send, if you think proper, a confidential person to Mahdajee Sindia. If he will engage on the above terms he must conclude them now. I am making my final arrangements, and, if the time is lost, a treaty with him may be for ever precluded by them. Obviate any conclusions which he may draw from the present scene. It regards myself personally, and myself at this time but little. Cheit Sing, by the sudden massacre of some of the sepoys of my guard, which diminished it to the small number of 400 men, shut up with me in the close suburbs of Banaris, might have effected my destruction. I escaped the danger, and troops are assembling daily, to which he can afford no opposition. While the effect of these instructions is passing to Sindia the Rajah's total exclusion ought to be accomplished. I hope it will.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

NUM. 4. A.

NUM. 4. B.

*Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to Colonel Muir, dated Chunar
the 10th of September 1781.*

To COLONEL MUIR.

Sir,

I HAVE lately sent you dispatches in duplicate, containing instructions and full powers for negotiating and concluding a treaty of peace with Mahdajee Sindia, either for himself separately, or with a reservation in favor of the Peashwa, in case it should be agreed to include him as a party in the treaty. I have since received intelligence that one of my dispatches has been intercepted, and it is not unlikely that the other may meet with the same fate. I have also sent a second letter of the same substance with the first, but without credentials. As the present opportunity promises a more safe conveyance, I now send you a duplicate of my last letter of instructions, together with a more full and regular commission than it was before in my power to forward to you.

I had yesterday the pleasure to receive your letter of the 17th Ultimo. The one which you mention to have written on the 13th has not reached me. I imagine it has fallen into the hands of Cheit Sing's people. It is with great satisfaction I observe, from the deputation of Chimmajee Row, that Mahdajee Sindia has in some degree anticipated the overtures of this government, and that the general expressions of a desire of peace used at his first interview with Mr. Ford indicate a disposition so consonant with our own.

If Sindia should urge the return of your detachment beyond the boundaries of his dominions, I see no objection to this condition being granted. On the contrary I desire it. There can be no use for the continuance of the detachment after peace is concluded; nor will there be anything in the finallest degree dishonorable in agreeing to its return.

The objects of its equipment were to divert Mahdajee Sindia from the operations on the other side of India, or to withdraw him from the alliance of the Ministers of the Peashwa; and these objects having been effected, its return becomes a natural consequence.

We are under no engagements to protect the present dominions of the King, nor those of Nudjiff Khan, and the Rajah of Jaynagur; and if peace is settled betwixt Mahdajee Sindia and us, I do not desire that he should be restrained in carrying into execution any plans which he may have formed against them; at the same

same time I think it necessary to caution you against inserting any thing in the treaty which may expressly mark either our knowledge of his views, or concurrence in them. It will be sufficient for us, and Sindia ought to be satisfied with the latitude implied in it, if he is only restricted in the treaty from making encroachments on our own territories and those of our allies, the Nabob Vizeer, the Ranah of Ghode, and Futtah Sing Guycwar. For their an express provision must be made : He must in direct terms engage, that he will never invade or in any respect molest them, as we will in the same manner stipulate with respect to his territories.

In my letter of the 29th ultimo, I instructed you to obtain the restoration of the Chundery Rajah, and to secure the interests of the Rajah of Nurwar, and any other Chiefs who have been active in our cause. This subject I must now leave to your discretion, as it is not in my power to send you such explicit instructions as I could have wished, not having access at present to your and Colonel Camac's letters, which point out the nature and extent of our connections with each of these Rajahs, and the claims which their past services may have given them to our protection: In discussing their interests, we must make a distinction betwixt actual and implied engagements. No actual engagements whatever exist between us and any of these Rajahs. Such of them however as have taken an active part in our cause are entitled to some degree of consideration. You who are on the spot can best judge of their several merits, and will attend to them as far as you may be able without hindering the more important objects of your negociations.

It seems probable that few difficulties will arise in settling a separate treaty with Mahdajee Sindia, and this is the object which I have principally at heart. Let it not be impeded or retarded by the obstacles which may occur in adjusting the more complicated matters remaining in dispute betwixt us and the Peashwa. • A peace with the one must soon produce a peace with the other. Let an opening be left for it in the treaty with Sindia on the terms I have mentioned ; and though these terms comprehend in our favor every object which we could desire, yet they are on the whole so advantageous to the Peashwa that, I think, his ministers will acquiesce in them rather than continue a precarious and expensive war, deprived of the support and assistance of Mahdajee Sindia.

It will be necessary to stipulate, that in case they shall not accede to the proposed terms of peace, Mahdajee Sindia shall not directly or indirectly assist them, or suffer any of his tributaries or subjects to assist them, with men or money, or arms or any other means of carrying on the war against us.

This must either be expressly stipulated, or so clearly and strongly implied, that no doubt shall remain regarding it.

In

In the event of a peace being settled with the Peashwa, it will perhaps be thought proper to recall General Goddard's detachment, and their best route lies through Mahdajee Sindia's territories. With a view to such an event you will stipulate with Mahdajee Sindia, that he shall allow them a free passage, and assist them in procuring provisions and other necessaries on the road.

I inclose a letter which I have written to Sindia informing him of the powers which I have delegated to you, and desire that you will urge him to an immediate decision on the propositions which you have to make to him. Inform him that any delay or evasion on his part may preclude an accommodation for ever, and that by your answers I shall be regulated in entering into another plan of connections which will not only prove an insuperable bar to the views he has at present formed on the northern provinces, but draw such a powerful attack on his own territories as must infallibly end in his expulsion and ruin.

If, after the conclusion and execution of the separate treaty with Mahdajee Sindia, he should desire to promote a peace between us and the Peashwa, I will appoint a person with full powers to negotiate the same through the channel of his introduction and mediation.

I am &c. .

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

NUM. 4. C.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Governor General to the Governor General and Council, dated Banaris the 22nd of October 1781.

IHIAVE already expressed my approval of the orders sent to Bombay, and to Brigadier General Goddard on the 24th of September, against a plan of offensive operations, and an augmentation of the military establishment on that Coast. The reasoning in favor of an increase of their army is doubtless overruled by their own confession of an inability to maintain what they have already, and we are unable to supply them. I have not yet seen the plan of offensive operations recommended; but I am generally against it, not being able to discover what useful object it can tend, be it what it may. This Government has no object but a peace. We have acquired all that we sought for when we were forced into the war, and we have offered to part with a large share of that all to effect a peace: But I am influenced by still further reasons for approving of the orders sent to Brigadier General Goddard; and these I shall now recite, first making an apology to the Board for not having before given them public information of the facts on which they were grounded. I alluded to them distinctly in an official letter which I wrote to Mr. Wheler from Chunar; but from a fear of

of its being intercepted, it was expressed with so much caution that I fear my meaning may not have been exactly understood. In a private letter which I have since written to Mr. Wheeler I have been more explicit, and shall be obliged to him if he will be pleased to lay before the Board and record on their proceedings such part of it as relates to the subject.

I was made to understand by a letter which I received from Colonel Muir, and by distant advances made to me after my first arrival at this place, that Mahdajee Sindia was very desirous of a peace. His wishes coinciding with those of our government, I sent orders to Colonel Muir to negotiate, and full powers to conclude a separate peace with him, accompanied by instructions for the Colonel's guidance in fixing the conditions of it. As these appear to be the orders on which a treaty has since been prepared, I transmit a copy of them inclosed for the information of the Board, together with a copy of my credentials to Colonel Muir. They were both drawn up to go in the smallest compass possible on account of the danger to which our letters were exposed at that period. Soon after I had dispatched these orders, and before they could reach Colonel Muir, I received from him a communication of his correspondence with Sindia with respect to the conditions of a peace, and was happy to find by it that the conditions to which Sindia would agree were, except in very trivial instances, the same as those which I had empowered Colonel Muir to yield. I have the honor to transmit inclosed for the information of the Board a translation of the proposals made to Colonel Muir by Sindia's Dewan on the part of his master, a copy of my replies, and of a letter which I wrote with them to Colonel Muir on the 11th ultimo. A truce had been respectively agreed on between the two Commanders, and my instructions to Colonel Muir fortunately reached him before the limited period of it was expired. I have been for some time in hourly expectation of hearing that the treaty was concluded, having had the satisfaction to learn from Colonel Muir, that neither the acts of Cheit Sing, nor the worst state of our affairs in this country, even in the most exaggerated accounts of them, appear to have affected the amicable disposition of the Marattah Chief; but as it will afford the Board some pleasure to know what progress Colonel Muir has made, I have the honor to subjoin an extract of the last letter which I received from him under date the 6th instant. "The treaty is at last fairly made out; and is this day transmitted to Sindia for his approbation. To morrow it will be returned, and if approved Captain Ford will be dispatched to his camp to see his signature and seal affixed; after which interim I shall be able to write you fully on every part of the important charge entrusted to my management." To this information I beg the Board's permission to add an extract of a private letter received from Colonel Muir's camp of a still later date. "Less than 11th of October 1781. The treaty is ready, and Ford is to set out this morning for the Marattah camp to have it executed by the Pateel * as he has already approved of the articles in it."

The

* Mahdajee's Title.

The Board will observe in Sindia's proposals for a separate peace, that he promises his interposition at Poona for effecting a general peace with the Marattah State; and as in such event it will be necessary to take some further steps for securing success to so desirable an object, I shall soon have occasion to address the Board again on this important subject.

NUM. 4. D.

COPY of a letter to the Governor General and Council, dated the 25th of November 1781, respecting the appointment of Mess. Anderson and Chapman.

To EDWARD WHEELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Esquires
Members of the Council of FORT WILLIAM.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honor to transmit to you copies of my instructions severally delivered to Mr. Anderson and Mr. Chapman, the former deputed to Mahdajee Sindia, and the latter to Naugpoor. Both are so consonant to your wishes and to the commands of our honorable superiors, that they will need no comment or explanation, unless it shall appear that the mission of Mr. Chapman is rather ostensible than real, little being given him in charge, but to preserve the friendship unimpaired between the government to which he is deputed and ours. In effect the advantages proposed by it are rather contingent than such as could be prescribed as determined objects. An attention was necessary to an ancient and approved friend of our government on the occasion of our availing ourselves of a different influence. I have judged it necessary to provide for a new channel of correspondence with that government itself, having lost that on which I had hitherto placed a confident and effectual reliance in the Dewan Dewaugur Pundit; but my principal hope from this deputation is, that it may prove the means of quickening the conclusion of the peace with the Marattah State by making it an object of competition to the two most powerful members of it. It is not the professed object of Mr. Chapman's public credentials, and therefore not liable to any just grounds of jealousy in Mahdajee Sindia; but from my experience of the general tenor of the policy of the late Dewan, which the veneration paid to his judgment, especially by the Rajah himself, will continue to make the rule of the present administration, or whatever may decidedly succeed to his, I have no doubt that either the Rajah will endeavour to counteract our endeavours to obtain a peace, that we may ultimately have recourse to him for effecting it, or that he will himself precipitate it, if he sees it likely to be accomplished by another, that he may have the sole merit of it, and preserve his consequence with both parties by having been the successful mediator between us. You will observe that I have sufficiently guarded Mr. Chapman's instructions against the possibility

sibility of their clashing with Mr. Anderson's. I am certain that Mr. Chapman will think it no degradation to act under the controul of Mr. Anderson, for whose abilities he entertains a very high and deserved respect.

Mr. Anderson left Banaris to proceed on his deputation on the 5th of this month, and Mr. Chapman on the 17th. The former accompanied by his brother Lieutenant Anderson, whom I appointed his assistant, granting him the allowance usually annexed to such office, and by Tuffuzzul Hooffain Khan, a native of the first abilities in Hindostan, who had been employed by me under Major Palmer during his deputation to the Ranah of Ghode, and had rendered material services to our government, and who I knew would be very useful to Mr. Anderson in his negociations from the character which he bears throughout the country for his integrity and knowledge. His salary I fixed at a thousand rupees per month. Mr. Chapman is accompanied by Mr. John White, whom I have appointed his assistant with the same allowance that is given to Lieutenant Anderson; and, as the service on which he is employed is merely temporary, I should hope that the offices which he holds in Calcutta will not be considered as vacated by this appointment. Mr. Anderson is authorized by me to draw the same allowances that were given Colonel Upton, when appointed to the court of Poona, and Mr. Chapman the same that are given to Mr. Anderson.

I request the Board will be pleased to communicate to Mr. Anderson any orders which they have lately sent, or may hereafter send to Brigadier General Goddard that may be necessary for his information; or any instructions given to our Resident at the court of Hydrabad respecting the Nazim's mediation of peace between us and the Marattahs; that the whole subject may be completely before him.

Colonel Muir having been unable yet to furnish me with the particulars of the late negociation with Mahdajee Sindia, by reason, as his last letters mention, of the dangerous and continued sickness of Captain Ford to whom he had committed the execution of that business, and having transmitted to me the Persian Copy of the treaty, I have the honor to forward the same for your present information.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

C H U N A R 25th of November 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S

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Num. 4. E
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NUM. 4. E.

TRANSLATION of the Treaty concluded by Colonel Muir with Mahdajee Sindia on the 13th October 1781.

TREATY concluded by Colonel Muir on the part of the English Company, and Maha Rajah Subadar Madho Row on his own part.

M R. WARREN HASTINGS Governor General of Bengal, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the Governor General and Council of Bengal, having fully empowered Colonel Muir to settle a Treaty of Peace between the Maha Rajah and the Company in this manner; that whatever he may conclude on the part of the Company shall be binding on the said Governor General and Council; and the Maha Rajah and the Colonel being both desirous of a peace, have concluded one on the following terms:

ARTICLE I.

Peace and friendship being solidly established between both parties, each will remain to their agreement.

ARTICLE II.

Within the space of eight days from the sealing of the treaty by both parties, both armies shall at one time begin their march. Colonel Muir with his camp shall return to the territory of the Nabob Vizeer, and the Maha Rajah with his army to his own country.

ARTICLE III.

If it should be approved, the Maha Rajah will mediate a peace with Hyder Ally Khan and the Company, and also a peace between the Peashwah and the Company. If peace should take place in consequence it is well, if not the English Gentlemen are left at liberty to act as they please, and the Maha Rajah will give no interruption.

ARTICLE IV.

Colonel Muir restores to the Maha Rajah the territories belonging to him on this side of the Jumnah, of which the Company have possessed themselves, and the Maha Rajah agrees not to invade the country of Loke-inder Ranah Chetter Sing Behadre, or Gwalliar which is now in his possession, or the territory of Mehip. Rajah Ram Sing Jug-inder Behadre now also subject to him, provided he, the said Rā-

nah.

nah, shall not behave improperly.

ARTICLE V.

The Maha Rajah will restore Ram Chundir Rajah of Chundery now under the protection of Colonel Muir to his government, and will make no demand on him whatever. The Maha Rajah will take the whole of the said Rajah's country from his treacherous Dewan Radjyo Dcher, who rebelled against him, ~~and~~ ^{but} he will restore it all to him except what has for a length of time been subject to the Peashwah, and the Maha Rajah will expel the said Radjyo Dcher.

The above articles are ratified by the seals and signature of Colonel Muir on the part of the Company, and the Maha Rajah on his own part, on the 13th of October 1781, answering to the 24th of Showal 1195 Higerah.

NUM. 4. F.

COPY of the Instructions given to Mr. Anderson on the 4th of November 1781.

Mr. David Anderson

Sir,

H A V I N G already delegated to you by a formal commission the full powers and authority vested in me by the Governor General and Council, for the purpose of negotiating, and finally concluding a treaty of peace and alliance between the Company and the Marattah State; and reposing the firmest reliance on your abilities and integrity; I recommend to your attentive consideration and observance the following instructions for the easier and more effectual attainment of the great object of your deputation, and other purposes dependant upon, or connected with it.

The peace lately concluded between our Government and Mahdajee Sindia opens a fair prospect for the success of your mission, by the offer which that Chief has made to interpose his friendly offices at Poona for an equitable accommodation. The great credit and influence which Sindia possesses in the Marattah State leaves no room for apprehension that his endeavours will prove ineffectual if he exerts them sincerely and heartily.

It is therefore with a view to dispose him more strongly to our interests, that I desire you to repair to him, to give him the strongest assurances of my personal esteem and friendship, and of my desire to cultivate and improve the connection ~~which~~

which has lately been formed between us. The most effectual means of accomplishing these purposes would be a personal interview between Sindia and myself; and I desire that you will endeavour to draw from him his sentiments concerning it, and advise it if you find him disposed to it; but do not abruptly or formally demand it. Should he be equally inclined to meet me, you may propose Allahabad or Khanpoor as the rendezvous; but if neither of those places should suit his convenience, I will go to Etawa, or any other place on the banks of the Jumna that you may judge my time will admit of. If Sindia should either decline an interview altogether, or not afford you a proper encouragement to recommend it, it must then rest entirely with you to effect my views, which are as follows: First, obtain through the mediation of Sindia, and in concert with his agent, if he shall think proper to depute one for that purpose, a treaty of peace and alliance offensive and defensive with the Peashwa, against all common enemies, but especially against Hyder Ally Khan; or of peace simply on the condition of restoring all that we have acquired during the war, except Ahmedabad and the territory conquered for Futtah Sing Guicwar.

We cannot totally abandon the interests of Ragonaut Row. Endeavour to obtain for him an adequate provision on the conditions prescribed in General Goddard's instructions.

You may consent to yield what is ours, and what we can in honor grant, but we will never suffer our treaties to be infringed, nor our faith to be violated. You will of course be attentive to any engagements subsisting between us and other powers in settling the terms of peace and alliance with the Marattahs. I except from this precaution the Ranah of Ghode, who has been guilty of the most flagrant breach of faith towards us in every instance, after a most faithful and scrupulous performance of every stipulation in his favor by us, and after we have saved him and his country from certain destruction. Leave him to settle his own affairs with the Marattahs. Colonel Muir will give you complete intelligence concerning the Ranah's conduct, and from this you will judge whether he is worthy of being any longer considered as our ally.

Reserve Basseen if you can, even though it should be with the concession of restoring all the lands obtained by the treaty with Colonel Upton, except Salfett and the ceded Islands, and the ceded moiety of Baroach; but do not insist on the reservation of Basseen to the hindrance of peace. We want nothing from the Marattahs but their alliance against Hyder Ally Khan, and that we dispense with as the effect of a positive engagement to which they cannot perhaps in decency agree, although they may be desirous of availing themselves of any pretext which may lead to it without a direct breach of their public faith.

Be careful that your engagements do not contain any thing hostile to the government

vernment of Berar, or hurtful to our connection with it.

Include Futteh Sing Guicwar in the peace according to the treaty concluded with him, of which you have a copy.

Obtain the exclusion of the French and all other European Nations from the alliance, and from the ports and dominions of the Marattahs.

It must be a principal object of your attention to prevail upon the Marattah government to invade the dominions of Hyder Ally Khan. They will not enter into public engagements for that purpose, as they are at present in alliance with him; but pretexts will not be wanting, when they shall perceive the facility of making conquests upon him.

Endeavour to interest Sindia in all these views with the administration at Poonah, and to engage him separately, or with Tuckoojee Hoolcar, into closer connections with our government by the prospects of mutual advantage. I leave a large latitude in this instruction to your discretion. You know my views, which are for present peace and future security. Pursue and agree to whatever may promote these views: Reject and shun whatever may obstruct them, and especially such as may draw us into a new scene of Hostilities.

Wait upon Colonel Muir in his camp at Etawa before you proceed to Sindia, and obtain from him every information and advice which can be useful in your negotiations with that Chief.

Since your departure Rajah Moodajee Boosla has requested that a gentleman in my confidence might attend him as the agent of our government at his court, and I have given this commission to Mr. Chapman. I send you a copy of his instructions. You will furnish him with such communications and orders from time to time as you may judge will tend to promote the success of your negotiations.

BANARIS

I am &c.

the 4th of November 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

NUM. 4. G.

COPY of the Instructions given to Mr. Chapman on the 12th of November 1781.

To CHARLES CHAPMAN Esq;

SIR,

T HE Rajah of Berar having expressed a desire that an English Gentleman in my confidence may be sent to his court, I have thought proper to com-

ply with his request, and depute you thereto accordingly. Your credentials are inclosed.

You are to consider the first object of your commission to be to strengthen and increase the friendship and alliance virtually subsisting between the Company and the Berar government. You will be furnished by the Secretary at the Presidency with copies of all the papers that are material to your information, respecting the relation in which the two governments stand to one another; and the Persian Translator has orders to give you copies of such part of the correspondence between them as you may require.

Should any circumstances occur that may present a favorable opportunity to the Rajah to act offensively against Hyder Ally, and he or his Ministers should shew a disposition to employ the Berar forces in doing so, you will encourage it, and acquaint the Board with any reasonable conditions on which such aid may be proffered.

The indecisive conduct of the Berar government, subsequent to its offer of mediation and guarantee of a peace between the Company and Marattah State, having thrown the credit and honor of such interference into other channels, you can now only accept of the assistance which the Rajah's influence as a member of the Marattah State may enable him to afford for effecting a speedy termination of the war, unless the other members of the Marattah State should require or approve his guarantee, of which you will be advised by Mr. Anderson; and in this and on every other occasion which may result from his negotiations you will act conformably to his advice and requisition.

Should the Rajah, as he declares his intention to be, pay a visit to Poona, and invite you to accompany him, you will comply with his desire; but as Mr. Anderson has been deputed by this government with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with the Marattah State, you are on no account to enter upon any negotiation but at his express requisition; and you are in every respect to consider yourself as subordinate to him, and to promote the object which he has been appointed to accomplish.

In this qualification of your powers I know that I conform to your own wishes; but should any unforeseen accident happen to Mr. Anderson that will prevent him from being present at an assembly of the efficient members of the Marattah State, or otherwise acting on the orders given him, and he shall write to you to that effect, and you yourself be on the spot and find them disposed to accommodate their disputes with the Company, the powers entrusted to Mr. Anderson are in such cases to devolve on you, and you will act in conformity to his instructions,

a copy

a copy of which is given to you enclosed, and to such further instructions as he shall give you.

Mr. John White is appointed your assistant in this deputation, and he and yourself are authorized to draw the fixt allowances usually given to persons employed in your respective capacities.

B A N A R I S
12th November 1781.

I am, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

NUM: 5.

LETTER to the Governor General and Council dated the 22d of November 1781,
respecting the new Regulations for the Collection of the Customs within the Zemeedary
of Banaris.

To EDWARD WHEELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Esquires
Members of the Council of F O R T W I L L I A M.

G E N T L E M E N,

TH E mode of collecting the customs on merchandize passing through this province being attended with much abuse, and the rates unequal, being proportioned to the load, not to the value of the goods, I have issued orders that the customs shall be hereafter collected only at three stations; namely, Mirzapoor, Banaris and Ghauzipoor, by appointed Officers instead of Farmers, and according to a new Table of Rates formed on the ordinary prices of the goods, the duty to be levied thereon at the rate of 5 per cent, and in one single payment.

Enclosed are copies of my orders to the Rajah, and to the Resident, and of the Table of Rates.

I have honor to be &c. &c.

C H U N A R G U R
the 22d of November 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

NUM. 6.

NUM. 6.

*LETTER from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizeer, containing a relation
of the rebellion in Gooruckpoor &c.*

To the Hon'ble WARREN HASTINGS Esq ;
Governor General &c. &c.

S R,

WHEN I had last the honor of seeing you I more than once urged my reasons for thinking, that the rebellion of Rajah Cheit Sing was but a part of a larger and more extensive plan, which was, by the good fortune of your arrival, prematurely brought forward before all the parties to it were united and properly prepared for action. In support of this belief, and to prove that I am far from being single in the espousal of it, I beg leave to trouble you with some extracts from the letters I received from Colonel Hannay, written from the time of the first breaking out of the rebellion to my return to Lucknow. His situation for obtaining the knowledge he imparts, his experience, and his judgement to guide what he advances, must make his sentiments of weight and authority.

In his letter of the 8th of September from Fyzabad, scarcely ten days after he had set about obeying the Nabob Vizeer's orders to march with his force to your assistance, he writes — “ that the whole country on the east-side of the Gogra “ was in arms and rebellion ; his own troops deserting, and the single companies “ scarcely able to join other detachments ; The forts of Gooruckpoor, Bilma, “ and Dumreeagunge taken from the Aumils by the Zemeedars ; and that even “ Hircarrahns cannot pass, so that all communication of intelligence from his other “ detachments under Major M'Donnald, Captain Williams, and Lieutenant “ Gordon was cut off and at an end.” He adds— “ This town (Fyzabad) has “ more the appearance of belonging to Cheit Sing than the Vizeer. The Begums “ have placed guards to prevent any of my people going to the Bazar in it. Within “ these few days Sheakh Chaan with near 1,000 horse and foot has marched “ from hence to Banaris, (they were raised here) and I must confess that for my “ own part I have no doubt but Jewar Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan, through “ their agents, have stirred up all the disturbances which extend from hence to “ Powey and Azeemgur. I have sent Hoolaus Roy to the Begum to inquire “ into the reason of my people being prevented from going into the town, Cheit “ Sing's being suffered to raise troops here, and why her servants attempted to “ prevent my getting boats to transport the Company's guns and horse from Amo-“ ra. I have also desired she will give orders for seizing the family of Sheakh, “ Chaan (above mentioned) and when Hoolaus Roy returns I will write you her

" her answer. In Kheirabad, Sylack, and all the country on the (west), side of
 " the Gogra, between Fyzabad and Kheirabad, Bud-amly * in perfection ; The
 " Aumils flying before the Gongwars, and cannon firing at all hours. Cheit Sing
 " has sent money to Futteh Shah, Ghino Roy, Ajeetmull, Zalim Sing, and all
 " the refractory Rajahs to enable them to raise men. I this moment received Gor-
 " don's account of the loss of his detachment, which puts my march to join you
 " out of the question. It happened by the villainy of the Fougedar of Tanda,
 " Shumsheer Khan, a Cheelah of Behar Ally Khan, who turned his guns upon
 " the detachment ; and an unfordable Nullah in front, and many thousands of Raj-
 " poots who had fought them all the way from Chowra Ghaut, made the Sepoys
 " despair. Zalim Sing, and Puttypaul Sing mean to attack M'Donnald to mor-
 " row with 2100 men. — Behar Ally Khan deserves death, as the loss of Gor-
 " don's detachment can only be imputed to him. His Cheelah would never have
 " acted so damning a part without orders from him. Jewar Ally Khan in the
 " Choke of Fyzabad asks every man who bears the appearance of a Soldier why
 " he goes not to Cheit Sing for service. I mention these circumstances, that
 " you may mention them to Mr. Hastings and the Nabob, and the necessary steps
 " be immediately taken to prevent what delay will render a very serious mat-
 " ter. A few days more will lead the ferment, which is here, to Lucknow.—
 " If the Nabob insists upon my proceeding, I must bring every body with me,
 " for whoever is left behind will be sacrificed."

On the 7th of September Captain Williams writes — " Upon my arrival here
 " I found, that part of Futteh Shah's, Ghino Roy's, and Ajeetmull's people had
 " crossed to Manjowlay. They have been urged to this step by Cheit Sing, who
 " has supplied them with a considerable sum of money and promised them great
 " sums, if they will put the whole country into confusion. 5000 men are on
 " the opposite side of the river ready to cross. Futteh Shah has written to all
 " his adherents to be in arms. *Saadut Ally, and the Begums* are concerned deeply
 " in the late business." In a subsequent letter, received immediately after the
 above, but without date, Colonel Hannay says —, " I have before told you
 " how violently the Begums people inflame the present disturbances ; and, in
 " addition to this, the principal Zemecdars and Rajahs have all certificates un-
 " der the seal of Cheit Sing, that he will supply them with whatever money
 " they may require for subsisting all the troops they can raise. In a very short
 " time I apprehend the greatest part of the Nabob's dominions will be in the state
 " we are in here. And it is the general belief of every man in this part of the
 " country, that the conduct I have related is a concerted plan for the exterpation
 " of the English. What may be the situation of the rest of the Nabob's do-
 " minions I know not ; but it is most certain that from Goonda to Manjee, and
 " from Fyzabad to the Banaris district, and across from the Gogra to the Ganges,
 " the country is in the utmost ferment. Should the present disturbances proceed
 " from a plan of policy, it will be concealed from you as much as possible, and
 " therefore

" therefore I take all possible means of communicating to you what I really
 " know to be fact. I know not whether the Dawks pass freely from you to Luck-
 " now; but if they do not, and no measure is immediately taken to bring about
 " order, and draw the troops together, we may be deprived of all possible means
 " of assisting one another, and the army lost by detached regiments. We have
 " no communication with Bengal, and the troops on this side Banaris are at pre-
 " sent too much separated to yield one another timely assistance. I hope to God
 " a sufficient force is ordered for the reduction of Cheit Sing, *for the people who*
 " *are daily sent to him, horse and foot, from Fyzabad and the seat of rebellion, I*
 " *have before named, is very great.*"

In his next of the 13th he says — " It is impossible, in the general insurrection
 " on which now reigns almost univerally, for me to get the force together the
 " Nabob demanded, or to force my way to you with a less. The greatest ana-
 " chy prevails. The present insurrection is said, and believed, to be with an in-
 " tention to expel the English. I am compelled to give up all the country be-
 " low Goonda. Be upon your guard against the Vizeer; for there are many
 " circumstances to make me believe he means to espouse the cause of Cheit Sing.
 " The Begums have *almost themselves* recruited for him." In his next letter of
 the 18th he says — " If you meet but with a check at Banaris, every man in
 " the country is ready to fall upon your scattered parties." — " The state of the
 " Vizeer's Dominions is in general beyond description. The insurrection is not
 " partial, but generally spread throughout the whole, though it rages most vi-
 " olently in the Mehals of Sultanpoor, the Mehals from Fyzabad to the Banaris
 " country, the Mehals on this (east) side of the Gogra, and in Koonry, Kheirabad,
 " and Sylack; and if I may trust to the information I receive, it is already
 " begun, and will soon rage as violently in Shahjehanpoor, Rohilkund, Kora,
 " and the Doaub. I have already and repeatedly informed you of the dispositi-
 " ons of those in power in Fyzabad, which has in fact been one of the great four-
 " es of the insurrection, and the place, of all others in the Vizeer's Dominions,
 " which has supplied Cheit Sing with the greatest number of Troops. The old
 " Begum does in the most open and violent manner support Cheit Sing's rebel-
 " lion and the insurrection, and the Nabob's Mother's accursed Eunuchs are not
 " less industrious than those of the Burra Begum. Capital examples made of Je-
 " waur Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very
 " best effect." On the 20th he says, after re-stating his own imminent danger,
 " I have already written you so fully my reasons of being convinced of the trea-
 " chery practised at Fyzabad, and which I am afraid extends to your camp, that
 " I need say no more on the subject;" And again mentions the general insurrec-
 " tion."

The truth of these positions I found most fully proved upon my return, but
 observed in particular that the most vigorous efforts were limited to the Jagheer-
 dars,

dars, among whom the Begums, Fyzullah Khan and Luttaufut Ally Khan, distinguished themselves. However the Nabob's return, the victories gained by the troops with you in the total reduction of Cheit Sing's country, and the march of the two Regiments from Khaunpoor to our assistance here have unitedly contributed to restore matters nearly to their usual tranquillity. The example most necessary to be made of the two active and turbulent Eunuchs mentioned by Colonel Hannay remains yet to be done, as well as of a villain now in confinement, who had assembled 5000 Gongwars * for the avowed purpose of rescuing two principal State-prisoners from their confinement with the Nabob; and, as it is universally believed, to make an attempt upon the treasury, for which he had fixed the day of the Duffarah, but was most happily detected, seized only a day before by the vigilance of the Cutwal, and the fact proved by papers found in his house. Unless spirits of this sort be controll'd, the worst of consequences may be expected from the neglect, should, which God avert, any fresh opportunities occur.

I have the honor to be with respect &c. &c.

L U G K N O W
the 17th of September 1781.

N A T H. M I D D L E T O N.

N U M. 7. A.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to Rajah Cheit Sing for the Zemcedary of Banaris &c, by the Governor General and Council.

B E IT KNOWN to the Muttafuddies in office present and to come, Cau-noongoes, Mekuddums, Reyots, Cultivators, and to all the Inhabitants & People resident and belonging to Sirkar Banaris, Ghauzipoor and Chunar, in the Soobah of Illahabad; that WHEREAS by virtue of a treaty with the Nabob Assof-ud-Dowlah concluded on the 20th of Rubby-ul-Auwul 1189 Higerah, or 21st of May 1775, the Government and Sovereignty of the Sirkars abovementioned have been ceded to the Honorable East India Company from the 4th of Je-maudy-ul-Auwul 1189 Higerah, or 4th of July 1775, the said East India Company therefore, in virtue of the rights thereby obtained, do confirm unto Rajah Cheit Sing the Zemcedary, Aumcence and Fougedarce of the Sirkars agreeably to the Zimmen; † together with the Cutwallées of Jounpoor and Banaris, and the Mint of Banaris from the said date. Whatever gold and silver shall be coined in the mint the said Rajah shall coin conformably to his Mochulka. He is not to be in the smallest particular remiss in the observation and execution of the several duties incumbent on him. He is to behave with moderation and kindness to the Reyots and People, to promote the cultivation, and increase of the inhabitants, and

and produce of the lands ; expelling thieves, nightly assaulters and robbers, and so effectually punishing the disturbers of the peace, that no trace of them may be seen. And he is to pay a Tribute of 23,40,249 Banaris Muchlidar Rupees, or 22,66,180 Calcutta Siccas, annually to the Company's treasury. Should he receive orders to pay the above revenue at Banaris, he shall in that case pay the sum of 23,40,249 Banaris Muchlidar Rupes, each Rupee to weigh 10 Masha, and to contain two Ruttees and two Chowls * of alloy and no more. Should the weight be less, or the alloy more, he shall make up the deficiency. Whenever the money shall not be wanted at Banaris he is to remit the annual amount of 23,66,180 of Sicca Rupees punctually agreeably to his Kists, and by montly payments at Calcutta ; in consideration of which he shall be allowed a deduction of 2 per cent, amounting in all to Sicca Rupees 44,434 14 5, account of Hoondiaun or exchange, which being deducted the net amount is 22,21,745-1-15 Sicca Rupees of Calcutta, which he is to pay at that place. After the settlement of accounts at the end of the year he shall in the customary manner receive credit for his payments, and he is by no means to collect the prohibited Aubwaub of the Durgah of his Majesty. This Sunnud being granted is to remain in force, and all former Sunnuds to become null and void. You, the Muttafuddies and persons abovementioned, are to regard the said Rajah as truly and lawfully possessed of the Zemeedary, Aumeenee, and Fougedary of the above Sirkars, and to acknowledge his authority in the several acts appertaining therunto. Know that we have here issued the most strict and positive commands, and obey them accordingly.

Written on the 25th of Saffer 17 Sun, or 15th of April 1776.

(Signed by the Governor General and Council.)

T H E Z I M M E N.

T H E office of the Zemeedary of Sirkar Banaris, Ghauzipoor, Chundery, *the Cutwallee, the Duties and the Mint in the Soobah of Illahabad have been conferred upon the great Chief, Rajah Cheit Sing Behadre, also the Aumeenee and Fougedary.

M E H A L S 19, viz.

Sirkar Banaris, Chundery, Sirkar Ghauzipoor, Mehals of Jounpoor comprehending Maul and Duties, Havely Mahomedabad Banaris, The Khaufs Daums, or for supplying cloathing to the King, Pergunnah Bhuddovee, The Taulook of Sacramow in Chundar, Suckteesgur, Bidjeypoor, Sekunderpoor, Khereed Shauddeeabad, Tappa Serinja, The Cutwallee and Duties of Banaris free, The Cutwallee of Jounpoor free, The Mehal of the Mint of Banaris free, The Banaris Mokeemy or Brokerage, The Sungwuzzenee, or stone weighing of Banaris and the other Mehals, Yetefaujee or office of Mootiisaub of Banaris.

No.M. 7. B-

NUM. 7. B.

COPY of a POTTAH granted to Cheit Sing.

THIS POTTAH containing the under written stipulations is granted unto Rajah Cheit Sing Behadre :

Sirkar Banaris, Ghauzipoor, Chunar, and the Mehals of Sirkar of Jounpoor, comprehending the Maul and Duties, Havely Mahomedabad Banaris, the Khaufs Daums in Pergunnah Bhuddovee, Talook of Sunkeramow in Pergunnah Chunar, Suckteesgur, Bidjeypoor, Sirkar Ghauzipoor, Pergunnah Sekunderpoor, Khereed, Shaudyabad, Tuppeh Serinja including the Cutwallee Duties of Jounpoor and Banaris, the Mint of Banaris, the Mokeemy, Yetifaub, and Stone-weighing both Maul and Duties, and the Duanny Dusoor excepting the Naunkar of half the Jagheer of Bhuddovee, the exempted Jagheers and Ayma, which have been inserted for a length of time in the accounts as deductions, all the articles of the Tahood are settled upon you from the 4th of Jemaudy-ul-Auwul 1189 Higerah, or the 4th of July 1775 English, at a stipulation per annum of 23,40,249 Mahidar * Banaris Rupees, not short of the weight of 10 Masha each, and not containing a greater portion of Alloy than two Ruttees and two Beringe † agreeably to your Mochulka and Cobooleeat. This sum you will therefore pay, but should it not suit the convenience of the Company to receive it at Banaris, you are to pay it in Calcutta in Sicca Rupees of Calcutta, amounting in that specie to 22,66,180 Sicca Rupees. The amount of the Hoondiaun or Exchange allowed you at the rate of 2 per cent is Rupees 44,434-14-5, which being deducted, the net sum will be 22,21,745-1-15 Sicca Rupees of Calcutta. This you are to pay, without the least deduction or depreciation whatever, in the course of each year by monthly payments agreeably to your separate Kiftbundy. This you are to pay without any allowance for Seebundy. You will remit the money to Calcutta without fail, conformably to the said Kiftbundee.

Written on the 26th of Suffer, 17th year of the Reign, or 15th of April 1776.

NUM. 7. C.

TRANSLATION of the Cobooleat, or agreement executed by Rajah Cheit Sing for the Zemeedary of Banaris &c.

WHENCE AS a Treaty has been concluded between the English East India Company, and the Nabob Assof ud-Dowlah Yaheya Khan Behadre, Huzzubber Jung Nazim of the Soobah of Illahabad under date the 20th of Rubby-ul-Auwul 1189 Higerah, or the 21st of May 1775 Christian, whereby the Sovereignty of the Sirkars Banaris, Ghauzipoor, Chunar &c. hath been ceded to the

A P P E N D I X

the English East India Company from the 4th of Jemaudy-ul-Auwul 1189 Higerah, or the 4th of July 1775 Christian ; and the Company having granted the Zemeedary, the Aumeenee, and the Fougedary of the aforesaid Sirkars, together with the Cutwallies of Banaris and Jounpoor &c. and the Mint of Banaris unto me from the above date, I do hereby voluntarily consent, and agree under my hand, that whatever coins shall be struck in the said mint shall be conformably to a separate obligation, which I have executed under date the 25th of Zihidja in the 17th year of the Reign, and delivered to the Government for the Company. It shall be my duty to do every thing that may be needful and usual for the interest and security of the Country ; to provide for the welfare of the inhabitants ; to be attentive to the encrease of cultivation and improvement of the revenues ; to use my endeavours in such manner to expel robbers and assassins and to punish offenders of every kind, that not a trace of them may be left ; and I will pay the annual revenue of government, being at Banaris Muchlidar Rupees of Banaris 23,40,249, each Rupee to weigh no less than 10 Masha, and to contain no more alloy than two Ruttees, and two Chawl, any deficiency of the standard to be made good. If the government shall not have occasion to receive the same at Banaris, I will in such case pay it at Calcutta annually by monthly payments according to Kistbundee, and conformably to the Fuzul Zile or particulars in the margin, the sum being Calcutta Sicca Rupees 22,66,180, including Nuzzeranna &c. but deducting on account of Hoondiaun, or Exchange, a Premium of 2 per Cent, which Premium of two per Cent upon the whole sum being Sicca Rupees 44,434-14-5, I will accordingly deduct, remitting the remainder to the Company's treasury at Calcutta ; so that, after the deduction of exchange, I shall pay net and without further deduction into the treasury at Calcutta the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 22,21,745-1-15 at the end of each year. After payment of the same, and observing the conditions agreed upon, I shall receive a release or discharge in full ; wherefore I have written this agreement to be adhered to accordingly.

In the margin follows a list of the monthly instalments, dated 25th Suffer 17th Sun, corresponding with the 15th of April 1776 Christian.

(Signed by the Rajah.)



A P P E N D I X,

P A R T II.

No. 1. EXTRACT from the Secret Proceedings of the Hon'ble Governor General and Council, on the 9th of July 1778.

RE S O L V E D that Rajah Cheit Sing be required in form, to contribute his share of the burthen of the present war by the establishment of three regular battalions of Sepoys, to be raised and maintained at his expence ; and the Governor General is requested to write to him to that effect.

No. 2. C O P Y of an Arzee from Rajah Cheit Sing received 30th of July 1778.

IH A V E been honored by the receipt of your gracious letter, communicating the intelligence of a war having broke out between the Courts of Great Britain and France, and desiring me to take on myself a share of the burden of expence. My Patron, I am the servant of the Sirkar. I will write you more fully hereafter. On all occasions I am hopeful of your highness's favour and support.

No. 3. E X T R A C T from the Secret Proceedings of the Hon'ble Governor General and Council on the 26th of August 1779.

RE S O L V E D that the Commander in Chief be requested to give orders to Major Camac, or the officer in command of his detachment, for the march of two battalions of Sepoys to Banaris, on the requisition of Mr. Thomas Graham the Resident there, and to remain at that place for further orders.

R E S O L V E D that the following letter be written to Mr. Graham ::

To Mr. Thomas Graham.
Resident at BANARIS.

Sir,

WE have received your letters of the 16th instant acquainting us that Rajah Cheit Sing had declined to pay the five Lacks of Rupees which we required

required of him, as his proportion of the expences of the war for the current year.

Having judged it necessary to make this claim, which was suggested to us by the urgency of the case, we cannot admit of any plea which the Rajah may urge to exempt him from it. Orders have therefore been sent to Major Camac, or the officer in command of his detachment, to march to Banaris, immediately on your requisition, with two battalions of Sepoys, and to wait our further orders at that place. We have thought this step necessary for the purpose of compelling the Rajah to pay the quota required of him in case of necessity; and we desire that you repeat your demand, and insist on his compliance. If the Rajah should still continue to object to your claim, and refuse payment, you are to require the officer in command of the detachment to march immediately in conformity to our orders, and advise us of your proceedings. We hope however that you will not be reduced to proceed to this extremity, as it would oblige us to increase our demands on the Rajah by exacting from him the whole expence of the detachment from the day of its march in addition to our original claim.

We are &c.

No. 4. COPY of an Arzee from Rajah Cheit Sing, received 27th of August 1779.

I HAVE been honored with your letter calling on me for payment of 5 Lacks of Rupces on account of the expences of the war for the prescnt year, and understand its contents.

My situation is well known to you, and I assure you without rescrve, that I have no ability left, nor is there any mode of relief for me, but in the exertion of your favor. I am fully convinced that it is your desire, who are my master, to support me who am your servant; and last year you informed Sheakh Ally Nuc-ky that I should by any means, by dispoing of my effects, or by borrowing make this one payment, and I should not be called on in future, and that you would take every means for my advantage and support.

I accordingly put in practise every method in my power, and by loans made good the requisition.

It is now absolutely out of my power to raise the sum required, and I am therefore hopeful you will be kindly pleased to excuse me the five Lacks now demanded of me beyond the amount expressed in the Pottah, which through your favor I obtained from the Honorable English Company.

This Raje and Zemeedary, and my Dignity are the gifts of your Highness. I have judged it necessary to represent to you my inability and hapless state.

No. 5 & 6.

No. 5 & 6.* C O P Y of an Arzee from Rajah Cheit Sing, received 21st August 1780.

I H A V E been honored by your orders directing me to pay five Lacks of Sicca Muchlidar Rupees to Mr. Fowke for the war which still continues ; and although my distressed situation must be known to you from other quarters, notwithstanding I have been afraid to represent it to you myself, that I have sold my house and borrowed sums of money from which I am not yet released, yet in obedience to your orders I have paid one Lack of Rupees out of the five Lacks, to Mr. Fowke, and shall pay the other four in three Months. I request you will send directions to that gentleman to allow me that time, and it shall be punctually paid at the end of that term. You yourself must be convinced that I have no abilities or resources left.

No. 7. EXTRACT from the Public Proceedings, of the 26th October 1780.

COPY of a letter to General Giles Stibbert Commander in Chief &c.

Sir,

HAVING had late occasion to be much dissatisfied with the conduct of the Rajah of Banaris towards this government, in withholding the payment of the amount due from him as his subsidy, we think it necessary to direct, and do direct you to issue orders to the Commanding Officers of the battalions at the stations nearest to Banaris to march immediately to that place, and wait such further orders as may hereafter be transmitted to them.

We are &c.

No. 8. EXTRACT from the Secret Proceedings of the Hon'ble Governor General and Council on the 2nd of November 1780.

AGREEED that the Governor General be requested to write to the Nabob Vizeer recommending to him to require from Fyz-Oolla Khan the quota of troops stipulated by the treaty to be furnished by the latter for his service, being 5000 Horse, to be put under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Muir commanding at Futtehgur.

AGREEED also that the Governor General be requested to write to the Rajah of Banaris requiring him to furnish such part of the Cavalry entertained in his service as he can spare for the service of this government, and to inform him what number he can supply ; that a letter be written to Mr. Francis Fowke directing him to make the same requisition of the Rajah, and at the same time to obviate any jealousy which the Rajah may conceive, that this may be converted to a permanent imposition upon him, by assuring him that the board will require

K k

* Supposed to have been two letters when the Catalogue of the Appendix was written.

quire the services of those forces no longer than while the present war lasts, after which they will be returned.

No. 9.

To Lieutenant Colonel Blair, or in his absence,
the Senior Officer at C H U N A R G U R.

Sir,

I REQUEST that you will give immediate orders for a complete battalion of Sepoys from the garrison of Chunargur to march without loss of time to Ramnagur, where the Commanding-Officer will receive my further instructions.

As I understand that the regiment of Sepoys at Chunar is deficient in arms, I request you will please to complete the battalion ordered for this service with arms from the magazine, and a quantity of spare ammunition.

You will also please to order the guards from the 11th battalion to be relieved immediately, that it may proceed complete in number. Captain Blair, who is here, has my orders to return immediately to Chunar, and take charge of the detachment for Ramnagur, to which I hope you will have no objection.

BANARIS 16th August 1781. I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 10.

To Captain Mayaffre, or Officer commanding
the Detachment at M I R Z A P O O R.

Sir,

I DESIRE, that on receipt hereof, you will march your detachment now at Mirzapoore by the route of Chunargur to Ramnagur. To avoid delay it will be best to embark your guns and stores at Mirzapoore for Chunargur, where you may disembark them, and bring such as are necessary for immediate service with your detachment by land.

If you should overtake a party of Sepoys detached from the garrison of Chunar,

nar, you will join them, and take command of the two detachments until you receive further orders.

BANARIS 16th August 1781. I am &c.
(10 o'Clock P.M.)

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

* No. 11. *To Major William Popham
Commanding a Detachment at BANARIS.*

Sir,

HAVING instructed Mr. Markham, the Resident at this place, to arrest the person of Rajah Cheit Sing, I desire you will order two companies of Sepoys from your detachment to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, on Mr Markham's requisition, for the purpose of assisting and supporting him in the execution of my instructions.

BANARIS 15th August 1781. I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 12. To Captain Blair *commanding a Detachment from CHUNAR.*

Sir,

THE Rajah having made his escape from hence, is still at Ramnagur with all his people in arms, as I am informed. You will therefore be upon your guard, and diligent to prevent a surprize or attack in such a situation as might give an advantage over you. You will not proceed to the town of Ramnagur as at first directed, but halt upon the receipt of this at such a distance, and in such a situation, as you may judge will afford you security, until you receive further orders from me.

BANARIS 16th August 1781. I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

* This should have been before No. 9.

A P P E N D I X.

No. 13. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;
Governor General &c, &c. BANARIS.

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAVE this instant received the honor of your commands of yesterday's date from Banaris, and conformable thereto shall with the utmost expedition march the detachment under my command by the route of Chunar to Ramnagur, observing your directions in every respe&l, and otherways acting to the best of my judgement for the good of the service.

C A M P near Mirzapoore I have the honor to be &c, &c.
 17th August 1781. ($\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 A.M.) JAMES MAYAFFRE *Captain.*

No 14. *To Captain Thomas Blair.*

Sir,

TH E Governor directs you to keep in your present station until you receive further orders from him, and that you will take care that your out-posts be alert in case of an attack from the enemy.

BANARIS 18th August 1781. I am Sir, &c.
 8 o'Clock P.M.

W PALMER
Military Secretary.

No. 15. To Lieutenant Colonel Blair
Commanding at C H U N A R.

Sir,

I H A V E received two letters from you dated yesterday and to day.

I have provided a supply of money for Captain Blair, and will take instant means for furnishing you with a sum for the remainder of your garrison.

I recommend to you to guard against a surprize. I do not apprehend that the Rajah will attempt an open attack upon the fort or town, nor is it at present necessary to lay in any store of provisions.

I request that you will send me a return of the troops under your command, including

including Captain Blair's battalion, and an account of the arrears of pay due to them ; and, as it may become necessary to make a provision of victualling stores for the fort, I wish you to furnish me with a list of such articles, and the quantities of each, as you shall judge to be necessary.

B A N A R I S

I am Sir, &c.

the 18th of August 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 16. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

ACCOMPANYING I have the honor to send you a Return of the killed, wounded, and missing at the affair of the 16th Instant.

BANARIS 18th August 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

W. P O P H A M.

No. 17. R E T U R N of the killed, wounded, and missing of a Detachment on service at Banaris, from the Troops encamped at Mirzapoore commanded by Major William Popham, the 16th of August 1781.

1st Battalion.

1 Lieutenant Arch. Scott,	1 Jemmadar,	2 Havildars and Naicks,	{ killed.
38 Sepoys	-	-	
1 Subadar,	7 Havildars & Naicks,	1 Drummer,	33 Sepoys wounded.

2nd Battalion.

1 Lieutenant, Jeremiah Symes,	1 Subadar,	1 Jemmadar,	2 Ha-	{ killed.
vildars and Naicks,	33 Sepoys	-	-	
1 Subadar,	10 Havildars and Naicks,	2 Drummers and Fifers,	{ wounded.	
48 Sepoys	-	-		
1 Havildar and Naick.	-	-	-	Missing.

TOTAL.

2 Lieutenants,	1 Subadar,	2 Jemmadars,	4 Havildars and	{ killed.
Naicks,	71 Sepoys.	-	-	
2 Subadars,	17 Havildars and Naicks,	3 Drummers and Fifers,	{ wounded.	
81. Sepoys.	-	-		
1 Havildar and Naick.	-	-	-	missing.

RETURN

A P P E N D I X

RETURN of the killed, and wounded of the Resident's Body-guard at Banaris on the 16th of August 1781, commanded by Lieutenant John Stalker.

Killed.	1 Lieutenant.	1 Subadar.	20 Sepoys.	Total 22
Wounded.	-	-	1 Havildar. 9 Sepoys.	- 10
TOTAL	1	1	1	29

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Returns.

1st Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	Body-guard.	Total.
Killed. 1 Lieutenant.	1 Lieutenant.	1 Lieutenant. -	3
_____	1 Subadar.	1 Subadar. -	2
1 Jemadar.	1 Jemadar.	_____	2
1 Havildar.	2 Havildars.	_____	3
1 Naick.	1 Naick.	_____	2
38 Sepoys.	33 Sepoys.	20 Sepoys.	91
Total 42	39	22	103
 Wounded,			
1 Subadar.	1 Subadar	_____	2
3 Havildars.	_____	1 Havildar. -	4
4 Naicks.	_____	_____	4
1 Drummer.	1 Drummer.	_____	2
_____	1 Fifer.	_____	1
33 Sepoys.	48 Sepoys.	9 Sepoys -	90
Total 42	51	10	103
Total killed and wounded			
- - - 206			

No. 18. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;
Governor General &c, &c.

Sir,

Y O U R letter of the 16th instant at 9 o'clock P. M. I received this morning. I deferred answering it till such time as my battalion was furnished with new arms &c, from the magazine in this garrison, which I have the pleasure to acquaint you was accomplished about eleven o'clock. I shall march out of the garrison at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and encamp on the most convenient

ent spot between this and the town of Ramnagur.

I have the honor to be &c.

CHUNARGUR 17th August 1781.

T H O M A S B L A I R,

No. 19. *To Captain Tho. Blair.*

Sir,

ON receipt of this, it is my order that you do immediately move your detachment towards Ramnagur, and, if you shall receive intelligence from Bauboo Owfan Sing, which you will know to be authentic by comparing the impression of his seal which I send you herewith ; or if he shall in person give you intelligence that you may enter the town in safety, and proceed to take possession of the palace, you will advance and take possession, using every precaution to avoid a surprize ; but unless you shall receive such intelligence from him, or if you shall at the same time have any grounds to expect an opposition, you will, in either case, halt and encamp in some open and secure place without the town ; but on no account enter it, unless you have every such assurance as your own judgement can rely upon, added to the information of Bauboo Owfan Sing, as abovementioned, that you may proceed without hazard of hostilities, which it is my particular desire to avoid, as the Ranee and her family are situated in the neighbourhood and must be exposed to the consequences of it.

BANARIS 19th August 1781. I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 20: *To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;*
Governor General &c.

Sir,

IHEREWITH send you a return of the battalion under my command. I take the liberty to mention to you that about 2 o'clock this morning several Elephants and a guard of Horsemen passed near my camp on their way to Lutteefpoor, the fort in which Rajah Cheit Sing is at present. My Hircarrals acquaint me the Elephants were loaded with the most valuable things the Rajah left behind him at Ramnagur. The road to Lutteefpoor is very near my present encampment, and the whole of this morning several small parties of Horsemen, Peons,

A P P E N D I X

Peons, and Hackeries have passed, said to belong to the different people who are joining the Rajah.

C A M P near Mirzapoore,
18th of August 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

T H O M A S B L A I R.

No. 21. T H E following is the substance of an Order written but not delivered, though verbally notified to Major Popham on the 19th of August 1781.

"**T**O take the command of a Detachment to be immediately formed, and of which his own regiment was to compose a part and was on the spot, for the purposes of reducing the Zemeedary of Banaris which was in a state of general revolt under the Rajah Cheit Sing, to obedience ; for restoring peace order and security in the country ; and for granting pardons to such persons as should return to their duty and make submission to government, with the exception of Rajah Cheit Sing and his brother Soojaun Sing. "

These orders, or rather instructions, also enumerated the corps of which the detachment was to consist, and authorized Major Popham to raise and form a corps of Goolaundauze for the duty of the train.

Major Popham was left at full discretion in the conduct of his military operations for obtaining the objects above expressed.

These instructions were left behind in the confusion of the retreat from Banaris and never recovered.

W I L L P A L M E R.
Military Secretary.

No. 22. To Captain Tho. Blair.

Sir,

NEWS is arrived that 2,000 men belonging to Ramjewan Sing have taken possession of the fort of Ramnagur ; you are therefore desired to be on your guard against surprize.

B A N A R I S
the 19th of August 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.
No. 23.

No. 23. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

I WROTE you of my arrival on the 17th instant in the evening, and yesterday morning I inclosed you a return of my battalion. As the Hircarrahs have not since returned, I am doubtful of their having been able to reach you. Ramjewan, a servant of the Rajah Cheit Sing, is about three Cos from me with something more than 2000 men and 4 guns. I was informed of his intending me a visit last night. I was perfectly ready, and in hopes of being able to have given a good account of him and his guns. A party of his horse came to a village distant about two miles, and went off. This morning one Howda Elephant, and less than 200 horsemen, tolerably well mounted and armed, marched past in front distant about one and a half miles. I understand the town of Ramnagur is without troops, and not more than 250 or 300 men in the Rajah's house. Troops from the different Pergunnahs are joining Cheit Sing at Lutteespoor ; he has formed a camp on this side of it, about 5 Cos from me. I shall be glad to receive your further orders.

CAMP near Mirzapoore
 19th of August 1781.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T H O. B L A I R.

No. 24. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

I AM just now favored with your letter of this date. From the Rajah's troops being very near me, and passing some part of them in my sight, I have since yesterday evening taken post in a Tope, which I have no doubt of being able to defend against considerable numbers. I beg you will be pleased to acquaint me whether I may attack any parties of the Rajah's troops which are passing near my encampment. My Hircarrahs acquaint me, that Ramjewan Sing is at Peteeta, that Callunder Sing, Nuncoo Sing, and Ball Kissen Hazarry are in the Fort of Ramnagur with their people, to the number of 12 or 15 hundred men of various kinds.

CAMP near Mirzapoore
 19th of August 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

T H O. BLAIR.

No. 25. To Major Will. Palmer.

Military Secretary to the Hon'ble Governor General.

Sir,

YOUR letter of the 18th instant at 8 P.M. was delivered to me about 12 o'clock this morning. I am much concerned that my orders were so positive against proceeding to Ramnagur, as I have no doubt but I should have been able to take possession of it with very little loss, if the information I had was good, which I have reason to think was to be depended on. About 10 o'clock this morning I was under arms, and continued so till one, my Hircarrah's having brought me information of the march of the Rajah's troops from Addilkauhaut. They were in sight soon after; some horsemen advanced very near my most distant entrees, and went off; the whole of the enemy moved more to the right, and passed my front within a mile. I at first expected his whole force, but from my own observation, I think they may be 600 cavalry not very good, 2 guns, 200 Sepoys, Matchlockmen, and some Peons. They would arrive at Ramnagur before 12 o'clock.

I have since been informed, that the Rajah w^{ould} march from Lutteespoor about 12 o'clock for Ramnagur. If he does, I expect him to pass me about 6 o'clock this evening before which time I shall be under arms.

C A M P near Mirzapoore,
19th August 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

T H O. BLAIR.

No. 26. To Lieutenant Colonel Blair

Commanding at C H U N A R.

Sir,

ON receipt of this you will please to order four six-pounders from the sixteen which were intended for Colonel Cummings, with two tumbrils of ammunition; also the six and eight-inch mortars, accompanied by one hundred shells for each, and double the number of fuzees, with the necessary powder for that number of shells. These are to come by water to Chuta Mirzapoore, where the troops are now under the command of Captain Mayaffre.

Should the mortars and their apparatus not be ready to proceed immediately they are not to prevent the six-pounders &c, &c. being sent with all expedition.

I am Sir, &c,

BANARIS 20th August 1781.

W A R R E N K A S T I N G S.

No. 27.

No. 27. To Lieutenant Colonel Blair
Commanding at C H U N A R.

Sir,

I R E Q U E S T that you will use your best endeavours to obtain intelligence of any parties of the Rajah's Troops at Pateeta, or other places at no greater distance from Chunar, and, if you should judge it practicable and safe, attempt to surprize and defeat them by a party from your Garrison. A successful attack, though trifling in itself, might produce favorable consequences; but I would not have it made at any risque of miscarriage, and still less if there was the smallest probability of misfortune. I would be understood only to recommend the matter to your consideration: The decision must be left to your own judgement formed upon an intimate knowledge of all circumstances.

A Budgerow having been stopt and plundered, and an European and several Dandies belonging to it murdered by the Rajah's people at Ramnagur, you will be pleased to give orders for preventing all boats whatever passing the limits of your Garrison, either up or down the river.

B A N A R I S
the 20th of August 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 28. To Lieutenant Colonel Blair
Commanding at C H U N A R.

Sir,

I D E S I R E you will order the battalion of Sepoys now at Chunar to cross the river there, and march directly to this place: You will please to furnish them with as much ammunition as the men's pouches will contain.

I conclude that Captain Mayaffre's and Captain Blair's corps have retreated to Chunar, as I have certain intelligence of that detachment being worsted in an action with the Rajah's troops. In this case you will be able to spare me the whole battalion without leaving the fort in any danger; but at any rate send me as many troops as you possibly can spare.

BANARIS 20th August 1781.
($\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 o'clock.)

I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 29.

A P P E N D I X

No. 29. To Major Eaton
Commanding at BUXAR.

Sir,

AS it is apprehended that Rajah Cheit Sing's people, in the present state of disobedience to government, may seize and plunder any boats which may come into his districts, I desire you will not allow any boats coming up the river to pass your station.

BANARIS
 the 20th of August 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 30. *To Captain Tho. Blair.*

Sir,

VARIOUS accounts are arrived here of an action between you and the Rajah's troops. As there is no occasion for you to risque a misfortune, whilst a reinforcement is so near you, the Governor General orders that you remain on the defensive until joined by Captain Mayaffre.

BANARIS 20th August 1781.
 (5 P.M.)

I am Sir, &c.

W. P A L M E R *Military Secretary.*

No. 31. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Sir,

IHAVE just received your letter with Owfan Sing's seal. Captain Mayaffre joined me last night. This morning he marched to the attack of Ramnagar, was opposed at his entrance, and obliged to retreat after a considerable loss. Captains Mayaffre and Doxat are killed, several Europeans; the number of Sepoys killed and wounded is very considerable. After some time we were with difficulty able to reach the river, where we are surrounded; at present I cannot say what will be the fate of the rest. Captain Sparks commands.

20th of August 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

THO. BLAIR.

No. 32.

No. 32. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Sir,

I WAS just going to dispatch the arms under an escort of about 100 invalid Sepoy officers and Sepoys by land, for there was no possibility of sending them by water, when I have information that there is a large body of the Rajah's troops on the opposite side of the river; as also that Captain Mayaffre's detachment has been repulsed: I therefore think it unsafe that they should move from this, until I have your further orders.

C H U N A R G U R I have the honor to be, &c.
20th of August 1781. past 7 P. M.

W. B L A I R *Colonel Commanding at Chunargur.*

No. 33. *L I S T of English Gentlemen at Banaris the 21st of August 1781.*

The GOVERNOR GENERAL.

COVINA NTED SERVANTS.

Messieurs Stev. Sullivan, David Anderson, Rich. Sumner, Rich. Johnson, Charles Chapman, Edw. Hay, G. F. Grand, Will. Markham, and Edw. Colebrook.

STAFF of the Gov. General.

Major Will. Palmer, Capt. Tho. Hogan, Lieut. Sam. Turner, and Lieut. James Anderson.

Majors White, Clark, and Gardiner on a visit to Banaris.

Mr. Totty Surgeon to the Residency.

Messieurs Thompson, Bowers, and Hodges in the Gov. General's family.

Mr. Barnet, an inhabitant of Banaris.

MILITARY OFFICERS on actual Service.

Major Will. Popham, Capt. Jonathan Scott, Lieutenants Hamilton, Birrel, Malcolm, Macleod, Wade, Calcroft, D'Esterre, Evelyn and Campbell. [the two last on the way to Khaunpoor, since appointed to Major Popham's detachment] Lieut. Fireworkers Grand and Sands. Surgeon and Ensign Laird.

N.B. All the Gentlemen of this Catalogue accompanied the Governor General to Chunar, except Mr. Barnet.

No. 34. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Sir,

A S you seem to be unacquainted with the misfortune that has happened to Captain Mayaffre's detachment as late as 9 o'Clock last night, by the two letters

letters which I have received of that date, I am sorry to inform you that they were beat out of the town of Ramnagur with a very considerable loss, two officers killed, three wounded, two field pieces, and a Howitz lost. The enemy pursued the detachment as far as Chuta Mirzapoore, and they arrived within 2 miles of this fort last night about 9 o'clock. It has been a most unfortunate business, and more rash and intemperate than any thing I ever heard. Captain Blair, whom I have seen, says, he foretold Captain Mayaffre every thing that happened. If an opportunity should offer of attacking any parties of the Rajah's force about the distance of Pateeta I will endeavour to surprize and defeat them; but I must proceed with great caution, as the enemy is at present flushed with success, and the Battalion in garrison is mostly composed of raw, undisciplined men who never fired a shot. They have not less at this time than 4000 fighting men at and about Pateeta. I have this moment received your letter at half past 9 o'clock, and shall dispatch the Battalion immediately agreeable to your orders.

C H U N A R

I am, &c.

21st August 1781, half past 6 A.M.

W. B L A I R.

No. 35. *P U R P O R T of a letter written by Rajah Cheit Sing to the Governor General at Banaris, and intended to have been delivered on the evening of the 21st of August; but not delivered. This draft of it was since made by Abdullah Beg, the Rajah's Vakeel, from his own recollection of it, and delivered under his seal to the Governor General.*

I AM with heart and soul the devoted servant of the Sirkar, nor have I within my own knowledge committed any fault, for example, the guard which came from the Sirkar, to that too I yielded, nor deviated in the breadth of an hair from obedience and submission to authority. In the mean time Cheitram Chobdar came, and uttering improper language, for that cause the men who attended me, who wanted understanding, committed war and bloodshed: At that time I through fear of my life and honor, withdrew myself aside. Now also I have the hope in your favor and mercy, that the fault of your servant may be pardoned, and that he may be honored from the presence; and all that I represented in the pinnace, I am ready to act conformably thereto. }

21st August 1781.

No. 66. G E N E R A L O R D E R S, 22nd August 1781.

MAJOR P O P H A M is appointed to the command of the whole Detachment at Chunargur.

No. 37.

No. 37. To the NABOB VIZEER.

YOUR Excellency will have heard from report the rebellious and treacherous conduct of Cheit Sing, which has delayed for a few days my departure towards Lucknow; and I am now arrived at Chunargur, where I shall remain some time to punish this treachery and rebellion, which has originated from his own wicked disposition. Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to return to Lucknow; and as the sole object of my journey from Calcutta to this quarter was to have an interview with your Excellency, by the blessing of God having shortly punished in an exemplary manner this rebel, I shall be made happy by meeting your Excellency, who in the mean while must not suffer any apprehensions or doubts to exist respecting this business.

As in this time of necessity troops are wanted here, and our concerns are the same, I have therefore written to Lieutenant Polhill, who is with some companies of your Excellency's Sevoys at Illahabad, to come to this place, and have promised to acquaint you with it, assuring him that your Excellency will approve of his coming here.

CHUNARGUR

23d August 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 38. To Major Moses Crawford, or Officer Commanding the Detachment on its march from DINAPUR to BANARIS.

HAVING ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmety to send the regiment of Sevoys directly to Banaris from the respective stations of the two battalions, I now direct, if the two divisions should have marched separately, that on receipt hereof you take measures for effecting their junction, whether they may be on the same or opposite sides of the river, and proceed together the remainder of your route, which you will direct to this place instead of Banaris; as at first directed. You will pursue your march on which ever side of the river you may judge most safe and expeditious for reaching this destination, and will be careful to guard against surprise, and not suffer your march to be delayed by any object but your own security and defence.

CHUNARGUR
the 23d of August 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 39.

No. 39. To Mr. Nath. Middleton
Collector &c. LUCKNOW.

Sir,

I MMEDIATELY upon receipt of this letter you will be pleased to pack up and dispatch one Lack of Rupees in silver, to be delivered here to the Commanding Officer of this place. Should you not possess a sum equal to this amount in your treasury, you will be pleased to exert every means in your power to raise it upon your own credit, or otherwise, and when prepared put it in charge of the officer commanding the regiment of Sepoys, which I lately ordered from Khaunpoor to Lucknow. He is directed to escort the treasure with his whole force to this place.

You will further be pleased, immediately on receipt of this, to send an agent to Illahabad with directions to purchase grain to such amount as he may be able to dispatch by water from thence to this fortrefs, for the use of the troops encamped near it.

You will also, as soon as possible, acquaint the Nabob Vizeer that, instead of meeting him upon the road from Lucknow to Banaris, I now intend meeting him at Lucknow, and that I consequently request he will immediately return to that place, and there wait my arrival.

C H U N A R G U R
 the 23d of August 1781.

I am, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 40. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

O N the 19th, I was acquainted by the Dawk Hircarrah, that Cheit Sing's country was in arms; that the Dawks are obstructed; and a rumour also prevails here, that an action had happened at Banaris between our troops and Cheit Sing's; and, as no Dawk has arrived here from Banaris the last three days, I am led to believe there is some foundation for such report. But, as I have no further advices that can be relied on, I am at a loss how to conduct myself. I know not whether I should interfere to prevent his subjects in my neighbourhood assembling, for fear of offending against your inclination, and being considered

as

as the first aggressor. I shall be happy if you will favor me with your commands, which I shall be always proud to obey.

BUXAR I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
the 19th of August 1781.

I S A A C E A T O N

No. 41. *S U B S T A N C E of a letter from Hurry Budder, nephew of Benoram Pundit, to Beneram Pundit received at Chunar the 24th of August 1781.*

L ALLA BUCHERAGE and Cushmeereemull are ready, and will assist to the utmost of their ability. They require an invitation from the Governor General, and will accompany Hyder Beg Khan. I have the Lack ready to give it to Contoo, but he is concealed. Lalla will accompany Hyder Beg Khan and carry the money which he promises. I will come too, and bring our Lack. Moonshy Sherreut Oolla Khan went yesterday early to the Nabob. Four Chests of the Governor General's are come to our house, and his Bearer has brought me a chest of cloaths. The Mowlavy and other incendiaries are carried away. I will receive and take care of all the Governor's people that come to me.

No. 42. To Coloncl James Morgan.

Sir,

I AM at Chunar. Send a regiment of Sepoys to this place instantly with 30 artillery-men, officers in proportion, and one of experience to command them, by water if you can; send grain, a strong escort with it. I have written many letters to you: Be expeditious.

CHUNARGUR
the 25th of August 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 43. To Colonel Morgan.

Sir,

MARCH hither with your whole force, and send the enclosed to Colonel Cramming.

CHUNARGUR 26th August 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

M m

No. 44.

A P P E N D I X.

No. 44. To Colonel Cumming.
(inclosed in Colonel Morgan's.)

Sir,

MARCH immediately with your whole detachment to Khaunpoor, and remain there.

CHUNARGUR 26th August 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 45. To Major Moses Crawford.

Sir,

I WROTE to you on the 23d instant to effect a junction of your two battalions and proceed together to this place. I now repeat that order.

C H U N A R G U R
26th August 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 46. GENERAL ORDERS 26th August 1781.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL having this day received the returns of all the killed and wounded in the late attack upon the town of Rannagur, and circumstantial reports from the proper officers, finds the greatest alleviation to his sorrow for the unhappy issue of that event, in the testimonies which those reports exhibit of the bravery and firmness displayed by the Officers and Troops, both Europeans and Natives, after they were compelled to retire from the town with so considerable a loss. The Governor General remarks with particular satisfaction the spirited and judicious conduct of Captain Spark and Captain Blair in effecting a retreat; and to the latter gentleman especially, without derogating in the least from the approved and acknowledged merit of Captain Spark, the highest acknowledgements are due for the skill and resolution with which he extricated the troops from their dangerous situation in the streets of Rannagur, until their junction with Captain Spark's battalion. The Governor General considers the officers engaged in this unfortunate action entitled to his warmest thanks and applause for their gallant behaviour, and requests they will please to convey to the troops under their command his entire approbation of their courage and discipline; particularly to the corps of Rangers, who so eminently distinguished themselves throughout the whole attack and retreat, and whose loss with his own on the death of their unfortunate companions he justly laments.

No. 47.

No. 47. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you that I arrived at this place yesterday morning, and only wait for a company which I expect to join me every moment, and shall march this afternoon. I hope to reach Chunargur the 27th in the forenoon, where I hope I shall find boats ready for my crossing. My reason for taking this route, rather than that you were pleased to direct, is that reports are circulated here that you, the gentlemen, and troops have left Banaris, and gone to Chunargur. I did myself the pleasure of writing to you at Banaris, but do not know whether you have received my letter. I do not hear of any bodies of the Rajah's Troops within 20 Cofs of this place. There is in the villages a number of the Zemeedars and Reyots assembled. I have no intelligence so far as Chunar; but if there should be any large parties in the roads, I hope you will honor me with the information. My detachment, when this company joins me, will be about 420 men; but we have nothing but bad country-made arms, one out of ten of which is the utmost that will go off. I have three days dawks with me. It is reported here that there are troops near Illahabad from Khaunpoor marching this way.

CAMP Handea 25th of August 1781. I have the honor to be &c.
(9 o'clock in the morning.)

T. POLHILL Lieut.

No. 48. To Major James Crawford
Commanding a Battalion at C H I T R A.

Sir,

I DIRECTED you on the 20th instant to take post with your whole detachment on the confines of Rotas, and as near as that situation would admit to Bidjeygur, to prevent all communication between it and the Rajah, first attending to your own security, and to obey all orders from Major Popham. The above orders I now repeat.

C H U N A R I am, Sir, &c.
the 26th of August 1781. W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 49.

A P P E N D I X

No. 49. To Lieutenant Polhill.

Sir,

I HAVE received your letter. A party from hence will cross the river this evening to join you. March in the night; be on your guard; the Gongwars, or village people, may probably assemble, but cannot make any considerable opposition.

CHUNAR I am, Sir, &c.
the 26th of August 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 50. To Major Eaton
Commanding at BUXAR.

Sir,

I HAVE received this instant duplicate of your letter of the 19th. Suppress any commotions in your neighbourhood, if you can effect it without danger to your own troops or garrison. Let their safety be your principal care. Collect Provisions.

CHUNAR I am, Sir, &c.
the 26th of August 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 51. To Lieutenant Polhill.

Sir,

BOATS with arms and ammunition will cross the river for you immediately. If you find yourself strong enough, I could wish you to remain on the other side; if not, embark your baggage and prepare to follow it. I hear of no parties sent against you.

CHUNARGUR 27th August 1781. I am, Sir, &c.
(2 o'Clock P.M.)

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S

No. 52. *To Edward Wheler Esq;*

Sir,

I HAVE written to you many letters all probably intercepted. I arrived the 14th at Banaris. On the 16th the Rajah having been put under an arrest & a numerous body of armed men suddenly crossed, attacked and massacred the whole party which had him in custody, consisting of Lieutenants Stalker, Scott and Symes, and 2 companies of Major Popham's Grenadier Sepoys. These having no ammunition fell without resistance. The Rajah escaped, and fled to Lutteefpoor. On the 19th, a large force returned to Ramnagur. Captain Blair with his Battalion, and Captain Mayaffre with the remainder of Major Popham's detachment were ordered to assemble for the attack of that place, and Major Popham to join and conduct the operations according to a concerted plan. The two corps having joined, Captain Mayaffre, the senior officer, without waiting for Major Popham, and against orders, on the morning of the 20th marched precipitately into the narrow streets of the town, where in an instant he fell with Captain Doxat and 33 Rangers, and almost all the Sepoys of Captain Blair's Battalion that had entered with him. The rest of the detachment returned to Chunar, with the loss of 2 guns, 1 Howitz, and 103 men of all denominations killed. I was in Banaris with the broken remains of Major Popham's first party, consisting of about 400 men, in a place incapable of defence even with equal numbers. Preparations were making to attack me. I waited until the evening for a Battalion ordered from Chunar to reinforce our party. At 7 repeated intelligence arrived that the Rajah's boats were in motion. No news had arrived of the Battalion from Chunar. It was resolved to meet it, and march with it to Chunar. The resolution was instantly carried into execution. We passed the Battalion, which returned and overtook us, and on the 22d at day-break we gained the banks of the river opposite to Chunar, having met no opposition. The detachment crossed on the morning of the 23d. The Rajah's forces are divided between Ramnagur and Lutteefpoor. His family is at Bidjeygur. His fixed establishment exceeds 10000 men, and all his Regts bear arms. Major Popham is encamped on the plain east of the fort. I expect to be joined by a regiment from Khaunpoor, one ordered for my guard at Lucknow, Lieutenant Polhill with six companies of the Nabob's guard now at hand, and Major Moses Crawford's regiment. My only distress is the want of money, and is great. Bauboos Owfan Sing, Doo^{fg} Sing, and his son Mehipnarain, are with me.

C H U N A R G U R
27th August 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

A P P E N D I X

No 53. To Major Moses Crawford, or to Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty.

Sir,

I REPEAT that, if your regiment has marched in divisions, you immediately unite them, and march to this place. You will meet with opposition. Avoid Ghauzipoor, and great towns. Obey all orders from Major Popham. If Major Crawford has not marched, I desire that Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty will instantly dispatch him with his regiment and two guns to this place.

C H U N A R

I am, Sir &c.

28th August 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 54. To Colonel Muir. *

CHUNAR 29th of August 1781.

I THE GOVERNOR GENERAL of the Provinces of Bengal, &c, &c, having received full powers and authority from the Governor General and Council of the said provinces, and relying on your fidelity, prudence, integrity and circumspection, have deputed and appointed you to be the Public Minister of the Gov. General and Council aforesaid, to treat with Mahdajee Sindia, or any person by him deputed for that purpose; and I hereby delegate to you full powers and authority to act in that capacity, according to the instructions which I have given you for that purpose. G I V E N at Chunar, under my hand and seal, this 29th day of August 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 55. To Major James Crawford.

Sir,

U NDERSTANDING that a man named Doonea Sing has a claim to part of the Zemeedary of Bidjeygur, and is capable of raising a considerable body of men, I have written to him to join and afford you every assistance in his power, and I shall inclose to him this letter to serve as an introduction to you.

CHUNAR 29th of August 1781. I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

N. B. A letter the same day sent to Duljeet Sing, and another to Pertiput Sing.

* The letter which enclosed this is the same as that inserted in the first part of the Appendix, No. 50, except the clause referring to the enclosure. The Credentials were written in English and in Persian.

No. 56.

No. 56. To Col. James Morgan *adjoined to duplicates of 25th and 26th of August*

Sir,

I REPEAT the above orders, and request that you will use the utmost diligence to dispatch the regiment of Sepoys and artillery-men ; you may follow with the brigade at more leisure. If you can dispose of your artillery in safety you will need no more than may be required for the march, as here is abundance, nor will you meet with much, if any, opposition.

C H U N A R

I am, Sir, &c.

30th August 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 57. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Governor General &c.

Sir,

I HAVE been favored with your letter of the 23d instant, and have the pleasure to inform you of my arrival at this place on the morning of the 26th, with the 2nd battalion of my regiment. The information I received on my arrival here of a large force being assembled at Zammanceah, Ghauzipoor &c, to obstruct my march, determined me, with the advice of Major Eaton, to proceed no further till joined by the 1st battalion of my regiment, which I am happy in informing you joined me here at 2 o'clock P.M. this day, after a march of 14 Cos. As a number of the men, and most of the cattle of the battalion are to day much fatigued and lame with forced marches, I shall be under the necessity of halting them to morrow ; but next day I will assuredly march, and lose no time in joining at Chunargur. You may rely, Sir, on my informing you, as frequently as possible, of my progress and situation. I propose marching up on the Ramnagar side of the river to evade repeated crossing, more especially as it is uncertain whether I should be able to procure Boats for crossing the Goomty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

BUXAR 31st August 1781.

P.M.

M. C R A W F O R D,
Major 28th regiment of Sepoys.

No. 58. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that I am returned with my detachment to my encampment opposite the fort, having sent all the grain I could find

~~find in the villages to Colonel Blair.~~

30th August 1781. (3 o'clock p.m.)

I am, &c.

T. POLHILL.

No. 59. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

ABOUT the month of November last I communicated to Mr. Markham the substance of a conversation said to have passed between Rajah Cheit Sing and Saadut Ally, and which was reported to me by a person in whom I had some confidence. The mode of communicating this intelligence to you I left entirely to Mr. Markham.

In this conversation, which was private, the Rajah and Saadut Ally were said to have talked of Hyder Ally's victory over Colonel Bailie's detachment, to have agreed that they ought to seize this opportunity of consulting their own interest, and to have determined to watch the success of Hyder's Arms. Some days after this conversation was said to have happened, I was informed by the same person, that the Rajah had received a message from one of the Begums at Fyzabad (I think it was from Shujah-ud-Dowlah's widow) advising him not to comply with the demands of government, and encouraging him to expect support in case of his resisting. This also I believe I communicated to Mr. Markham ; but, not being perfectly certain, I now think it my duty to remove the possibility of your remaining unacquainted with a circumstance, which may not be unconnected with the present conduct of the Rajah.

L U C K N O W

I am Sir, &c.

28th August 1781.

F R A N C I S B A L F O U R.

No. 60. To Edward Wheler Esq ;

Sir,

ENCLOSED are copies of two letters which I have had the honor to write to you, the first in duplicate from Banaris, and the last from this place. I doubt the possibility of the first having escaped the vigilance of the people who are stationed in every part of this Zemeedary to intercept my letters. For the conveyance of this packet I shall trust to a light boat, which with a strong west wind aiding the rapidity of the stream will certainly pass without interruption, if the

fears

fears of the Dandies do not urge them to quit the boat. In the enclosed letters you will receive a connected relation of the events which had befallen me to the 27th instant, though purposely abbreviated in the last for the safer means of conveyance.

The arrival of Lieutenant Polhill, whose activity cannot be too much applauded, has proved of very great service in freeing our communication with the opposite shore. Our greatest distress has been in the want of money and provisions. The latter has been effectually removed, and with it the former in a degree, by the seizure of a large store of grain made by Lieutenant Polhill yesterday morning in a village about three miles distant, information having been given me of it the preceding evening. He was opposed by a considerable body of the enemy, reported to consist of about 150 horse, 2 companies of Sepoys, and more than 2000 matchlock-men and Gongwars, or armed villagers, but were repulsed and dispersed with some loss on their side, on ours none. The quantity of grain secured is estimated at 5000 mds. which in our situation is a most important acquisition, as we have every reason to apprehend a total failure of our supplies, when the troops of this place are reduced, as they soon must be, to the complement of the garrison. Numbers are yet assembling to reinforce the defeated party of the enemy; and they have been strengthened by four guns from Ramnagur, with the professed determination of making one more effort.

I have received no answers to the letters which I have diversely and repeatedly written to Colonel Morgan, to Mr. Middleton, to Lieutenant Colonel Ahmety, and to Major James Crawford, to whom it escaped me in my last to inform you, that I had sent orders to march to the borders of Bidjeygur; but I have received a letter from Colonel Morgan, written with a knowledge of the late events, and cannot doubt that his prudence will dictate to him the obvious necessity on an occasion of such emergency, of sending a party to my relief, without waiting for the formality of orders, which he will know can with difficulty reach him. I have accounts, which I trust to as authentic, that Major Moses Crawford with his regiment is on the way, and my latter letters to Mr. Middleton have been safely passed beyond the borders of this Zemeedary. Upon the whole I can venture to assure you, that my situation is actually such as, with the reservation of that influence which under every circumstance must be allowed to fortune in the events attendant on a state of warfare, will warrant the expectation of an easy and complete success.

Major Popham continues encamped on the plain lying to the eastward of the fort, where he will be strengthened by all the men that can be spared from this garrison; and as soon as the preparations are completed for that service, he will march to the attack of Ramnagur.

In the mean time I have not been inattentive to our more remote concerns, which I shall reserve for a future detail, and more secure conveyance.

The Rajah's situation, and the disposition of his forces, except the detachment which is opposed to Lieutenant Polhill, is much the same as they have been described in my last.

Hyder Beg Khan has been some time arrived at Banaris, but prevented from joining me by the destruction of the bridges laid over the Burna Nullah, on the lower bank of which he is encamped, and by the sudden great swell of the water, which has rendered it unfordable. Yet I expect him soon, and his presence will afford me material service.

I have ordered to be enclosed copies of Major Popham's return of the loss sustained in the massacre of the 16th, of a letter which has been written to me by Captain Sparks, and the returns accompanying it of the killed and wounded in the attack of Ramnagar on the 20th August, and of a letter from Captain Blair, containing the particulars of that ill-fated enterprize; also a list of the gentlemen who were with me in Banaris on the 21st, and who accompanied me to Chunar.

I cannot close this letter without testifying my satisfaction with Lieutenant Colonel Blair for his zeal and attention, and the alacrity with which he executed the orders sent to him for the different movements of the detachments from his small garrison; and my entire reliance on the steady conduct and approved experience of Major Popham. My regrets for the past are personal. I shall ever retain a painful remembrance of that scene of blood, of which I have been too near a spectator, and which no future return of prosperity can ever efface from my mind; but in the prospect before me, I think I have every reason to expect the happiest termination of it in the extension of the powers and influence of the Company, and that the past example may contribute to the permanency of both, by prompting us to guard against the secret growth of the like evil which has produced it.

CHUNAR

I am, Sir, &c.

31st August 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 61. To Colonel Morgan.

Sir,

I REPEAT, send immediately a regiment of Sepoys to this place, with 30 artillery-men

tillery-men, Officers in proportion, and one of experience to command them. Follow with your whole force. You will not have occasion for artillery, if you can dispose of it in safety. Here is abundance.

C H U N A R

I am, Sir, &c.

1st September 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

N. B. With this letter were sent Colonel Muir's credentials and his instructions in duplicate 1st September; on the same day duplicate of Colonel Morgan's letters and triplicate of Colonel Muir's; and on the same day triplicate of Colonel Morgan's last letter and another letter to Colonel Muir with instructions, copied from the first part with an additional paragraph authorizing him to treat without credentials. Each of these three dispatches was enclosed in a quill.

No. 62. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to congratulate you on the success which Captain Blair has this morning met with. I shall do myself the pleasure of waiting on you as soon as the detachment returns to camp, which I expect in half an hour or so.

What I gather of this business is, that our people advanced under a severe fire at first, but the enemy soon gave way, and left us three of their guns; one of those is the gun Captain Mayaffre lost. Mr. Murray and four Europeans are scorched by the explosion of a gun cartridge, and several Sepoys killed and wounded.

C A M P 3d September 1781.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. P O P H A M.

P.S. The enclosed is just come to hand. (It was a short account from Captain Blair of the success of the day.)

No. 63. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

THE third instant at night Major Popham did me the honor to mention his wish of surprising the enemy then encamped near Patceta, with an offer to me of commanding the party which was to perform that service. I most gladly accepted it, and at one o'clock in the morning marched off with the greater part of my own Battalion, the grenadiers of the 35th regiment, in all about 550 men, and

and two six-pounders. I took my route by the left of our present encampment to avoid their out-posts, which I was so fortunate to pass unobserved, and expected to have arrived by the first appearance of day-light; but was retarded in my march by the badness of the gun-bullocks and drivers. The enemy were first alarmed by some firing on the west-side of Chunar, nearly at the same time they must have received information of my march and intentions; for I found them regularly drawn up on an extensive plain, more than a mile to the eastward of their former station, and in numbers about 4000, including 400 cavalry tolerably well mounted, and six pieces of ordnance. They commenced the cannonade about 5 o'clock in the morning, distant about three quarters of a mile. I continued to advance, and so soon as our round shot would take effect, I fired upon their line, and continued doing both, their infantry and artillery firing very smartly, and their cavalry having surrounded us, which was deterred from charging our line by a shot from our guns now and then. The fire of our artillery and Sepoys, which was very quick, obliged their infantry to fall back; to get possession of their guns was immediately necessary at this critical moment; convinced of it, I ordered the whole of the grenadiers to advance for that purpose, which they did with such impetuosity as overcame all opposition, and seized two guns, which were immediately turned upon the enemy. The grenadiers were led on by Lieutenants Fallen, Birrell, and Murray: I must beg leave to mention them in the warmest manner for their gallant steady conduct. The enemy began to give way in every part immediately after: A very smart fire from all the guns and line completed our success. About six, or a little after, the enemy observed no regularity; every man appeared to be guided by his own fears, and ran way to the town and fort of Pateeta, which was in the rear of their left flank. Another gun was about this time taken by a party which I detached for that purpose; in another part one of the enemy's standards was taken, and soon after a fourth gun. Our guns were well pointed and served by Lieutenant Baillie, the officer of artillery, to whom I am much obliged for his activity and conduct during the whole of the action.

Taken from the enemy four brass guns with limbers and tumbrils, with a very large quantity of ammunition of every kind, and of the very best materials, one of each sort I have taken the liberty of sending for your inspection. It appears evident to me from the quantity and quality to have been all prepared long before your arrival at Banaris, and at a very considerable expence, part of it being of European materials. I was under the necessity of blowing up a tumril and two limber boxes full of ammunition, a large quantity of powder, and leaving upwards of fifteen hundred round shots and one gun shotted and spiked for want of any means to bring them off.

Three brass guns, one tumril, and one limber box of ammunition I brought with me. The Sepoys offered their services to draw them, which I thankfully accepted,

accepted, and made them a small recompense for their readiness.

I now collected my wounded men which were very considerable, and much dispersed, occasioned by the distance I had advanced. I provided them with Palineens, officers horses, Doolies, and every thing which could be collected. Mr Laird the Surgeon was very diligent and active in giving his assistance on this occasion, as well as during the action. About 8 o'clock I was joined by Lieutenants Wade and Malcolm with one gun, the Rangers, and one hundred Sepoys. The Rangers made an offer of dragging the enemy's guns, which I accepted, and employed them with the Sepoys, who had before made the like application and were much fatigued.

Having accomplished the service, and I believe the intention of my being detached, though I could not surprize the enemy's camp, owing to their early intelligence, I judged it most proper to return to our present station, which I did, the enemy not chusing to give me any further trouble. I take the liberty to mention Lieut. Birrell's conduct during the whole of the action as deserving the highest praise from me, also every officer and soldier I had the honor of commanding.

CAMP near Chunar
4th September 1781.

I have the honor to be, &c,

THOMAS BLAIR.

* No. 64. To Lieut. Colonel Blair
Commanding at CHUNA R.

Dear Sir,

I WROTE to you by a Hircarrah sent this morning. I am most happy to inform you that the troops I expect to morrow, and I will take care to have provisions ready for the Europeans, that no delay may be occasioned. The first information that Colonel Morgan had of your want of troops was from a letter I sent, which I am happy to find hastened matters. The bearer has a letter from Colonel Morgan to the Governor. As every endeavour on my part has been exerted, so shall it be continued, and I shall be most happy if my situation can be rendered in the smallest degree serviceable. All quiet.

I L L A H A B A D Believe me, Dear Sir &c.
. Saturday night 4th September 1781.

L. P. Pigott.

* This should follow No. 66.

No. 65. *To Major Moses Crawford.*

Sir,

UNITE your force. If you have no guns do not hazard an engagement, but take post, and advise me where you are, and Major Popham will march to support you. Write where you are, and your intended route.

C H U N A R
4th September 1781.

I am, Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 66. *To Colonel Morgan.*

Sir,

ONCE more I write, and order that you do instantly detach a regiment of Sepoys to this place, with 30 artillery and officers in proportion. Lose no time. Follow with the rest of your forces. Leave your artillery and stores, if you can, in safety. Here is abundance, and you will meet no enemy in the way. Colonel Cumming will take your station. Answer me in this compass. Give the bearer 50 Rupees.

CHUNARGUR
4th September 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

P. S. Yesterday we defeated the enemy with great slaughter, and took 4 guns, tumbrils &c; but we cannot afford even another victory with our small force.

No. 67. *To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;*
Governor General &c.

My dear Sir,

I AM this instant favored with yours of the 24th, and I yesterday received your public letter of the 23d. The Khaunpoor regiment is arrived at Lucknow, and by to morrow will, I have no doubt, be on its march with a Lack of Rupees to join you. Provisions will also be sent you daily from Illahabad. The Nabob will move towards you immediately. No persuasions will induce him to return to Lucknow. On this subject I have written fully to Johnson. I have received no

no letters from you, but the two-above mentioned. We shall be near you in 8 days.

HUSSAUPOOR .
29th August 1781.

My dear Sir, &c.

N A T H. M I D D L E T O N.

No. 68. *To Edward Wheeler Esq;*

Sir,

YESTERDAY morning Major Popham detached Captain Blair with his Battalion and two companies of his own Grenadiers and 2 guns (6 pounders) to attack the enemy collected at Pateeta. They were prepared to receive him, and made a very spirited resistance. After a very severe action the fortune of the day was happily turned in our favor by a bold but well judged Manœuvre. Captain Blair detached his grenadier companies to attack 2 guns which were posted on the flank, and galled his troops exceedingly. The attack succeeded, and the 2 guns were turned upon the enemy, who were soon after totally routed. Captain Blair brought off 3 of their guns and spiked the fourth, the carriage of which was disabled. He brought away also 1 of their tumbrils, and all his own loaded with their ammunition. Three more of their tumbrils, with much loose powder, were blown up on the field, Captain Blair having no means of bringing them away. He was also obliged to leave about 1500 of their shot piled in a village. The enemy's numbers are reputed 8 or 9000 men, though Captain Blair judges them from appearance to be only 3 or 4000. They were their prime men. Our loss, which I add with regret, is 105 men killed and wounded: Theirs must be proportionably more though unknown. It is remarkable that the enemy's artillery and cartridges made at Ramnagur are almost equal to ours; their cartridges and port-fires compounded with equal skill; and their powder much better. This is the second instance in which the service is signally indebted to the collected and intrepid gallantry of Captain Blair. Other praises are due which cannot be noticed in this.

C H U N A R
4th September 1781.

I am, Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 69.

No. 69. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

TH E unusual failure of intelligence from you, and the reports which are brought to me by the natives being fraught with alarming accounts of your situation, have determined me to detach immediately 2 regiments of Sepoys, 40 European artillery-men, with 4 guns and 1 howitz, with orders to proceed with all expedition to join you ; and the officer commanding the detachment has orders to pursue such measures, and make such movements as he shall deem expedient, according to his intelligence, for effecting that service. They will set off on saturday next September the 1st. The artillery, for the sake of expedition, is to go down by water to Illahabad, where it is to wait for the arrival of the Sepoys. I shall immediately order three battalions from the detachment at Calpee to march to this station ; and one battalion under Major Gilpin will be left for the protection of that place. A fresh supply of ammunition has been dispatched to Lucknow for Major Roberts's regiment. Though I cannot but imagine that were your situation any ways critical or dangerous, and you stood in need of military force to assist you, I should have remained so long without receiving orders from you to send troops down, yet I doubt not but the step I have taken will receive your approbation, as there is a possibility of your orders having miscarried, and the consequence of a delay in such a case might prove serious and dangerous. I shall order the regiment of my brigade, that is now at Futtehgur, to march down to this station as soon as possible. As the quick arrival of this letter to your hands is promised to be rewarded by you or the officer who receives it, I beg leave to request that you may be pleased to order the Sepoys and boatmen such rewards, honorary or pecuniary, as you may think equal to the merit of their service.

I have the honor to be, &c.

KHAUNPOOR 29th August 1781.

JAMES MORGAN *Colonel.*

No. 70. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;
Governor General &c, &c. BANARIS.

Hon'ble Sir,

SINCE I inclosed the accompanying duplicate, I have received a letter from Lieut. Pigott at Illahabad, covering a note from Col Blair, to communicate your orders to an officer commanding a detachment proceeding from Khaunpoor to Banaris by water ; and Lieutenant Pigott has sent three copies of it that have

have since arrived. His care and attention I must beg leave to recommend here, as from these I received the first authentic intelligence of your being in want of troops to assist you, and as by the words of Colonel Blair's note, it appears that you had dispatched orders to me for sending a detachment of troops down to Banaris, but these orders never reached me, and I am now at a loss to know what strength you wished the detachment. To day part of the detachment I send down to you under command of Major Crabb will embark, and to morrow the whole will set off. It consists of a party of artillery under Capt. Hill, the two flank companies of the European regiment, and two regiments of Sepoys, with 4 six-pounders and 1 howiz, tumbrils, ammunition, draft and carriage cattle. All will proceed by water ; but no more boats can be procured here.

KHAUNPOOR 30th August 1781. I have the honor to be, &c.

N.B. The bearer is highly deserving a good reward.

JAMES MORGAN Colonel.

No. 71. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAVE forwarded you six letters by different dispatches, but as I have not yet been honored with your instructions, and am daily receiving reports of the situation of affairs towards Chunar, I am fearful of their having miscarried, and more so from the disaffection which seems to prevail in this part of the country, and particularly in the Pergunnah Serinjah, where the inhabitants are assembling in a small fort, and rendering themselves as formidable as the situation will admit. Aware of the consequences which might attend their measures, I wrote a letter to the Aumils, Amur Sing and Oodun Sing, to require their reason for this appearance of hostility ; but their answer was evasive from the subject I addressed them on, and tingued with insolence. Such steps therefore as I deemed necessary for the defence and protection of this place I have been studiously attentive to, and am now providing a magazine of provisions for the expense of the garrison in case of an attack, which from the information of my Hircarrahs I find myself threatened with. For assistance in this particular I applied to Beecramajee Fougedar of Boudgepoor ; but though his professions are tendered with all the warmth of sincerity, his conduct and connection with Bucket Sing induce me to think him but little attached to the interests of our government, and I have been therefore necessitated to make further application to Mr. Græme at Chupra. The number of troops detached on command from this station reduces my force to 368 rank and file including the contiguous out-guards and sick ; and I am further deficient in an establishment to work the ordnance of the garrison. The

Oo

several

several Dawks arrived at this station shall be forwarded under charge of Major Crawford.

I have the honor to be &c.

B U X A R 30th August 1781.

I S A A C E A T O N Major.

No. 72. THE two following letters were sent from Ramnagur by Teekchund to Govind Ram Pundit at Banaris, and delivered to the Governor General by Beneram Pundit on the 5th September 1781.

TRANSLATION of an Arzee from Rajah Cheit Sing to the Hon'ble Governor General.

WHEN I waited upon your Highness in your pinnace I represented to you every thing which was proper to be represented, that my life, my country and property belonged to your Highness, requesting that you would order whatever was your pleasure, and I was ready to obey it with pleasure. I besides performed all the duties of obedience and humility ; and represented all the particulars with a view to the present time, for I well knew that, as soon as Owfan Sing should be introduced to your Highness, Mr. Markham and the Moulavies &c, having settled this plan, would make you conceive displeasure against me. At that time your Highness answered, that you had no business with my life or property ; that you had not given admission to Owfan Sing or any of his people ; that you had no connection with any of my relations. What crime did I afterwards commit that, by the advice of my enemies, you should resolve to confine me with such disgrace ? However I remained until evening in confinement, and behaved in no instance otherwise than with the greatest humility and obedience. I addressed several Arzees, expressing my readiness to obey your orders, and that I was your slave, and was ready with my life and property. Observe that Cheit Ram Chubdar came to me, and reviled me, and with a loud voice gave both me and my people the vilest abuse. The people of the Sirkar first fired balls from their guns, and discharged their muskets : immediately the tumult arose, and notwithstanding my most earnest request for them to desist, no one would hear me. Myself, after being wounded by a sword in the hand of the Captain, escaped with life from that imminent danger, and withdrew myself. If you will examine with an eye of justice, and without listening to tale-bearers and informers, you will find no crime in me, and your mind, which is the mirror of the world, will, I am certain, approve of it. I have before addressed Arzees to you, but have not yet been honoured with an answer. Owfan Sing has not yet ceased from ruining the affairs. Should now my life and honor be left to me, I am your slave. Beneram Pundit will have represented my situation to you, and will continue to do so.

No. 73.

No. 73. *TRANSLATION* of a letter from Rajah Cheit Sing to Bencram Pundit.

I FORMERLY wrote all particulars of my state to you at Calcutta, that you might explain them fully to his Highness the Nabob. When his Highness came towards this quarter I repeated every thing to him on board his pinnace, that I was in every instance ready ; that my life, country, and property belonged to him ; and that he should do whatever he wished. To this he replied, that he had nothing to do with my country, property or life. A day or two after he sent a battalion to Shewallah with Mr. Markham and three other gentlemen, and put me into confinement : He likewise sent guns. Notwithstanding this I made no opposition, and remained confined until evening. I addressed an Arzee to the Governor that I should make no opposition, and that he might do with me whatever he liked. This however did not meet with his approbation. Cheit Ram Chubdar came to me, and gave the vilest abuse to me and my people ; they then fired the guns and discharged their muskets. In this instant I most earnestly requested them to desist ; but upon the Captain's striking me with his sword, the tumult commenced. I myself having escaped with life remained at a distance, when battalions and guns sent from the fort of Chunar arrived at the town of Ramnagar. My people for the protection of their honor and credit defended themselves. As my honor is bestowed on me by the Nabob I have therefore addressed an Arzee to his presence, which you will present and procure a speedy answer. Whatever may be proper do you represent, and send me an answer.

No. 74. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

THE relation of the unlucky accident which prevented my going to Chunar, and the distresses I have suffered since, I shall forbear mentioning until I have the honor and happiness of seeing you ; I will only briefly acquaint you that the Rajah having discovered the place of my concealment at the house of Gopaul Doss, he sent a number of his people yesterday to take charge of me, and I am now with him at Lutceespoor.

Pardon me, Sir, and do not impute it to any presumptuous liberty if at the Rajah's humble and earnest entreaty, I propose on his part terms of conciliation and submission. He solemnly declares that the misfortunes resulting from the late event were contrary to his wish and intent, his disposition ever leading him to live in peace and friendship with the English nation, and to pay implicit obedience to your commands. The Rajah desires me to say, that he is disposed to pay the Hon'ble Company the customary tribute, and any other demands you may in reason make upon him. To this you will please to reply as the exigency of our

our situation and your superior wisdom may suggest.

I assure you, Sir, that, though I am now in the Rajah's power, and cannot avoid repeating to you what he has requested, I have taken up my pen with fear and trembling, lest any thing I have said should give you displeasure, for I am conscious of my inferiority, and scarce dare entertain a hope that any thing that comes conveyed through me will be attended to; but I confide in the goodness of your heart; and the bare possibility of being instrumental to the putting an end to our present troubles mitigates all my fears.

You will perceive my present distressed situation, and pardon every impropriety and inaccuracy in this letter, and believe me to be, with the sincerest attachment and respect,

L U T T E E F P O O R Hon'ble Sir, &c.
Tuesday 5th September 1781.

J A C O B B A R N E T

No. 75. To the NABOB VIZEER.

I WAS made happy by the receipt of your Excellency's two letters, accompanied by Mr. Middleton's, acquainting me that you have advanced some days journey from Lucknow, and arrived at Peepulpoor, and that you would proceed from thence towards this place where you would soon arrive. Before this I wrote to your Excellency, requesting that you would lay aside your intention of coming here, and return to Lucknow, that you might not suffer any inconvenience on the road from the rebellious disposition of Cheit Sing's people, and that I, having settled these matters, would proceed to an interview with your excellency; and that you ought by no means to think of coming to this quarter. But, as I learn that notwithstanding this, your Excellency is resolved on coming to my assistance, I am filled with the highest gratitude for so noble a proof of your friendship. It is now incumbent on your prudence and circumspection, that you advance with the greatest caution, to prevent any inconvenience from the treachery of Cheit Sing's people. As soon as I am informed of your Excellency's approach to Chunar, I will cross the river with as many troops as I have with me, and will proceed to meet you. Three days ago Major Popham, with a small part of his detachment, attacked a large force of Cheit Sing's entrenched near the fort of Pateeta, defeated them completely, and took 4 guns, several tumbrils of ammunition, and a considerable quantity of all sorts of military stores. I beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on this signal success.

September 6th 1781.

No. 76.

No. 76. *From Cheit Sing to the Governor General.*

BEFORE this the Arzees which I have repeatedly addressed to your presence will have been perused by you, but to this time I have not been honored with an answer to any one of them. I am in every way ready in my allegiance and duty, and have obeyed all your Highness's orders, and never have I been negligent in any one point; and your Highness, from your goodness and justice, has always been pleased to protect and support your own slave, and to shew him favor. All this time when, from the unfortunate state of the times, the reports of self-interested persons have met with reception at the presence, I humbly represent that the words of evil minded self-interested persons be not attended to, but that your Highness, looking upon me as a slave raised by yourself, will be favorable towards me, because I am your slave and am ready in my duty and allegiance. Although I have been guilty of no fault, yet the slave is by all means criminal, and the business of the master is pardon. By the blessing of God your Highness is the master, and is just; let him consider, that in all the three Battles the army of the Sirkar was the aggressor. Now matters have passed the extremities. Should you even now bestow life upon me, it would not be foreign from the duty of a master.

Dated the 21st of Ramzaun.

No. 77. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

ADetachment of 100 Europeans, 30 artillery-men under Captain Hill, 2 regiments of Sepoys, 1 Howitz &c, under the command of Major Crabb, set off by water on the 31st Ult. for Chunargur. Your order of the 25th Ult. I received the 1st, and that of the 26th on the 2d. I sent by express your order to Colonel Cumming immediately. I am preparing to follow the detachment with my whole force as soon as possible. I have wrote to you letters in triplicate to inform you of what I have done. I have given Major Crabb particular orders to carry down grain and provisions with him, and gave him 25,000 Rupees to purchase it with, which was all the cash in the treasury here. I am now much distressed for boats. Some of my letters I sent down by water. Depend upon my using the utmost expedition.

KHAUNPOOR, 4th September 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

JAMES MORGAN *Colonel.*

No. 78.

No. 78. GENERAL ORDERS issued at CHUNAR 8th September 1781.

THE Governor General desires to express publickly the sense which he entertains of the gallant behaviour of the officers and troops in the attack made upon the enemy's camp near Pateeta on the 4th instant. The Governor General considers Captain Blair as entitled to his warmest approbation for the resolution and conduct, which he evinced, in defeating a force so much superior in number, nor wanting, as it has appeared, in personal bravery.

The spirit exerted by Lieutenants Fallon, Birrell and Murray, who led the grenadiers; the service performed by the artillery under charge of Lieutenant Bailie; and in general the steadiness and attention of every officer in his station, materially contributed to the success of the action, and give them a claim to the highest commendations.

The Governor General also highly commends the care and activity of Mr. Laird in his attention to the wounded during the action.

It is with great satisfaction, that the Governor General gives the praise, which has been represented to him as due to the distinguished behaviour of the grenadiers of the detachment.

No. 79. *To Colonel Morgan.*

YOU have acted nobly, and with a decision that does you honor. I most heartily thank you. I have had a letter from Major Crabb, dated the 2d, from Illahabad. He proposed to march by land from thence, and I expect him hourly, though I have not heard from him since. The Nabob is near, Major Moses Crawford is also on the way from Dinapoor, and is reported to be at Sukkerdea, which is but 4 Cofs from Ramnagur. I have written to you the news of the 3d. On that morning Captain Blair with 5 Battalion companies, and 2 companies of Major Popham's grenadiers, with 2 six-pounders, attacked the enemy encamped in a body of more than 4,000 men at Pateeta; and after a very severe and doubtful conflict, in which we lost 105 men killed and wounded, he obtained a most decisive victory, taking all their guns and ammunition, viz. 4 guns, 4 tumbrils, and of ammunition an incredible quantity, most of which he destroyed, spiked one gun, and brought away the rest. I hope that it will be unnecessary for you yourself to proceed this way, yet march and use your own discretion in advancing. If your presence shall be required, you will receive the surest proof of it by the failure of my letters. I less fear the actual enemy, than the contagion of the example. I am much pleased with the Nabob.

CHUNAR 8th September 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.
No. 80.

No. 80. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;

Dear Sir,

FUTTEH SHAH, Genoo Roy, and Ajeeet Mull, with a large body of armed men, are come into Huseepoor. The two last have, I understand, joined Futteh Shah on a promise of his assistance in obtaining possession for them of their Zemeedaries in Gooruckpoor, which is to be the second object of this confederacy. I have no force to defend any part of my districts, and have therefore been under the necessity of calling on the Zemcedars of Sirkar Sarun for their assistance on this occasion ; and some of the principal men amongst them are gone with their dependants to Huseepoor ; but I confess I have no great confidence in them. Several of them are intimately connected with Cheit Sing ; there are also some allied by marriage to Doorgbijey Sing, and to Owfan Sing. The names of these last are Gopaul Narain, Serib Narain, Govind Narain, Hirgovind Saw, Bonisser Saw, and Ragonaut Saw. Letters to them from Doorgbijey Sing and Owfan Sing would be of infinite service, and might in some degree counter-act the infamous attempts of Cheit Sing. One letter of his (and I have reason to believe, there are many in circulation) addressed to Durjoo Sing, a Zemccdar of the district at present employed in Huseepoor, was by him carried to the Aumil of that place, who immediately sent it to me.* It is signed by Cheit Sing's own hand, and has the large seal of his government affixed to it. He therein desires Durjoo Sing to kill every European and Sepoy he can, and join him with all his people.

In my letter of the 25th ultimo, I acquainted you with the application I had made to Colonel Ahmuty for a Battalion of Sepoys, and with his refusal. He wrote me, that the whole force at Dinapoor was nine Companies, that they were lately incorporated, and the arms they had unserviceable.

CHUPRAH 4th September 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

CHARLES GRÆME.

No. 81. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ;

Hon'ble Sir,

I WROTE you yesterday by your Hircarrahs, who were pursued and are returned. The body-guard and troop are with me. I shall halt hereabouts till I hear from you, or of your being at Ramnagur. Your Hircarrahs will attempt to return to night again.

CAMP, Dildarnagur,
September 9th, A.M.

Sir, &c.

MOSES CRAWFORD Major.
No. 82.

* This is entered in Part 3.

A P P E N D I X.

No. 82. To Colonel Muir. (This letter has already been inserted in the Appendix Part I. p. 50. No. 4. B.)
CHUNAR 10th September 1781.

No. 83. To Edward Wheeler Esq;

Sir,

I HAVE advised you in triplicate of the success gained by Captain Blair on the 3d. It was dear, but decisive. With 550 men opposed to more than 4000, he compleatly routed them, took all their guns (4), tumbrils (4), and ammunition immeasurable. Major Moses Crawford is at Dildarnagur, about the midway between this and Buxar. There he will remain till Major Popham moves. Yesterday morning Major Crabb with his detachment, consisting of 100 European infantry, 30 artillery with Captain Hill, and 2 regiments of Sepoys, arrived, and these were all transported to this side before the evening. Major Roberts with his regiment and 1 Lack of Rupees has passed Illahabad, and is hourly expected. The Nabob Vizeer, whose conduct I must in justice applaud, arrived this morning at his camp on the opposite side of the river. There I met him. He proposes to cross and encamp on this side with a small guard. His army would starve us. I hope that Major Popham will be able to begin his operations on the 14th at the latest. Doubt not of speedy success. The Rajah has made repeated overtures for peace, less humble in terms than in the mode; but I have declined to answer him, or even to temporize. The example is dangerous, and ought even with hazard to be checked in this first instance. You will have heard, and you will hear, many false and alarming reports; for the enemy invent, and our own Hircarrabs exaggerate. Colonel Morgan has acted with a promptness and decision which merit public thanks; and I with pleasure learn, that all the officers of the detachment shewed an eagerness equal to his. Colonel Morgan appears to have formed the resolution on the 29th, the troops were embarked on the 31st, and they arrived in less than 10 days from Khaunpoor. I avail myself of this vacant space to assure you that all will terminate happily.

CHUNAR 11th September 1781.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 84. To Major Moses Crawford.

Sir,

I DESIRE that you will immediately proceed with caution, but with expedition, to this place. You are not likely to be opposed. I shall advise Major Popham

Popham, with whom your junction would be at this time liable to uncertainty, and is unnecessary.

CHUNAR 17th September 1781. I am, &c.

P.S. Major Popham is at Pateeta.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 85. To Colonel Sir John Cumming *Commanding the Temporary Brigade.*

Sir,

IT being necessary in the present situation of affairs that the whole military force beyond the provinces should act in concert, and be ultimately under the orders of the senior officer, you will therefore be pleased to obey all such orders as you may henceforth receive from Colonel Morgan.

CHUNARGUR 13th September 1781. I am &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 86. To Colonel Morgan *Commanding the forces beyond the Provinces.*

Sir,

AS the present situation of affairs makes it probable that our whole military force beyond the provinces may be required to act in conjunction, or at least in concert, I have, in the accompanying letter to Colonel Sir John Cumming, directed him to obey all such orders as you may judge proper to send him; and I request that, on receipt hereof, you will please to order him to send the regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of native infantry from his brigade immediately to Lucknow for the protection of that city.

CHUNARGUR 13th September 1781. I am &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 87. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Sir,

I RECEIVED your note of the 4th at one P.M. Marched in 15 hours after. Empty Magazine, - shattered artillery, - troops three months in arrears, - have 10 rounds per man; - with me three regiments, two good one bad, - 8 guns, - my whole

whole force. Considered the circumstances under which you wrote; - country not to be left without the appearance of troops, - disposed to disturbance. Left Landeg with five bad guns. 18 companies that could be of little use with me. Will keep all quiet save cantonments. Durst not recall Daranagur troops, would be abandoning the whole upper country. Sent express to be ready at a moment's notice. Sent Morgan most of the boats, pressing all on the river. Shall send them off the moment they arrive. Wrote to him, if he will stay at Khaunpoor I will go to Chunar; if not marched, believe can be there before him by land or water; think there is no force can prevent me. Shall be at Khaunpoor the 10th. No answer from Morgan. Cavalry cannot get on faster than the Sepoys. If I go on I hope for ammunition at Khaunpoor. If Morgan is marched I must stay at Khaunpoor; or, if he will go, I have your orders to stay, he to march. Wish I had been at Khaunpoor. Did not think you would been obliged to go to Chunar fort. Have done every thing for the best, am satisfied of this; but with your approbation if Morgan is marched, and I have bad accounts, will leave the broken regiment at Khaunpoor and push down by forced marches. Beg, if possible to hear from you. Send duplicate of this.

KANOUGE 7th September 1781.

JOHN CUMMING.

No. 88. To Major Popham.

Sir,

YOU will receive into your charge and command the following corps of the army now assembled at this place, viz. The grenadiers and light-infantry of the 2d regiment of European Infantry, a detachment of artillery from the 2d brigade, the foreign Rangers, 1st battalion of the 6th regiment, 19, 30, and 35th regiments of Sepoys, and a detachment of Sepoys commanded by Lieut. Polhill, and a body of Cavalry furnished by the Nabob Vizeer. Major Moses Crawford commanding the 28th regiment of Sepoys, and a detachment of Cavalry, and Major James Crawford commanding the independent companies of Sepoys stationed at Chitra have been directed to put themselves under your command, and their corps are to be considered as part of your detachment.

These troops you are to employ without loss of time in subduing and dispersing the rebellious forces of Rajah Cheit Sing, and in reducing the Zemeedary of Banaris and its dependencies to the obedience of the Company.

That you may be enabled to carry these orders into effectual execution, I hereby give you full and absolute authority, independent of all other whatsoever, except that of the Governor General and Council and my own, to prosecute this service in whatever manner you shall judge most expedient for bringing it to a speedy

speedy and successful termination.

When the service will admit of a reduction in the strength of your detachment you will please to return to me the 30th regiment of Sepoys; and as soon as a further reduction can be admitted, the 1st Battalion of the 6th regiment of Sepoys and Lieutenant Polhill's corps are to return to this place.

C H U N A R G U R
the 15th of September 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 89. To Major Isaac Eaton
Commanding at BUXAR.

Sir,

I HAVE received your letter of the 12th instant. I approve of the measures you have taken. I inclose letters for Ally Azeem Khan and Bauboo Boobnarain Sing, which please to forward. All here is well. Major Popham is besieging Pateeta.

C H U N A R
the 18th of September 1781.

I am, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 90. To Edward Wheler Esq;

Sir,

M^Y last was the 11th. The forces now assembled are the 6th, 7th, 19th, 30th, and 35th regiments, Lieutenant Polhill's battalion of the body-guard, two companies of European grenadiers and light-infantry, 30 artillery-men and the rangers, and 600 of the Nabob's horse. Major Popham marched on the 16th. One division to Pateeta, another with Major Crabb to the back of Lutteefpoor. I do not expect any thing decisive so soon as I wish. There must be delays, and I feel them sorely; but I thank God that I am myself a witness of the evils, wants, and errors of our service, though I have been nearly the victim of them, since it has furnished me with the means, though slow, of correcting them. The province of Oud has caughted the contagion; but I shall disinfis the Nabob in a few days, and doubt not but his troubles will be soon quelled. I give my sole attention to the present obje~~d~~, which accomplished, every other will

will follow. Major Crawford must be near. I expect him hourly. Believe no report. I have not yet received one letter from you.

CHUNAR 18th September 1781.

I am, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 91. EXTRAC T of GENERAL ORDERS issued at Chunar
18th September 1781.

CAPTAIN HOGAN is ordered to raise immediately a corps of native infantry, to consist of 7 companies of one hundred rank and file each, to form a guard for the resident of Banaris.

No. 92. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I WAS yesterday honored with your letter of the 8th instant, and it gave me a sincere pleasure to learn the success of our arms under Capain Blair, and of there being so promising a prospect of punishment speedily falling on the rebel insurgents. I arrived here after 5 days march from Khaunpoor. The troops suffering greatly from the heat rendered it necessary to halt a day here. To morrow I proceed to Illahabad, where I hope again to have the pleasure of hearing from you, or of getting such intelligence as may serve to direct me to take such measures, and make such movements as may best promote your designs. I have 2 packets for you from Colonel Muir. They being large and of importance makes me unwilling to trust them as yet to be conveyed by Hircarrahs.

KARRA 15th September 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

J A M E S M O R G A N.

No. 93. To Colonel Morgan.

Sir,

I REPEAT my thanks for the effectual aid which you have given me, and the decision with which you resolved on it. The detachment arrived the 10th ; Major Roberts's regiment the 13th ; and I hourly expect Major Crawford from Dinapoor. Major Popham has invested Pateeta, a fort 6 miles S.E. of Chunar. We have now a force equal to every probable exigency. Come to Illahabad, and remain there. You need not advance ; and I hope in a few days to be in a state to

to desire you to return. I had less cause to guard against the actual enemy than against the contagion of example. The Nabob has acted most honorably. Send immediately to Joosy the Bazar-people of the 7th and 19th regiments, the camp equipage, Lashkars &c of the European artillery and infantry with this detachment, and as much flour as you can spare for the latter. An escort from the Nabob will conduct them from Joosy.

CHUNAR 19th September 1781.

I am &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

} No. 94. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

IT is with the greatest concern I send you the inclosed for Mr. Middleton intercepted by the Rajah's people. There is another letter from Major Hannay, dated Fyzabad 10th instant, the purport of which is nearly the same as that inclosed, to caution you against the secret designs of the Nabob; and that he (Major Hannay) is much distressed and ill. The Rajah will not suffer me to send the Major's letter to you, from some capricious whim. I dare not now ask him; but the Major says nothing more than I tell you. I was obliged from sad necessity to tell the Rajah some part of the contents of the inclosed; but I took care it should be merely plausible. I omitted such particulars as he might take the least advantage of. For heaven's sake, Sir, condescend to listen to some terms of conciliation, while we can do it without lessening our dignity. Pardon me the presumption of advising you: I am, it's true, wanting in wisdom, and the knowledge of politics; but I see the Rajah is very (I fear too) formidable. I am greatly distressed at the contents of the inclosed letter. Heaven avert the impending storm, and protect you ever!

L U T T E E F P O O R

Tuesday night 11 o'Clock 18th September 1781.

J A C O B B A R N E T T.

No. 95. To Nath. Middleton Esq; (*Enclosed in the above.*)

My Dear Nat,

IN such critical times as these every man has a right to relate what he hears. A friend should, and may do it without impropriety; therefore before Hannay leaves the neighbourhood of Fyzabad I write you my news and opinion, lest hereafter our communication be cut off. There is certainly villainy abroad.

The

The Nabob, 'tis said, set out well inclined to our interest; but since he and Saadut Ally have come to a proper understanding. The latter wrote him, he was wrong to give us any assistance; that such another opportunity might never offer of striking off the yoke; as yet, he need only stand neuter himself, and under pretence of assembling his Zemeedars to attack Cheit Sing, privately direct them to obstruct the junction of our forces, by every possible means. The Begums gave the same advice, and promise of Money. This Cheit Sing has already disbursed to a great amount. This plan was the cause of Gordon's disaster, being attacked in the Nabob's country while he thought himself amongst friends. My information is from some Zemeedars, who I have had it in my power to be kind to. Also, 'tis the publick talk of Fyzabad, where my people are daily insulted. Likewise Zalim, who is with 2000 men on the other side, and means to cross in the morning, boasts that he will soon do for us, as the Nabob will send Hannay no assistance, that he is sure of; nor will any of the collectors pay more money. We shall therefore shortly have none to pay our troops with, while *they* have plenty. Hannay is now about 2 days below Ry Ghaut, on the Oud side, with only two companies, 2 guns, and (I believe) some disaffected horse. I have written him pressingly to cross to this place; for should Zalim be over before him, I shall be hemmed up in a small fort with 150 Sepoys, when Zalim will take care Hannay does not get over to relieve me; perhaps while attempting to pass the Gogra, be attacked by the people of the Begums with the Zemeedars set on by *her*. In such an event, he could not possibly escape destruction. My Wauselaut would soon be settled after such an accident. I am apt to think this Marattah treaty is only a fetch to gain time, until the rains are over for certain, as their horse could not act during that season. Look to yourself Nat, you may be in the Nabob's power. Mr. Hastings should not leave Chunar until there be force very sufficient at hand, both to check his Excellency, and do for Cheit Sing, lest he get into a worse scrape. A very few days will determine it one way or other with regard to us *Rulers* over these. You may think me humoring; but it is more than odds we never, never meet again. God prosper you! and pray take care &c.

A M O R E 9th September 1781.

Yours &c.

J. MACDONALD.

No. 96. To Mr. Barnet.

Dear Sir,

THE Governor has received your letter of last night's date, and desires me to acquaint you that it gives him great concern to find you are compelled to be the instrument of conveyance of the Rajah's letters and messages, which the

uniform

uniform treatment they have met with from the Governor must have convinced you are totally useless and unavailing. He wishes therefore you would, once for all, acquaint the Rajah that it will be to no manner of purpose to force this disagreeable task upon you in future, and that every application from him hereafter will meet with the same reception as the past, and be absolutely inadmissible. I sincerely wish you released from your present distressful situation.

C H U N A R G U R
19th September 1781.

I am &c.

W. P A L M E R.

No. 97. *To Major Popham.* *

I HAD before heard of your success, and was pretty well apprized of it from my own observation at day-break, and after; but my satisfaction was checked by my fears for the loss which you might have sustained. Your note has relieved me. I am happy, and I do most heartily congratulate you on the complete success of this achievement, which in every light reflects the highest honor on your conduct, and on the bravery and steadiness with which it was followed. I am sending an order to Major Crawford to join you this evening, and will exchange his guns for 2 six-pounders.

You will have perceived from Major Crabb's letter that his junction with you is no otherwise to be effected, but by the conquest of Lutteefpoor; for it will ruin his corps to return by the same route, and he has no other, except the high road, which is through Lutteefpoor and Pateeta. Let me know what you propose doing next. I shall send a transcript of your note in quadruplicate to Calcutta, and beg the favor of you to order Captain Scott, or any other able hand, to write and send me the particulars of this day's action, and a return (which I yet expect to give me some pain) of your killed and wounded. Once more I give you joy, and add my most hearty thanks; and I beg that you will present these in the strongest term (they cannot exceed my feelings) to the officers and men of your army.

Past eleven 20th September 1781.

I am &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 98.

No. 98. To EDWARD WHEELER Esq;

Sir,

I MOST heartily congratulate you on the success of our arms in the conquest of Pateeta, for the particulars of which I refer you to the enclosed letter from Major Popham. I understand that large reinforcements both from Lutteefpoor and Ramnagur opposed him in the field. It was intended to attack both Pateeta and Lutteefpoor at the same time, and the former by an instant assault. Major Crabb with a strong detachment appointed for the latter service marched on the night of the 15th by a large and, as it has since appeared, scarce practicable circuit towards a pass which lies behind, or to the south of Lutteefpoor. A letter received this morning mentions his arrival on the plain which adjoins to the pass, after a march of three days, instead of one as was expected. It is the road to Bidjeygur, and said to be the repository of all the Rajah's ammunition. Major Popham marched at two of the same night; nor did he reach his ground with his whole line until ten, and then found the place too strong to attempt it without a regular approach and battering cannon. It fell at six this morning. I regard this victory as a decisive turn of our public influence; but the greatest proportion of my joy is derived from the consideration that it was gained with little bloodshed, an advantage which I attribute, as I expected it, to the superior skill and known composure, nor less humanity of Major Popham. Major Crawford arrived here yesterday morning much harassed, but without loss or impediment on his way.

CHUNARGUR 20th September 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G 'S.

No. 99. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

A S my answer to your favor of the 16th, which I did not receive until the 23d, the day I wrote the reply, and also my answer to Major Palmer's letter dated the 17th, which I received the 21st in the morning and answered it directly, are stopped at Buxar with the other letters, I have engaged two people, to whom I am to give one thousand Rupees to deliver this, and bring an answer from Chunargur. Should they get safe you may, Sir, intrust them with any letters, and I will forward them. Major Crawford's 2d Battalion, together with the Major, marched from hence the 22d in the morning. I immediately sent orders to Captain Maxwell to cross over from Manjee and join Major Crawford at Buxar, which he accomplished. I have acquainted General Stibbert with what I have done, and the necessity of ordering up immediately another regiment and

and four six-pounders as soon as possible. I have acquainted him with the melancholy accounts I have heard of your situation, losing your boats, and Major Popham's regiment being almost destroyed. You may rest assured, Sir, there shall not be any thing left undone by me for your service that I will not do. I have ordered Captain Salt's troop to march to join Major Crawford as soon as possible, Mrs. Hastings having signified to me that she would send the fifty body-guard to join them. I hope you will approve of this, as it cannot be attended with any bad consequence, whatever good so small a body of cavalry may do. I have got out one six-pounder from the magazine, the only one serviceable there, and am training up some of the Sepoys to work it, two from each company, not having any other people here. Our arms are very bad; but I am in hopes the boats will arrive with the new arms in a few days. Every thing at present is quiet in these parts. Mr. Græme made a requisition the 24th Inst. for a battalion; but I was obliged to refuse him on account of this regiment having unserviceable arms and accoutrements, and also as it has been so short a time incorporated. This I flatter myself you will approve of.

DINAPOOR August 26th 1781.

I have the honor to remain &c.

A. A H M U T Y.

No. 100. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the happiness to inform you we are in possession of Patceta, and I believe with little loss. When the enemy heard our attack, a large body posted on the hills to the left of our rear made for the camp; but the European grenadiers and light-infantry, whom I had kept as a corps de reserve, moved towards and totally routed them. Their cavalry at the same time made a motion with some infantry towards the right of our camp, on which a gun was sent through some high grass to an out-post, and by firing two or three rounds obliged them to fly. Could I have afforded a few Sepoys from the camp, or had the cavalry done any thing, numbers of the run-aways must have been destroyed. I just hear very few of our Sepoys have been killed, and not an officer hurt. The enemy has sustained great loss. Had you not better, Sir, dispatch Major Crawford's corps to relieve Major Roberts's?

CAMP 20th September 1781. I am, &c.

W. POPHAM.

Q q

No. 101.

No. 101. *FOURTH of a march over the Binde hills from Chunargur to Lutteespoor; delivered to the Gov. General by Major Crabb who conducted it.*

SATURDAY, 15th September 1781.

THE following extract of orders issued by Major Popham received from the Brigade-major's office at half past five in the afternoon.

" The 1st battalion of the 6th regiment, the 7th regiment with 4 guns and " 1 howitzer, Lieutenant Polhill's corps and his two guns, to march this even-
" ing at 7 o'clock; the ammunition for the guns to be carried on bullocks.
" This detachment to be commanded by Major Crabb, who will receive his or-
" ders from the commanding officer at six o'Clock."

The ammunition and stores being ready at ten, the detachment marched by the right over broken ground to the bank of a Nullah; the water too deep to admit of the guns crossing without taking off the limber boxes, which were carried on the Lashcar's heads: This occasioned a delay of two hours.

SUNDAY 16th.

The rear guard being crossed, I moved on over a plain with low jungle about one cose, with a hill on the right, to the foot of a very steep and rugged pass with deep gullies and thick jungle on each side: Near the top were two sharp turnings, which increased the difficulty, and added so much to the delay, that the sun was rising by the time the guns had gained the top. The jungle continuing very thick, but low for near a cose, which opened an extensive plain tolerably well cultivated, and two inconsiderable villages in it; about a cose from the entrance on this plain a very narrow but deep Nullah delayed us for two hours. About three quarters of a cose further on met with a river, the bed and banks of it exceedingly rocky; upwards of an hour and half was employed in crossing it; moved along the bank under a steep hill about a mile, the road full of rock and large stones; recrossed the river, which was more difficult than before, the bed of it full of very large rocks and the bank very high, through which it was necessary to cut a road for the guns. About 2 o'Clock every thing being crossed, the detachment moved forward through a thick jungle with broken ground and hills on each side to the bed of a small river full of rocks; on the opposite side a steep pass, which with much labour we got through; the cattle being much fatigued the Sepoys were put to the drag-ropes to get on the guns, which delayed us until near 4 o'clock. A great scarcity of water prevailed; Hir-carrâhs were sent out in search, but none was to be found nearer than three miles in our front, where they discovered a lake; a thick jungle between two high hills all the way to the water, where it became more open. The cattle being so much spent with getting up the hills it was sun-set before we got near enough

the

the lake to halt, which I did with it on my left, and a very high hill on my right flank, having been upwards of 20 hours on the march, and the distance from Chunar I judged to be about six cose.

MUNDAY 17th.

The detachment got under arms at 4 o'Clock, and marched through a thick Jungle, crossed the bed of a small river, the banks some what steep, the road narrow but tolerably good to the foot of a long and steep pass with a very deep Gully close on the right, the ascent very difficult from the number of large flat smooth stones, where the cattle could not hold with their feet. With the assistance of the Sepoys, about ten o'Clock we gained the top, and moved on over a plain with large trees, the ground in many places rocky, but level. About a mile from the top of the hill came to a river, the bed of it full of very large rocks over which with much labour we got the guns. At 1 o'clock moved on over rocky ground, the country opening. About one cose from the river entered an extensive plain near the village of Koradec. Several villages appeared on the plain, the inhabitants wherof fled on our approach. The country appeared to be well cultivated. The road over the plain led through rice fields. At sun-set encamped. The distance this day about six cose.

TUESDAY 18th.

At 3 o'clock put the detachment in motion, and marched for the first part over a plain full of small deep holes, which rendered it difficult and dangerous for the cattle until day-light, when we entered a thick jungle with many deep dry Nullahs, which retarded us very much, being obliged to cut roads for the guns, there not appearing the least trace of a road. About 2 o'clock entered a very large plain with several small villages on it. The inhabitants fled to the jungle on our approach. About 3 o'clock encamped near a large lake, and employed the smiths and carpenters in repairing the bullock yokes, and the pintles of two guns. This day's march about five cose.

WEDNESDAY 19th.

Got under arms at 4 o'Clock, and marched over a plain, the road leading through swamps and rice fields, with high banks which retarded us much; passed through the village of Muddoopoor, a large village which seemed to have been a place of some note, but deserted. Here the Hircarrahs brought intelligence that a large body of the Rajah's troops were encamped about 3 cose in our front near the village of Lora, with some guns. The road between us for a cose was a very thick Jungle. I moved on and took post near the Jungle with a large lake on my right flank, and a rising ground and village on the left. From hence I saw the fortresses of Bidjeygur, which appeared very high, and above 8 cose distant. The day's march about 5 cose.

TUESDAY

TUESDAY 20th.

At day-light the detachment marched, entered the Jungle, which continued for a cose in some parts very thick where I expected to be annoyed by the enemy. At sun-rise the advance-guard got clear of the Jungle, when I discovered the enemy about 2000 drawn up in a good situation, with their guns on the right (immediately opposite the road out of the Jungle) on a rising ground, and a small bank thrown up in their front, a tope and the village of Lora on their left, a deep morass in their front. They began to cannonade on the approach of the troops on the plain, and continued it briskly until the whole had cleared the Jungle and formed the advance-guard. Returning in with one gun as soon as the line was formed I advanced as briskly as the ground would admit, firing the six-pounders until I had got near enough for the small arms to do execution. — At the same time I directed Lieutenant Polhill from the right to advance two Companies, and secure the guns of the enemy, but before he could execute the order they retreated, leaving their guns, ammunition and about 150 dead and about 20 wounded, through a Jungle to Lutteefpoor, about 4 cose. Having no means of carrying away the guns and ammunition I destroyed it, rendering the guns useless, and burying them. The road to Lutteefpoor led through a Jungle, and over a very steep and rugged hill, where no water could be got, prevented me from pursuing further than Suckroot, an inconsiderate village about a cose from Lora on a small plain, where I encamped to bury the dead and collect the wounded amounting to 34 of every denomination. This day's distance about two and half cose.

FRIDAY 21st.

At 4 o'Clock the detachment marched over a good road, but Jungly for about 2 cose, when we got to a dry Nullah; the descent very rugged, the ascent still more so, the road very narrow and winding, and full of very large stones and rocks, over which the guns were lifted. With much labor and time we gained the summit, from whence we saw the fort, distant about 3 miles. The side of the hill leading to the town was yet worse than what we had passed. The road from the foot of the hill to the fort was very narrow, with a thick Jungle on each side, but pretty level. At noon I entered the town of Lutteefpoor, which had been evacuated while the troops were getting down the hill, about 800 of the Rajah's people having been all the preceding night plundering it. They left behind them 6 pieces of cannon and a great quantity of ammunition and stores. Three pieces of cannon were found on the hills intended to defend the entrance from Pateeta. The fort stands in a bottom with high steep hills on three sides, with thick Jungle all round close to the ditch, which is deep on the Pateeta side, where the wall is of stone; the other sides of the wall are composed of part stone and part mud with loop-holes. The guns were mounted on wooden swivels in the centre of the bastions. The Citadel has a deep ditch, and a high stone wall,

wall, with loop-holes, in many places much cracked almost from top to bottom, and very wide.

No. 102. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq.;

Hon'ble Sir,

I SHOULD do great injustice in not acknowledging how much I am indebted to the officers and troops of the detachment for the steadiness they observed in the action of the 20th, as well as the readiness they shewed in assisting to surmount the difficulties on the march.

Lieutenant fire-worker Baillie of the artillery in particular I beg leave to recommend to your notice for the very great attention he shewed in his particular department.

L U T T E E F P O O R
" 25th September 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

J. W. C R A B B.
Major 2d Brigade.

No. 103. R E T U R N of the killed, wounded, and missing in the attack of the Fort of Pateeta, the 20th of September 1781.

<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Commanding Officers.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
Grenadier Corps,	— Major Lane,	— 6 Sepoys.	—
19th regiment,	— Major Balfour,	— 2 do.	5 Sepoys.
30th regiment,	— Major Roberts,	— 2 do.	4 do.
35th regiment,	— Major Humphries,	— 1 do.	1 do.
		Total 11	10

No. 104. To Edward Wheler Esq.;

Sir,

ON the 20th Major Crabb defeated and routed a body of the enemy on the plain above the pass of Suckroot. Their loss was 150 men and three guns and much ammunition: Ours small. The Rajah that evening fled from Lutteefpoor. His men followed his example, and yesterday at noon Major Crabb took possession, the place being totally deserted. I was yesterday in Major Popham's camp, and visited the fort of Pateeta and its intrenchment. They are both contemptible,

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contemptible, but in their actual state absolutely impregnable against an attack had they made any resistance. The Fort, though small, is of stone with four towers, a parallel rampart and towers, and a ditch of great depth surrounding these, and the town itself guarded by an intrenchment extending far beyond it, and the space between, hills, rocks, and jungle almost impenetrable. At one o'clock we had the satisfaction to receive by a regular salute of twenty-one guns the instant information of the possession of Lutteefpoor by Major Crabb. I have taken upon me to grant a brevet commission of Major to Captain Lane, who commanded the grenadiers of the army and performed distinguished service. I this instant receive an authentic confirmation of the above intelligence from Major Crabb.

CHUNARGUR
22d September 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 105. To Lieut. Colonel Blair.

My Dear Colonel,

IT is with much satisfaction that I now give you an account of our arrival at Lutteefpoor after a most fatiguing march as ever troops experienced, over hills, Rocks, rivers and through Jungles. It does much credit to the abilities and knowledge of Bundoo Khan his being able to conduct us by such a road without losing our way. The only circumstance is that he has been deceived in the length of the Cofes, each of which are at least four miles. We yesterday were opposed at Lora Suckroot by a body of the Rajah's troops, something less than 2000 men in number and three pieces of ordnance, which we dispersed and took. Their guns, tumbrils, and ammunition, for want of means to bring with us were destroyed. One small gun and limber we have now with us. The quantity of ammunition found in Lutteefpoor is considerable. The place, in consequence of our success yesterday, was evacuated by the Rajah. In the evening the people who did not attend him remained only to plunder his house, which they have done, and destroyed what was valuable and of no use to them. I do not believe there was one man in the fort when Major Crabb marched in. The intention of our march in the main point has I hope, answered the Governor's expectation, the expelling the Rajah from a place of strength, and preventing his taking possession of the Ghauts leading to Bidjeygur. Under his present alarm it appears to me, that if measures are speedily taken to invest that place, little resistance will be made. I was during the whole march under much concern for the success of the expedition, as I considered myself partly answerable for the consequences; though I had not the command, and I shall be much pleased to find it has met with the approbation of the Governor, who I hope will do me the justice to believe I have done

done all in my power to forward the expedition. I have to request you will mention Bundoo Khan to the Governor. I am much fatigued, and have hurt my foot a good deal by walking, otherwise in perfect health. I will refer you to Bundoo Khan for the particulars of our expedition till I have the pleasure of seeing you.

CAMP at LUTTEEFPOOR
21st September 1781, at night.

Dear Colonel &c.

T H O M A S B L A I R.

No. 106. *To Major James Crawford.*

Sir,

IF you have not already detached any part of your battalion to Patna, I desire that you will not, but keep your corps entire, and station it near the frontier of Bidjeygur, obeying such orders as you shall receive from Major Popham, who will soon be in that quarter. If you weaken your corps you will be exposed to an unequal contest with Cheit Sing's whole force, which will now be assembled there. I will be accountable to the General and to the Board for the deviation from their orders.

CHUNAR 22d September 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 107. *To Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty.*

Sir,

IHAVE received your 3 letters. I have the highest sense of the zeal which you have shewn for the service in the orders given for the reinforcement of Major Crawford's regiment and of the Cavalry, and for their speedy dispatch ; and I beg you will accept my particular and most hearty thanks for your personal attention to myself. The Hircarrah to whom you promised a reward of 1000 Rupees deserves as many lashes ; he accompanied Major Crawford, and was exactly three weeks on the way. Major Popham took the field on the 16th. The forts of Pateeta and Lutteefpoor are in our possession, the enemy routed, and the Rajah fled to Bidjeygur. I request that you will instantly remand the detachment from Major James Crawford's battalion, as he will be else in danger from the Rajah's whole force assembled in his neighbourhood, and his corps united will be essentially necessary for co-operating with Major Popham in the reduction of Bidjeygur.

CHUNAR 22d September 1781.

I am, Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.
No. 108.

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No. 108 To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

TH E following troops, Major Crabb's regiment of Sepoys, Captain Thomas Blair's battalion, Lieut. Polhill's corps, being part of the Vizeer's body-guard, in all about seventeen hundred Sepoys, six guns, two tumbrils and one howitz being ordered on detachment under the command of Major Crabb to attack the fort of Lutteespoor from the hills, and pass to the eastward of it, we began our march from the encampment in the neighbourhood of Chunar about 10 o'clock in the evening of the 15th instant, crossed the Jurgau Nullah in which there was three feet water, the banks of that part steep, which detained the troops till past eleven before the whole crossed. From thence the detachment proceeded to Foolwaree-Ghaut which is over the hill. The ascent over the hill is not very steep; but the large stones in the way, and the want of a sufficient number of Bildars retarded the guns exceedingly. With the assistance of the officers and Sepoys the whole of the ordnance and tumbrils were got to the top of the hill by day-light. The descent to the plain is very little; for some distance the road level; small villages at a distance from each other, the inhabitants of which fled on our approach to the hills. Passed the village of Dewau on our left, which is about two Cose from Chunar; some small Jungles and broken ground. Proceeded on to Byrah about one Cose. It is a small village with a little round brick tower on the bank of the Goordowr river, where the troops should have crossed; but on examination finding it unfordable at that part, turned to the left through a Tope and marched to Putpur-Ghaut. The road part of the way very bad; the passage might be defended by a few men against the whole detachment. The guns were obliged to be unlimbered, and the tumbrils unloaded to bring them over the river; the rocks at the bottom of it very large; from the east side of it thick Jungles for two miles. When the troops came opposite to Byrah village the distance round to cross at Putpur-Ghaut about two Cose out of the direct road. Encamped about five o'clock in the afternoon at Bulleah-Ghaut below Suttessgur hills on a spot pretty clear of Jungle, distant from Chunar about fourteen miles.

17th September.

At day-light marched by the right. Tolerable road; a small Nullah now and then; no villages to be seen for two Cose; Ponfillah-Ghaut; the hill neither high nor difficult to ascend; a small village to the right named Nicarcaw; all the way Jungle not very thick, distance three Cose. Came upon the plains, passed Koradec which is two Cose; marched to Cerfee village which is about two Cose, and encamped at six o'clock in the evening. Left Sinraw a large village on the right, the country flat and well cultivated. From Bulleah-Ghaut to Cerfee is about eight Cose.

18th

18th September.

At day-light crossed the field and entered the Borriah Jungle, several Nullahs and broken ground, some small villages, the road bad till out of the Jungles near to Borriah, where the country is open and cultivated. At the edge of the Jungle surprized Sobau Sing a relation to Cheit Sing, encamped for the day, - distance from Cersee two cose.

19th September.

Marched at day-light; to avoid some water and bad ground went out of the direct road two cose; encamped in the afternoon in a clear spot of ground at a small village named Butt, - distance in a direct road from Borriah about three cose. The troops marched about six cose this day. In the evening saw several of the enemy's horsemen mounted as our troopers: from my Hircarrabs received intelligence of the enemy being at Lora with three guns, and about 2000 men.

20th September.

Marched by the right. 2 guns in front of the body-guard, one in front of the 7th regiment, one gun and one howitz in the center, one gun in the rear of it, one gun in the rear of the 1st battalion, 6th regiment. The enemy were drawn up on a piece of ground free from Jungle, but divided by some ditches. The cannonade commenced on their side. The detachment formed in their front in the same order as they marched; the guns as they came up returned the fire. Soon after the whole was formed we advanced on the enemy, who fired smartly from their guns and small arms, till the line was within twenty or thirty paces of their guns, when they ran away. Their guns were immediately taken. Three companies of the Rajah's Sepoys and some Matchlock-men retreated behind a Tank opposite the centre of Captain Blair's battalion, who opened and marched round two sides of it, and gave their fire which did great execution, and totally dispersed the enemy, who no longer made any stand, but ran as fast as possible; the troops pursued the enemy some way. Halted to collect the dead and wounded; the latter were provided with Pallankeens, Dooleys, &c. when we marched on to Suckroot about one and half miles from the field of battle, and encamped for the day. The Rajah's troops were commanded by Myher, the Commandant of his Sepoys, and Sewpursaud Sing. The former rode to Lutteespoor in great haste, threw himself at his master's feet, and entreated him to make his escape ~~immediately, that a very large force with artillery was close in his rear, and would inevitably take him alive.~~ He at the same time accused the Rajah of having deceived him, or being so himself respecting the English force which he went against. It appears the Rajah's people had no certain information of the destination of the detachment prior to its arrival at Koradee, or of its strength till the engagement commenced. Their Hircarrabs seeing the advanced-guard followed by two guns, concluded it was the whole force; and the followers of the camp were

were taken for some of Owsan Sing's people, whose head the Rajah had ordered to be brought to him, and the others to be killed and left as if of no consequence. The Rajah received the melancholy account of the defeat of his troops before noon, and evacuated the fort before three. He was followed by numbers; some continued all night to plunder, and left the place the next morning.

21st September.

Major Crabb marched with his regiment, three guns and the howitz at 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock Captain Blair's battalion, Lieutenant Polhill's corps with the remaining guns, tumbrils &c. followed. The road good till we came to Tarrapatill, where there are large stones and broken ground, from thence the road very good through trees, till we came to Supdur-Ghaut, which from the slope and large stones is exceedingly difficult for guns to pass. Came to a small village of about ten huts, crossed the Gurriah Nullah; no water in it. The road to the fort through Bamboos and other thick Jungles. Arrived at Lutteefpoor. The gate being open and the place evacuated, Major Crabb took possession of it about 10 o'clock. The remainder of the detachment arrived soon after, when two of our guns were brought into the fort, and light cartridges taken out of the Rajah's magazine, a royal salute was fired, and the union flag hoisted on the highest part of the works. Three guns were found on the hill which overlooks the fort, and had been placed there to prevent an enemy from possessing themselves of a spot which gives them every advantage over the fort, which is commanded from it. Several pieces of ordnance, and a very considerable quantity of powder and ammunition ready made up were found in the place.

I shall be glad if the foregoing account of our march is sufficiently correct to convey a general idea of the roads, rivers and passes. The distances are right, so far as I am able to judge without having measured them. Troops marching by that route without guns would find the distances probably less than I have made them, as we were frequently obliged to leave the direct road to avoid stones, broken ground, and other impediments to artillery.

LUTTEEFPOOR

I have the honor to be &c.

29th September 1781.

T H O M A S R. J. A F. R.

No. 109. GENERAL ORDERS. CHUNARGUK 22d September 1781.

T'HE Governor General having himself had an opportunity of surveying the Fort and Intrenchments of Pateeta, desires to publish to the army the sense which he entertains of the great zeal and abilities of Major Popham in planning so difficult an attack, and of the great good conduct of Majors Robetis and Gardiner;

Gardiner, and of the officers of the detachment for their assistance in the execution of it. The Governor General expresses his particular satisfaction at the firm and intrepid behavior of the Grenadiers under the command of Capt. Lane, to whose gallant example, followed and supported by the steady courage and discipline of the rest of the troops, it may principally be attributed that a place of such great strength has been reduced, and almost without loss.

The Governor General, in testimony of the merit and conduct of Capt. Lane, promotes him to the rank of Major by brevet.

No. 110. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

IT is with reflective satisfaction I acquaint you, that our endeavours to reduce this place, and disperse the army of the Rajah Cheit Sing have been attended with complete success.

My intention was to have assaulted the town on my arrival before the 16th instant; but I had certain intelligence that a considerable body of the enemy with some cannon were within the place strongly entrenched. I judged it proper to encamp till I could gain proper information of the strength of the works, more especially as great part of the artillery and one regiment were far in the rear and not likely to reach me till late in the day. About two hours after the camp was pitched, the enemy began a cannonade from the town, which obliged us to file off to the left out of the range of their shot. This done, we received no further molestation during the day. In the course of the night I meditated an attack with the whole line on their works; but my Hircarrah brought accounts that the town was defended by a deep trench, and high parapet flanked with towers, on which there were guns mounted; and the Jungle behind very thick, with a number of troops, which obliged me to lay aside hazarding such an undertaking till better acquainted with the place. I now gave orders for a battery, and Major Gardiner fixed on a spot about a thousand yards from the works; but soon after, on a nearer observation, he judged proper to take possession of a tank the banks of which would prove an excellent shelter for the troops, and ~~especially~~ ^{specially} command the south-east face of the town, distant between eight and nine hundred yards. This post being gained with little opposition, a battery was formed, and the eighteen-pounders carried down. On the 19th a smart cannonade was begun which continued at intervals during the day. Some shells were also thrown; however it was impossible we could know what execution was done, as the thickness of the Jungles obstructed the view; yet it being observed that

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that our fire obliged the enemy for the most part to quit their entrenchments and retire further into the woods, it was judged by Major Gardiner and myself, that an early assault next morning just before the dawn of day might be attended with immediate success, and though not complete would gain us a lodgment within the works, from whence the fort might with ease be battered.

This being determined, and Captain Lane's corps of grenadiers already at the battery, at 10 o'clock at night the following orders were issued :

" The native grenadiers of the line with the 1st battalion of the 19th, 2d
 " battalions of the 30th and 35th regiments, to assemble at the southermost bat-
 " tery at 12 o'clock to night. Major Roberts to command this detachment, and
 " regulate it as he shall judge necessary for the attack of the town a little be-
 " fore break of day to morrow morning. The remaining corps of the line to
 " close the centre (leaving their quarter and rear guards standing) as soon as
 " the above detachment marches off, and there lay on their arms. The piquetts
 " of the battalion ordered for the attack to be relieved immediately by the re-
 " maining battalions. Major Balfour to relieve Major Roberts immediately, and
 " Major Roberts to wait on the commanding officer for his further instrucloins."

Major Roberts agreeable to orders began the attack just before the first dawn. At the same time a heavy fire was kept up by Captain Hill from Major Gardiner's southermost battery, which secured the jungles to the left of the attack, and added to that panic which seized the enemy immediately on the entrance of the grenadiers, who with the rest of the troops rushed on and soon made the victory complete.

While those successful approaches were making on the town, a party of the enemy sallied from behind the hill in the rear of the battery with two small guns in hopes that by employing our attention that way the assault on the town would be disturbed; but they were soon routed by the cool intrepidity of a Serjeant and one company of Sepoys. Foiled here, they moved round the hills till they came round the left of our encampment, where they seemed to meditate an attack. On their motions being observed, the European grenadiers and light-infantry were ordered, if possible, to throw themselves in the rear and cut them off. This measure was too soon noticed by the enemy, who immediately ~~rung away~~ in great confusion.

By this time Major Roberts had driven the enemy from the town and every post; so that they had now nothing left, but to move with their baggage and cannon without the place towards Ramnagur, which they effected as to the first object; but the only piece of ordnance they had saved from the town ~~was~~ taken by Lieut. Hamilton, who had advice and was long in pursuit of it; for they had

had the folly to fire it from a distance at the line as they were gaining the Ram-nagur road, which led Lieut. Hamilton to it.

Had Almaus's cavalry obeyed orders, the enemy's baggage must have also been taken; but not a man of them would move 500 yards from the camp.

The returns of the killed and wounded on our side, with those of the cannon &c taken, will shew how fortunate we were on this service, during which the behavior of both Officers and Men was such as merits the most sincere acknowledgements.

Majors Roberts and Gardiner, Captains Lane and Hill were particularly active, and I feel a real pleasure in doing them the justice to recommend them to your particular attention.

CAMP at Pateeta 22d Sept. 1781.

I am, &c.

W. POPHAM Major.

No. 111. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

ENCLOSED I have the pleasure to transmit a copy of a letter I have received from Captain Maxwell commanding the battalion at Burragong, with which he has sent me copies of the letters written by Baun Sing Roy and Shew Pershaud Roy to Futtch Saw. These contain ample proofs of their guilt; one of them is a direct information to him of the march of the troops from Burragong, and an invitation to avail himself of the defenceless state of Hushypoor by coming to that district.

I have in consequence of these undoubted testimonies written Capt. Maxwell to seize the persons of Baun Sing Roy and Shew Pershaud Roy, and keep them in close confinement.

I have not complied with Captain Maxwell's proposal for disarming the country people, as such a measure could not be put in execution without causing a general alarm throughout the district, and greatly obstructing the cultivation; besides which, as no crime is alledged against any other person, I conceive there is no necessity for acting with so much rigour, which would involve the innocent with the guilty, and still leave it doubtful on whom punishment ought to be inflicted. Though I have deemed it improper to authorize Captain Maxwell to disarm the people, in which I hope for your approval, I have recommended to him

him to use every endeavour to discover if any other persons, and who, were concerned with Baun Sing Roy and Shew Pershaud Roy in their villainous attempts.

The punishment of Futteh Saw's abettors within the district of Hussy poor will doubtless be productive of good consequences, by awing those who are secretly attached to him ; but it is in vain to expect his apprehension, whilst he receives protection in a neighbouring country. I am well informed that he is now in the dominions of Rajah Cheit Sing, and that he has been there ever since he was driven out of Hussy poor by Lieutenant Hutchinson in the month of February last.

CHUPRAH 19th August 1781.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CHARLES GRÆME.

To Charles Græme Esq;

Sir,

IN consequence of your polite attention to my representation respecting the treachery and traitorous correspondence of Baun Sing Roy and Shew Pershaud Roy with our declared enemy Rajah Futteh Saw ; of their having given him the most perfect intelligence of every movement or step taken to entrap him from this station ; of their having supplied him with money, and your turning them out of every employment, I was further induced to attempt the obtaining the clearest proof of their guilt, as I could not deem the punishment already inflicted on them (although the most in your power) by any means adequate to their crimes.

Some time ago when I had the honor of mentioning this subject, and acquainted you with the hopes I had of obtaining the original letters from those men to Rajah Futteh Saw, you was pleased to express your satisfaction thereat, and offered your assistance, if this could be effected, of laying the whole before the hon'ble the Governor General and Council for their decision. I have now the pleasure to acquaint you that the enclosed are exact copies of the original letters attested upon oath, at this time in my possession. Should further proof of their guilt be deemed necessary, I can take upon me to promise, that the man employed in carrying money from Baun Sing Roy to Rajah Futteh Saw shall be produced.

I must further beg leave to lay before you, that while the country people so entirely attached to the interests of Rajah Futteh Saw are permitted to keep possession of quantities of arms, which I have the most certain information is the case, he can never be at any loss for an armed force to enter and plunder the country with. For this reason, I would humbly propose my being authorized to disarm every man in the country, as the only destruction to his hopes and means

means of fulfilling the intentions of the hon'ble Board, in his present situation, protected and countenanced as he is by Rajah Cheit Sing in his country, where he now watches for the first favorable opportunity of returning to his old practices.

I have to request you will be so obliging as to lay these circumstances before the Board, accompanied by this letter; but, should that prove inconvenient, that you will be pleased to acquaint me so, and I will then do it myself through the Commander in Chief.

B U R R A G O N G
17th August 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

R O B E R T M A X W E L L.
Captain commanding at Burragong.

No. 112. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

BUNDOO KHAN, who conducted me through the hills, has requested from me a certificate of his conduct. I do myself the honor to recommend him to your notice as a person whom I have every reason to believe well affected to Government. I have the honor to subscribe myself with respect,

LUTTEEFPOOR
21st September 1781.

Hon'ble Sir, &c.

J. W. C R A B B Major.

No. 113. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

IHAD the honor to address you yesterday from Lora, and I now advise you of my having this morning taken possession of the fort of Lutteefpoor, the Rajah having evacuated it yesterday afternoon, and pushed across the hills to Bidjeygur with most part of his followers. Those remaining, amounting to about seven or eight hundred, followed his example at my approach. I found one of the French soldiers, who informs me the rest were inhumanly massacred about the 4th instant, that he received a wound, and pretended to be dead, until the barbarous rascals had quitted the place, and then he crawled out to the hills where he lay concealed for several days. It was unfortunate for me the Rajah escaped; but the many difficulties I had to encounter rendered it impossible to reach this earlier. The roads from their badness have shaken all my gun carriages so much that it is necessary for them to be taken to pieces, and have a thorough repair

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repair before they can leave this. I have given the necessary orders respecting it. I found here four guns of different calibres. There appear to be a good many stores. Particulars of them shall be taken and forwarded with all expedition. I have also found a cohorn here, which was I believe taken from Mirzaopur; it seems in good order. Your letter of the 17th is just arrived brought by the bearer. Bundoo Khan has behaved much to my satisfaction in conducting the detachment. He was mistaken respecting the distance, as also the situation of this place from the pafs mentioned, but I beg leave to recommend him to your notice. I hope the roads will be opened between this and Chunargur.

L U T T E E F P O O R
21st September 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

J. W. C R A B B.

No. 114. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAD the honor to inform you of the evacuation of this place and my taking possession the morning of the 21st. At that time I could only find four guns, but since have discovered five more, together with a large quantity of stores, and ammunition. Every house almost produces stores or materials for making them. I have the honor to present you inclosed a return of the killed and wounded of my detachment on the morning of the 20th near Lora, in an action with a party of the Rajah's troops to the number of about 2000 of all sorts, with their guns. Their loss amounted in killed and wounded to near two hundred. The guns fell into my hands, together with the stores attached to them, which for want of carriage I was necessitated to destroy, having rendered useless and buried them.

Yesterday morning I received orders from Major Popham to send the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment and the Vizeer's body-guard to join him at Pateeta, and remain here with my regiment, the four guns and howitz, till further orders.

I have great satisfaction in informing you that half an hour ago Contoo Bauboo and Mr. Barnett applied for and received admission into the fort, having yesterday morning been dismissed from Bidjeygur by the Rajah. These two gentlemen are from fatigue of travelling and joy at their escape incapable of proceeding further before to morrow, when I shall give them all the assistance in my power towards forwarding them to Chunar.

The accompanying letters were found in an old house yesterday.

The difficulties the detachment has experienced on the march from Chunar to this

this place were such as induced me to form a narrative which I shall beg leave to offer for your perusal in two or three days time.

LUTTEEFPOOR 23d Sept. 1781. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. W. CRABB Major
Commanding a Detachment.

No. 115. *R E T U R N of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Detachment commanded by Major Crabb in the action of the 20th of September 1781.*

<i>Corps.</i>		<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>
1st Batt. 6th Regiment	- Subadar	-	-	1
	Jemmadar	-	-	1
	Havildar	-	-	1
	Sepoys	-	3	6
1st Batt. 7th Regiment	- Sepoys	-	2	5
2d Batt. do.	- Sepoys	-	1	7
Vizeer's Body-guard	Sepoys	-	1	-
Artillery	- Lashcars	-	1	1
	Bullock-driver	1	-	-
" Bullocks	-	2	-	-

N.B. One Beasty killed.

<i>A B S T A C T.</i>		<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>
Subadars	-	-	1	-
Jemmadar	-	-	1	-
Havildar	-	-	1	-
Sepoys	-	7	18	1
Lashcars	-	1	1	-
Bullock-drivers	-	1	-	-
Beasty	-	1	-	-

No. 116. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

At the desire of the Ranee, who represented Cheit Sing's people having entirely deserted Banaris, and which was confirmed by my own intelligence, I have sent an officer with a company of Sepoys along with some people of hers to proclaim the restoration of her authority, and give confidence to those who are well inclined to our Government; as also to take charge of the Gentlemen's effects, the greatest part of which I understand to be still there. The officer is also particularly instructed to assist the Ranee's people in apprehending the Aumen Dyaran, who, it is said, is still lurking in the town. Though this step exceeds

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my orders, I flatter myself it will meet with your approbation, as the delaying it till I could have received your orders might have proved fatal to the tranquillity of the town, which seemed to require the immediate appearance of some person on the part of Government. The inhabitants of this place are returning fast, and the Rannee acquaints me, that the people, whose names I trouble you with in the inclosed list, have all sent offers to her of coming in immediately; and she requests me to beg you will be pleased to let her know whom you would chuse her to receive, as she will not venture to give any of them assurances of her protection without your previous approbation. I request to be favoured with your commands on this head, and will now only take the liberty of adding that I think the people in general seem to be sensible of their error, and that the tranquillity of the country may soon be restored.

RAMNAGUR
23d September 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

A. B A L F O U R.

P. S. There are many things found here, which I suppose belong to the gentlemen with you; but I cannot ascertain exactly to whom. I shall collect them all in the fort, and take care of them till they can be claimed.

No. 117. GENERAL ORDERS. CHUNARGUR September 24th 1781.

THE Governor General returns his thanks to Major Crabb for the spirit and good conduct with which he has executed the service committed to his charge, and expresses his entire approbation of the behaviour of the officers and troops under Major Crabb's command.

No. 118. TRANSLATION *from the Persian of a Proclamation issued by the Governor General the 25th of September 1781.*

BE IT KNOWN to the Zemeedars, Aumils, Reyots, and all the inhabitants of the Zemeedary of Banaris &c. That WHEREAS Rajah Cheit Sing by many acts of rebellion and perfidy, and the murder of a number of English Officers, Sepoys, and other dependants of the Government of the Company, who were unarmed, has totally forfeited his right to the Zemeedary of Banaris &c, and become amenable to the justice of the Company; it is therefore made known and proclaimed that Cheit Sing, and his brother Soojam Sing and their dependants have from this period no further right or interest in the Zemeedary of the said Province; and all the Zemeedars and Reyots are required to withhold their obedience and submission from him, otherwise they will be punished accordingly. AND WHEREAS, by the sedition of Cheit Sing, the country has fallen into confusion and alarms, assurances of protection are hereby given to the Zemeedars

meedars and other inhabitants of this country ; and they are hereby invited to repair to their former places of residence, and resume their usual occupations in perfect security. AND lest any should entertain apprehensions on account of their misdemeanours, it is declared that the past offences of all the inhabitants of this country who shall conform to this order are pardoned. And further every Zemeedar and Aumil who shall within the space of one month repair to the presence of the Governor General, or to Major William Popham Commander of the Forces, in the field, and make their submission, shall be pardoned ; and such as on account of the distance of the road, or any other valid reason, cannot attend in person, must send their Vakeels for this purpose with proper credentials. BUT be it known, that the persons of Cheit Sing and his brother Soojaun Sing are excepted from this pardon ; and the town of Gopeegunge, the inhabitants of which have been particularly active in this rebellion, and have committed many acts of sedition, and even bloodshed on many of the dependants of this government, shall be destroyed, and the inhabitants thereof punished on a due enquiry into their crimes. Such persons as availing themselves of these troubles shall have plundered and oppressed the inhabitants of the city of Banaris, and such as shall have committed murder on peaceable passengers shall be rendered accountable for the same in the due course of justice.

~~No.~~ 119. To Major Craib.

Sir,

I DULY received your letter informing me of the success of your expedition, and return you my warmest thanks for the spirit and judgement which you exerted in the conduct of it.

Captain Blair and Bundoo Khan have given me a minute detail of the difficulties and fatigues which you encountered in your march, and I am truly sensible of the zeal and perseverance which you have shewn in surmounting them.

The defeat of the Rajah's troops at Lora, besides the immediate consequence of the evacuation of Lutteefpoor, is likely to be productive of the good effect of speedily terminating the disturbances occasioned by the defection of the Rajah Cheit Sing.

Be assured that I shall always retain a proper sense of, and desire to acknowledge the service you have performed.

CHUNARGUR 25th September 1781. I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.
No. 120.

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No. 120. To Colonel Morgan.

Sir,

IN my letter to you dated the 24th Instant I acquainted you, that as the Nabob expected his return to his capital would put a stop to the disturbances which have lately arisen in his country, it was unnecessary for you to proceed to Lucknow with your brigade as I at first directed. From a subsequent conversation with the minister, I find there is a probability that the Nabob may be deceived in his expectations and still require your assistance; I have therefore directed Mr. Middleton, on the Nabob's application to him in writing for that purpose, to apply to you for the aid of such a force as the Nabob may require, which I request you will be pleased to furnish on Mr. Middleton's requisition.

R A M N A G U R
27th September 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 121. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I WAS honored last night with your letters of the 24th Instant, and beg leave to assure you it is the summit of my ambition to merit your approbation of my conduct, and the compliment you paid the troops which I sent you heightened my satisfaction with additional pleasure. In consequence of your letter of the 19th, desiring me to halt at this place, I immediately ordered that part of my brigade that had crossed over the Joozy to recross; but in order to lose no time, I shall directly march towards Lucknow, and agreeable to your directions shall direct Colonel Sir John Cumming to cross immediately at Khaunpoor and proceed to Lucknow with two regiments and four guns; and to comply with such requisitions as the Nabob or the Resident make to him for assistance to establish tranquillity in his excellency's dominions: But I have the pleasure to inform you, that I learn both by letters written by gentlemen at Lucknow, and from my intelligence-writer there, that the commotions have subsided, and they entertained no alarm, but from the situation of Chunar; and I am ready to conclude that the brigade's halting here operated in some measure to produce that good effect: And I am now concerned I sent to you that extract from Mr. Blane's letter, as I apprehend it was written without a right consideration of circumstances, and caused you some unnecessary alarm. Captain Law will cross the river to morrow morning with all the cavalry fit to serve on active service, and I have given him instructions to use all expedition on his way down to Chunar. I shall march on this side the water up to Khaunpoor. I will write to Mr. Middleton

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deton to let me know if the assistance of my troops is wanted, and shall be prepared to afford him any aid, either with my whole force or any part of it, should the detachment with Colonel Sir John Cumming not prove sufficient for quelling any disturbances in the Nabob's country ; but in the present state of the country I make no doubt of Colonel Cumming's force being enough. As the exigence of affairs does not seem now to be pressing, I have left it to Colonel Cumming's option either to proceed with the detachment, or to go and command at the station of Futteh Ghur with the two regiments he has left there, till further orders from me.

CAMP near ILLAHABAD
27th September 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

J. M O R G A N.

No. 122. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAVE the honor to enclose a copy of a second letter received from Major Lucas since the action of the 17th with Futteh Saw, by which you will see that he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. Wishing to reduce as soon as possible the increased expence attending the keeping in pay the body of Burkandazes raised for the defence of these districts, I had written to Govindram Misser to send them in here to receive the arrears that were due to them ; but previous to the receipt of my letter a plan for attacking Futteh Saw's intrenchments had been formed. They accompanied the battalion, and did not disappoint the general expectation of their being serviceable on the occasion ; for they distinguished themselves greatly. I received this morning another letter from Major Lucas, wherein he says, " don't determine any thing about the Peons till you hear from me again : There is something in agitation that may require their further services." In consequence of this I have resolved not to recall them immediately, and hope you will approve of it.

C H U P R A H
21st October 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

CHARLES GRÆME.

No. 123. To Mr. Charles Græme.

Dear Sir, .

I HAVE been favored with yours of the 16th. By this Chuprah must be relieved from their fears of Futteh Saw, who I now find has got a most complete drubbing,

drubbing, and had a very narrow escape himself ; for, contrary to custom, he was in his trenches, but walked off on seeing us advance so firmly. When he arrived on the banks of the Jerry he mounted a favourite horse, who was alarmed at the fire, and had nearly thrown his master into the river, who was obliged to dismount and get upon an elephant, and had just got clear with about twenty or thirty favorites, when my grenadiers and some of Durjoo Sing's people arrived at the river, whose depth or rapidity did not prevent their following immediately ; and, had they known the short distance the Rajah had got in proper time, it is more than probable he would have fallen into our hands. His loss in killed and wounded from every account seems to be nearly 300. Most of his principal men fell in the trenches ; Sittabarie, and a commandant formerly in the Nedjeeb battalion, said to be sent here by Cheit Sing, and his colours taken ; besides several others whose names I do not recollect. From the number of Matchlocks, Tulwars, &c, &c, picked up by our followers in the Jungles about, and in the river (which is confirmed by some Fakkeers who stood on the banks) many of them must have perished therein, as it was barely fordable in a particular spot, and very rapid. It is supposed he had 3000 men in the trenches, and that he has not been able yet to collect 300, so that his overthrow must, I hope, be now complicated. The lines we attacked must not be deemed common temporary intrenchments ; the rampart at the bastion was about 14 feet high from the outside, and it is very evident the whole was intended as a fort, which in a little time would have proved very troublesome. His headmen often urged a night attack, which we expected for some time, and have not been able to strip since we left Suvan ; so that it became absolutely necessary to disturb this troublesome neighbour, which I had determined should take place on the arrival of the gun. Enclosed is a small sketch. I had proceeded with my battalion to d. d. where we received a severe fire, which neither the gun nor platoons could slacken. Here I was joined by the Aumil, who pointed out the ford j. on which I formed the plan of attacking the bastion with the gun and Durjoo Sing, while Captain Bruce advanced with his battalion through the Jungle, so that the trenches were stormed at each end with equal success, and at the same instant. Poverty seemed to reign among them, for I saw nothing but a few temporary huts, and nothing worth mentioning has been picked up.

To morrow I march about 5 cose N.E. to a suspected place, and hope to be enabled to return to Burragong in a few days. The Aumil has behaved very well on every occasion.

I hope you are truly sensible of the essential service performed by the Burkandazes, who have suffered exceedingly, and hope they may receive some mark of favor.

Hircarrahs are sent to all quarters. No intelligence of the enemy as yet, nor do

do I suppose they will be easily found.

I find our Sepoys have not suffered as much as I expected, only 20 wounded, one since dead, and two or three in danger.

CAMP HUSSYPOOR 18th October 1781. Yours &c.

RICHARD LUCAS.

No. 124. *TRANSLATION* of a letter found in Lutteespoor the 6th of October, and forwarded to the Governor General by Captain Thomas Blair.

ON Thursday after my arrival at Banaris from Buxar I went to Shewal-lah-ghaut, with a view of representing to you several circumstances which I had learned concerning the opposite party; but as they had got in before me, I was deprived of an opportunity of seeing you. I was present at the place where your friends and people were sitting, and where they assembled together; and when you went into the boat, notwithstanding it was my earnest desire to have accompanied you, yet I had no opportunity of doing it. The ensuing day the passage of boats to and fro was entirely obstructed, and I was afraid to send you intelligence from this place, lest the letter should have fallen into the hands of the enemy. They remained afterwards four days at this place with a few men; and if you had then attempted to retaliate on them, you would certainly have taken two pigeons in one trap. But as all your actions are accompanied with good fortune, there is no doubt but the enemy will be soon overcome. For two days the Hircarrah's of the opposite party came to my house to make enquiries; but by the blessing of God no ill consequence ensued. Now that you have taken this heavy burthen upon yourself, you must trust entirely in God, and shew on all occasions the utmost fortitude. The alliance of several Chiefs at a time like this is very necessary, and may be easily accomplished: Yet you must avoid forming any connexion with a Chief of such consequence as may afterwards himself attempt an interference in your affairs. Whatever orders you give must proceed from your own deliberation. I am at present perfectly idle here, and I am very solicitous of an interview with you, that I may in person communicate to you my opinions on several points which have occurred to me. By a letter from Bulwunt Row, I understand that you wish me to inform myself concerning the arrival of Hyder Beg, and to write you on the subject. I will assuredly make every necessary enquiry both about Hyder Beg, and the Nabob Assof-ud-Dowlah, and communicate to you the result. I have already sent confidential persons to both, and whatever I may in consequence learn shall be communicated to you hereafter. Mean while the matter is briefly this: You must never entertain hopes of the attachment of Hyder Beg. His whole strength and power depend on the opposite party. Yet it is proper you should attempt to conciliate the favour of

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of the Vizeer, by telling him that you are desirous of representing several circumstances to him, that you wish to persuade him to detach himself from the opposite party, and to resume his former authority over you. Without knowing your sentiments on this subject it is not in my power to act so of myself.

It is however at all events adviseable, that if the Vizeer should entirely embrace the other party, you should nevertheless wait upon him personally, and represent to him whatever you may deem adviseable. I beg you will believe me to be in every respect firmly attached to you. Major Hannay with one battalion has left Gooruckpoor, and letters have been sent to Khaunpoor for troops from thence; you should therefore retaliate on them as soon as possible. If Hyder Beg without your consent should attempt to join the opposite party, it is proper you should station a suitable force on this side of the fort of Chunar to prevent his crossing the river. Yesterday Rajah Gobind Ram and Lalla Bucheraje went and had an interview with Hyder Beg. What more shall I say? The object of Hyder Beg is certainly to manifest his attachment to the opposite party.

No. 125. To Edward Wheeler Esq;

Sir,

MY continuance in this quarter and the events which have happened have given me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the situation of the troops beyond the provinces; and I am concerned to say that in their equipment they are extremely defective, particularly in small arms and accoutrements. The last supplies sent from Fort William to Chunar are entirely expended, the indents from the Board upon the magazine there having exceeded the whole quantity originally supplied. Major Popham's detachment is indeed amply furnished; but those under Colonels Cumming and Muir are very deficient. I have not been informed of the condition of Colonel Morgan's brigade, but am afraid it is not much superior to that of the others.

I cannot ascertain the precise quantity of arms and artillery which may be required, nor is it material; but the necessity of having in store at Chunar such a supply as may be equal to the demands of any probable service on this side of the Caramnaffa is evident, and the immediate want of them is pressing. I therefore earnestly intreat your immediate orders for transporting such a proportion of small arms and accoutrements and of field artillery, twelve and six-pounders, as may be adapted to this service, and can be spared from Fort Wiliam and the provinces, by water before the swelling of the river subsides.

BANARIS 7th October 1781. I have the honor to be, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.
No. 126.

No. 126 To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

I WAS only yesterday favored by the receipt of your letter of the 3d Instant. I have for some days past been collecting the papers which have been thrown out in the streets and houses in this place.

I have the pleasure to assure you, that the trouble I have taken to collect the Reyots of the Pergunnahs of Lutteefpoor and Pateeta has been attended with success. In most of the villages I have distributed small flags, and given them Beetle, and a Hircarrah, and to some a Sepoy to protect and encourage them. The Reyots are again employed in their fields; but few or none of the Zemeedars or Aumils have yet come in. I expect the late rain which we have had will, with the favorable report of the Reyots, induce them to return to their former habitations. You may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to protect and encourage them. The Aumils of Lutteefpoor and Pateeta shall have every assistance which I can possibly give them.

In the Jungles, a little distance from this, I have discovered a small fortified place, in which it appears to me the Europeans were put to death. Some of their hats, shoebrushes and pieces of their coats were found in it. I have not been able to discover any remains of their bodies.

I send you Shujah-ud-Dowlah's agreement with the Rajah, which was found yesterday. I am collecting all the papers into one room. Two Moonshees, who take Bauboo Owfan Sing's name, came to take all the papers with them. As they had no letter with them, I desired they would get a proper authority for taking possession of them before I could deliver them. I shall be glad to be favored with your directions respecting them.

LUTTEEFPOOR

8th October 1781.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T H O M A S B L A I R.

No. 127. To Edward Wheler Esq;

Sir,

I BEG leave to introduce through you to the notice of the Board an instance of zeal and attachment to our Government, which, from the peculiar circumstances under which it was exhibited, merits both a place in our records, and a public and warm acknowledgement.

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It will be remembered that a principal object of my journey to these provinces was to obtain and facilitate an interview at Banaris with Dewaugur Pundit, the Minister of Rajah Moodajee Booslah, for the purpose of effecting a final adjustment of the political concerns of our Government and that of Berar. The death of Dewaugur Pundit, the news of which reached me two days before my arrival at Banaris, and which I regret with the most sensible concern, disappointed all the hopes which I had conceived of forming by his means a solid and lasting alliance with the court of Berar.

I was attended in my journey from Calcutta by Beneram Pundit, the Vakeel of Moodajee Booslah, with his brother Bissumber Pundit. The Vakeel, during his long residence with me in that capacity, had given me constant proofs of a sincere disposition to promote the interests of our Government, whilst he exerted himself to advance those of his master.

When I retreated from Banaris, Bencram Pundit and his brother, on the first intelligence of my departure, followed, and unattended by a single servant, joined me in the march, resisting all my intreaties, and even injunctions, to return to Banaris, where their whole family resided, and where they might have remained in perfect ease and security.

On my arrival at Chunar, I found myself in great and irremediable distress for want of money. The troops were some four, and others five months in arrears; and as Cheit Sing had the country on all sides at his devotion, I had not the smallest prospect of obtaining supplies, until the motion of our troops from different quarters should open a communication. It was with difficulty that I found means to raise so small a sum as 2,500 Rupees to distribute among the Sepoys for their pressing necessities. I must add, though foreign from my immediate subject, that the Sepoys bore their distresses without expressing the least impatience under them.

Being accustomed, from my experience of the interest which Beneram Pundit had always taken in the success of our affairs, and as a kind of acknowledgment of it, to treat him with a greater freedom of communication than other persons in his situation, I occasionally mentioned to him, without any expectation or thought of obtaining any relief from him, the difficulties under which I laboured for the want of present subsistence. He instantly, and with some eagerness, replied that his family at Banaris were in possession of a Lack of Rupees collected in specie, of which he made me the instant offer, proposing that a battalion of Sepoys should be sent to bring it away; his brother at the same time offering to accompany the escort, and to deliver the money. I thankfully accepted the offer, and should have adopted the mode they recommended for bringing away the money, had I not been fearful of exposing their family to the vengeance of Cheit Sing;

Sing ; and as my Dewan had been left at Banaris, I hoped by his means to procure the treasure to be transported to Chunar, and I received their orders for the delivery of it to him. But in this expedient I was disappointed, for the Dewan was so concealed that my letter could not reach him, and Gopaul Doss, the banker, through whose agency the intended plan was to be effected, was about the same time apprehended and carried a prisoner to Lutteefpoor, where the Rajah resided. Neither could I at that time devise any other contrivance to avail myself of the assistance which had been thus generously pressed upon me. When I returned to Banaris Beneram Pundit renewed the same tender, and although my distress for money was not then equal in any degree to that which had before prompted him to make it, I agreed to accept it, willing to furnish an incontrovertible proof of his sincerity in the first offer, and strengthen the testimony which I have herein given of his steady attachment to our Government. The whole sum amounting to one Lack of Banaris Sicca Rupees was received between the 30th of September and 1st of October. I have granted to Beneram Pundit a bond for the same at the usual rate of interest, and in the usual form, except that it has only my signature to it. I hope and request that the Board will be pleased to confirm it.

BANARIS 13th October 1781

I have the honor to be, &c.

W A R R E N H A S T I N G S.

No. 128. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I DO myself the pleasure to acquaint you with my progress since I left Khaunpoor.

You no doubt heard of my sudden march from thence for the safety of Lucknow, and a few days afterwards of my hasty unexpected march for the relief of Lieut. Colonel Hannay, whose situation, from his letters to me and Mr. Middleton, was beyond description, and which authorized the march immediately necessary. He was stationed at Sakrora, about thirty cose from Lucknow, and to get to him I had four unfordable rivers or Nullahs to cross ; and all the country almost between the Goompty and Gogra had mostly revolted, and were assembled in a very considerable body, headed by many of the disaffected Rajahs, which I had to remove before I could possibly attempt to cross the Gogra, in all which I was very successful, and relieved Lieutenant Colonel Hannay the 6th in the morning. The rebels, who had occasioned such commotion in that country, and had occasioned him calling for assistance, were then assembled at Bopaul Ghaut on the banks of the Tegrah Nullah, which I was informed was fordable, and that they were determined to maintain their ground. I halted a day, and got an addition

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tion of two Six-pounders and two hundred ~~of~~^{the} disaffected horse. I marched, and found them posted, as described, acr^s the Nullah with two guns well stationed for their defence, which they had taken some where or other. In this situation I advanced the grenadier companies with the four guns, immediately to the banks of the Nullah with an intention to have ordered the grenadiers and two guns over; but I found the intelligence which I had received of its being fordable premature, and it might have been attended with that consequence that I might have suffered exceedingly. This was an accident I could not foresee, and which took me nearly half an hour to correct, in finding out a place where there was the least probability of fording, and at this place the tallest men could only get through. I then ordered the grenadiers with two guns down to the ford, (having previously provided long and thick ropes to enable me to drag the guns through any Nullah where I might not meet with boats) while the other two guns were covering their crossing. This obliged the whole to give way, leaving their guns and two tumbrils, with near one hundred shotted cartridges &c, &c. From the first of my arrival at the Ghaut, until they gave way, was near an hour. I had only two men killed and four wounded. Of the enemy I found on the spot between sixty and seventy killed, and many more lay scattered about at a distance, which they had endeavoured to carry off. The greater part of their wounded were likewise moved away, owing to the difficulty and delay that I met with in getting across the Nullah. They are a set of the most ~~desperate~~ people I ever met with; for such of the wounded as were not taken away refused the assistance which I offered them. Could I have possibly got across sooner, and the horsemen had recovered from their panic, there must have been very great carnage.

It is impossible to ascertain their numbers, it was supposed they consisted of ten thousand and upwards, horse and foot; but the irregular manner in which they were drawn up prevents my forming any judgement.

This circumstance of the intelligence respecting the ford was unfortunate; however, I have taken care in providing such people, as will inevitably prevent the like happening again. They were natives of this country, and I am almost certain it was done on purpose, for the Hircarrahs that carried me to the Ghaut I have not seen since.

To describe to you the situation of Colonel Hannay's own Sepoys, and which called me to his relief and assistance, I suppose you will be acquainted with either by himself or from Mr. Middleton; and, as I have entered upon the re^rforming this country, and a regiment will be necessary, I beg the favor I may not be relieved.

CAMP near Goonda October 13th 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

J. N A Y L O R.
No. 129.

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No. 129. G E N E R A L O R D E R S issued by the Governor General at Bannatis the 10th October 1781.

THE Governor General having received a minute detail from Major Crabb of the march and occurrences of the detachment lately under his command in an enterprise against Lutteefpoor, which detail has been hitherto delayed by the indisposition of Major Crabb, repeats in a particular manner the general thanks which he gave to the detachment on the first imperfect account of their success.

It is with extreme satisfaction that the Governor General observes the spirit and perseverance, with which the troops surmounted the many and great obstacles which opposed their progress through the mountains, and the gallantry with which they attacked and defeated a strong detachment of the enemy after a most fatiguing march.

The Governor General entertains the highest sense of the zeal and abilities, with which Major Crabb has conducted successfully an expedition attended with uncommon difficulties from Nullahs, Jungles, and other impediments.

The greatest commendations are also due to the officers of the detachment for their able and active assistance in this arduous expedition.

The strong recommendations which Major Crabb has given of Lieutenant Fire-worker Baillie, for his distinguished attention and activity in the management of the artillery under his charge, affords the Governor General the pleasure of a second occasion of acknowledging the services of that Officer in the same campaign, and publishing his thanks for them.

No. 130. G E N E R A L O R D E R S November 8th 1781.

THE stations of Futtchgur and Daranagur to be immediately and totally withdrawn, and the troops from both to proceed immediately to Khaunpoor, where they are to remain under the command of Colonel Morgan until further orders.

The detachment commanded by Colonel Muir to encamp at Etaya until further orders.

All recruiting for any of the corps beyond the provinces to be immediately suspended.

A P P E N D I X

A regiment of Sepoys from the station of ~~Khaunpoor~~ to be stationed at Lucknow under the orders of the Resident, and relieved every three months.

All British Officers holding commands, or employed in the service of his Excellency the Nabob Vizeer, are hereby recalled to their duty in the Company's troops. They are first to repair with their corps to Lucknow, where they are to discharge all arrears due to the troops under their respective commands, and settle their accounts with the Paymaster General of the Vizeer's establishment under British Officers, after which they are immediately to proceed to the nearest station of the Company's forces and wait there until they receive the orders of the Commander in Chief respecting their future destination in the corps of the army.

No. 131. To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

THE mutineers came to terms with the Rajah the day before yesterday. They receive four Lacks, and quit the service.

Yesterday a letter from Cheit Sing came to the Rajah requesting his assistance; on its being read the Rajah expressed his attachment to you.

The Rajah is in good health.

NAUGPOOR 18th October 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

F. B. T H O M A S

The papers that form this Appendix are true copies of the originals; or, where there are translations inserted of Persian letters, true copies of those translations.

E. H A Y

Sub Sec. to the Honorable Governor General and Council.

A P P E N D I X P A R T III.

A P P E N D I X,

P A R T III containing AFFIDAVITS.

FIRST PARCEL.

[Num. I. A.] AFFIDAVIT of Major Eaton commanding the Fort of Buxar:

I SAAC EATON, Major of Infantry in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies maketh oath and faith, that the annexed papers respectively marked * Num. I. B. C. D. E. and F. are, as they purport to be, copies of letters respectively written and received by this deponent, and that he did believe, from the best information which he had received at the time of writing the letters purporting to be written by him this deponent, that the subject matter thereof was true, and still believes the same to be true. AND this deponent further saith that he hath at diverse times written several Persian letters to the Rajah Cheit Sing, containing complaints of a like nature, and that he hath not to this hour been able to procure redress from the said Rajah, either on account of the complaints contained in the annexed letters, or in the said Persian letters; that the said Rajah had at different times inveigled the Sepoys under the command of this deponent to desert, and enter into his service, and that, from the general conduct of the said Rajah and his people, this deponent verily believes the said Rajah was disaffected to the English Government and wished the subversion of the same. And further this deponent saith that he hath commanded the Fort, or Garrison of Buxar on the frontiers of the Company's possessions and next adjoining to those of the Zemeedary of the said Rajah Cheit Sing for the space of three years and half; and from his office and situation had frequent experience of the disposition of the said Rajah and of his people.

SWORN this 9th day of December
in the Year 1781, before me

E. IMPER.

ISAAC EATON.

[Num. I. B.] To Thomas Graham Esq;
Company's Resident at BANARIS.

Sir;

FROM the many contemptuous and disrespectful letters and messages received in answer to the different applications made by me to the Fougedars, Amils, Zemeedars &c, of Cheit Sing's country on various subjects, I find myself obliged to address you in this publick manner, in hopes of redress from your representation to the Rajah; and in order to shew you their disinclination to assist the

N.B. The marks of reference are different from those of the original Manuscript.

the company, or oblige me, I shall here mention the heads of two or three circumstances I have had occasion to write to them upon. About sixteen or eighteen months ago, a boat with two twenty-four-pouncers, belonging to the Honorable company going to Chunar, was sunk a little above Beerpoor, on the ground belonging to the village of Seerpoor. In consequence I applied to the Zemeedar of Beerpoor to assist me in endeavouring to weigh the boat, at the same time promising a reward to such people as he could let me have. Instead of complying with my request he returned me an insolent answer saying, *he had seen many Fringees, who was he? (meaning me) that he was Rajah Bahadre's servant, not mine, and would therefore give me no assistance without his orders.*

I then wrote to the Fougedar of Imaumabad, who made a shew of assistance by sending thirty, or forty men. As they could be of little or no use, I collected together from Buxar and Bowipoor as many as I possible could, with whom I went and examined the spot, and found it impracticable from the rapidity of the river at that time to weigh the guns, had I been supplied with the number of people required. On my making known to the Board the impossibility of their then being got at, I was ordered to fix a buoy to the boat, and post a guard on the banks, nearest to the place, in order to prevent its being cut away, in hopes the course of the river might alter sufficiently this season to admit of their being taken up. I gave the command of the guard to a Naick, who formerly resided at the village of Seerpoor, as I thought him the likeliest person to get the assistance of the country people when I might want them. The Naick came to me about a month, or six weeks ago, and informed me, the buoy and mast were cut away in the night by some of the Mullahs either of Seerpoor, Beerpoor, or Barrow; that if I would permit him to go and reside amongst those people for a week or a fortnight, he would find out who cut it away, and by what authority, as he had reason to suspect the different Zemeedars; having previously heard that such a thing was in agitation. I permitted him to go, and in ten days he returned, and informed me two Mullahs belonging to one of the villages told him they knew the people; but it was as much as their own and their families lives were worth to divulge it, as the Zemeedars had threatened the life of any person who should inform the Fringees; adding, the guns would be useful to themselves, as the English would not possess the country long. I wrote to the Fougedar Buckt Sing Toukaury of Serinja Pergunnah, and Meer Auffin Ally of Imaumabad Pergunnah to deliver up the Mullahs of the different villages, at least those who had cut away the Buoys. In consequence I obtained an order on the Zemeedars and Cutwalls for their being delivered up; but the Cutwall of Imaumabad refused, saying he did not know me; that if I wanted them or any thing else I should fight him for it before I should have it. At the same time collecting a mob, he drew his sword and made a cut at one of my people, which he defended with his firelock or would most probably have been killed. Upon this being reported to me, I sent a party of Sepoys with orders not to make any disturbance,

disturbance, but if any resistance was made, to bring the Cutwall a prisoner to me. Before the Sepoys could get there the Mullahs were sent, but those who gave the information to the Naick, and which were the people I wanted, were not among the number. Upon my enquiring where they were, I was told that one was dead and the other gone to Calcutta.

The practise of drawing their swords upon my people is very frequent whenever I have occasion to send them into the country either for provisions, bamboos, raw, or any other article I may want for my garrison, or the troops under my command, although I write to them in the most polite and civil manner for the nallest article, and never suffer any person under me to take the value of a straw without paying for it; notwithstanding which they will not supply me with anything by consent; but on the contrary abuse my people in the most gross manner, and frequently when the gentlemen belonging to this station have sent their servants to purchase things, they have been beat in a most cruel manner.

The Zemecdars of Narainpoor, Beerpoor, and Choufah make a common practice of stopping boats, although they have regular rowannahs and pass-ports from government. On my sending to know the reasons for their detaining them, they make use of the most disrespectful invectives against the Company and me; particularly the Zemeedar of Narainpoor, who not long ago confined one of the howdries of Buxar for nineteen days in irons, and made him pay for another man fifty-three Rupees. Upon my writing him on the subject to know why he confined him, he drew his sword on the Sepoy I sent, and returned a verbal answer, that if the Chowdry came on his side the river he would cut his nose and ears off, and make him pay as much more.

Indeed, from the many instances I have experienced of the insolence of the several Zemcedars, and the many complaints I have made to their different Foulgears of them, I have every reason to believe they are encouraged by them. I shall therefore consider myself obliged by your procuring for me from the Rajah an order for such articles as I may have occasion for, on my paying the customary rice, as by that means it will prevent any further trouble.

UXAR 23d May 1779

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC EATON *Capt. commanding.*

Num. I. C.] To Francis Fowke Esq ;
Company's Resident at B A N A R I S.

Sir,

ON the 27th August I did myself the pleasure of addressing you on a subject which I conceived of great moment to the Company, or at least to me, as it

it struck at their authority as well as mine; but it not being taken notice of by you I should suppose it had not come to hand, and therefore I inclose a copy, and beg you will on receipt hereof interest yourself with the Rajah to give me ample satisfaction for such behaviour; otherwise, in support of my own consequence, I shall be obliged to apply to the Board for redress, or for leave to do myself justice; for at present the inhabitants of this country are in such a rebellious state, that within a mile of me they refuse to sell the smallest article wanting either for myself, or for the troops under my command, notwithstanding I address them in the most polite manner by letter for the most trifling thing. It is but yesterday the Zemecdar of Narrainpoor treated me with the greatest contempt, by throwing a letter I sent him on the ground and treading on it. The contents were to request he would send two or three Dookaundars with grain &c, &c. for the use of Captain Crawford's detachment. The Zemecdar at the same time made use of the grossest abuse against me and the people I sent, telling them, *he could raise four hundred men, that if the Fringees wanted any thing, they should fight for it.* This kind of conduct, if not soon put an end to, will be productive of bloodshed, for it is impossible in my situation, let what will be the consequence, to suffer it, or the people under my command will be spit at as they pass through the country, and myself insulted at my fort gates. Your speedy reply will much oblige:

BUXAR 3d November 1780.

Sir, &c.

ISAAC EATON *Captain Commanding*

[Num. I. D.] To Captain I. Eaton
Commanding the Fort of BUXAR.

Sir,

I HAVE but this moment received your favor of the 3d instant. I am ashamed to say that the original of the copy which you inclosed came to hand in due time. All I can say in excuse for my inattention is a bilious fever, from which I am now only recovering, and which during its continuance totally incapacitated me for any kind of business.

I will immediately apply to the Rajah in the manner you desire, and represent to him the propriety of punishing, and repressing the insolence of his servants, and the necessity of their assisting the commander in obtaining supplies for his garrison; however, I think I can venture to predict, that a recrimination is all the redress I shall be able to procure, and I am convinced that the interference of the Supreme Council is become absolutely necessary to put a stop to these enormities. The moment I receive the Rajah's answer I will give you the substance of it.

The

The inclosed will inform you of what has already passed upon this subject.

As I have heard nothing from the Board upon this subject, I conclude that my letter has been passed over amidst the multiplicity of business in which the General must have found himself involved on his arrival at the presidency. I remain,

BANARIS 8th November 1780.

Sir, &c.

F. F O W K E
Resident.

[Num. I. E.] To Francis Fowke Esq;

Sir,

I HAVE received your different favors, and have seen the Perwannah which I am afraid will have little or no effect, as the whole country seems to be in a state of ferment. So lately ago as the 14th instant three gentlemen, who were proceeding to join the army, were insulted by the Zemeedar of Beerpoor, who not only beat and bruised their servants and afterwards robbed them, but cut one of the gentlemen with a Tulwar across the forehead, and other parts of the body, in so dangerous a manner that he was sent off from Buxar yesterday morning, to have the assistance of the medical gentlemen at Patna; but as there is every appearance of a fracture I am much afraid he will not recover. The other two gentlemen, after this shocking accident, returned here, and propose remaining with me until they hear of Mr. Basset (the gentleman wounded) whether he recovers.

Both the gentlemen say the stroke was made by the Zemeedar himself; upon which I immediately dispatched a Sergeant and thirty Scpoys, who are just now returned, having brought along with them a parcel of black fellows from Beerpoor; but as I have not as yet had time to enquire into the particulars, I am uncertain whether the scrutiny will be attended with the desired success. I am, however, resolved to keep the people I already have in confinement prisoners until I am able to get to the bottom of this infamous affair. I request you will inform the Rajah of my resolution, that he may take the proper steps to have it cleared up.

As this is not the only instance of the daring and rebellious spirit of the natives in Chei Sing's districts, the inclosed will shew you a new species of fraud, and extortion committed by Myup Sing the Paranparah Zemeedar, who takes upon himself the collection of duties on boats passing his station. The Serang, from whom he squeezed money, has given me the inclosed account of the matter drawn up

up by himself, and to which I refer you, and am,

BUXAR 17th November 1780,

Sir, &c.

ISAAC EATON
Captain Commanding.

[Num. I. F.] To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq; Gov. General &c. Council.

Gentlemen,

AS I have ever considered it as an essential duty incumbent on me, as commanding at this station, to give every information in my power respecting the proper and regular manner of distributing justice, and preventing oppressive acts and irregularities to the Hon'ble Board, I have embraced this opportunity of communicating a piece of intelligence, which from the flagrant circumstances and daring spirit of the natives in this part of the world, requires the most serious attention of the Hon'ble Board.

So very lately as the 14th of the current month, three gentlemen, viz. Ensigns Irvine, Horne, and Basset being on their way to join the army, were stopped by these freebooters at Beerpoor, a village distant from Punar only three cose. The Zenicdar at the head of a numerous gang endeavored and was very assiduous in picking a quarrel with the gentlemen's servants, two or three of whom they cut down with Tulwars, and afterwards robbed a baggage boat. Not yet satisfied with such cruel and barbarous treatment, the Zemeedar (as two of the gentlemen inform me) made a stroke at Mr. Basset with a Tulwar, and cut him so desperately across the forehead and other parts of the body, that he was brought back to Buxar, and immediately sent away to Patna to have the assistance of the medical gentlemen at the station, though with very little hopes of recovery. The other gentlemen are at present with me waiting the issue. Immediately on receiving the above shocking account, I dispatched a Sergeant and thirty Sepoys in quest of the offenders, and yesterday the detachment returned, and brought a number of people prisoners along with them, which I will lose no time in examining, and taking every other step necessary to get to the bottom of so daring an insult. So soon as I am able to investigate the matter thoroughly I will take the earliest opportunity of addressing the Honorable Board with the result of my enquiry.

As this is not the only instance of the daring and insolent, I may almost say rebellious, spirit of the natives in almost every district of Cheit Sing's country, I have officially made repeated applications to Mr. Fowke, the Resident at Banas, to represent these grievances to the Rajah, but hit him to without effect.

General

General Coote likewise addressed Mr. Fowke in consequence of my complaint, a copy of which I send inclosed, also Mr. Fowke's answer to the General. Some short time afterwards I had a second occasion to address Mr. Fowke on a second insult, a copy of which I likewise inclose you with his reply.

Since writing the above I have just had a third complaint preferred to me against these people by a Serang, that was stopped by Myup Sing the Paranparah Zemeedar, who threatened to murder him if he did not immediately pay 100 Rupees duty on a boat belonging to Major Duff, which he at that time had charge of and was conducting to the Presidency. The account, as wrote by the Serang himself, and delivered by him to me, I have inclosed for your perusal. All these circumstances properly considered will evidently shew the great necessity there is of speedily falling upon some means to put a stop to such outrageous conduct, as at present there is no safety for the traveller either by land or water.

I have the honor to remain &c.

I S A A C E A T O N .

SECOND PARCEL.

[Num. II A] — *Affidavit of Major Palmer.*

WILLIAM PALMER, Major in the service of the Honorable the East India Company in Bengal, maketh oath and faith, that about the latter end of the month of June last the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq; Governor General of Bengal discoursing with this deponent on the subject of his intended journey to Banaris and Lucknow, declared one of the principal objects of it to be, to exact from Rajah Cheit Sing a fine or contribution of fifty Lacks of Rupees, as a punishment for breach of engagements with the Government of Bengal, and for acts of misconduct in his Zemeedary. The Governor General further declared to this deponent, that he knew the ability of the Rajah to contribute such a sum to the exigencies of Government, and that he the Governor General was determined to convert the faults committed by the Rajah into a public benefit. The Governor General further declared to this deponent, in the same conversation, that an offer from the Rajah, but indirectly, had been made to him of twenty Lacks of Rupees for the public service as a retribution for his failure of engagements; but that he the Governor General was resolved to insist upon the first mentioned sum of fifty Lacks of Rupees, and if the Rajah should absolutely refuse the demand, that he the Governor General would deprive him of his Zemeedary, or transfer the sovereignty thereof to the Nabob Vizeer.

*S W O R N before me this 4th day
of December 1781. E. IMPER.*

W. PALMER.

[Num. II. B.]

[Num. II. B.]

Attestation of David Anderson Esq;

To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq;

Hon'ble Sir,

IN obedience to your commands conveyed to me through Major Palmer, I shall endeavour to repeat as well as I can remember the purport of what you were pleased to inform me before your departure from Calcutta of your intentions regarding Cheit Sing; but as so long an interval has since elapsed, my recollection, which has never been strengthened by a communication, must necessarily be somewhat imperfect.

After enumerating some of the resources which you expected to find up the country for the relief of the Company's exigencies, you mentioned to me the conduct of Chcit Sing.

You observed that he owed his elevation to the Company; that he was allowed to enjoy a very considerable income, the revenue exacted from him being much inferior to the produce of his districts, and that his territories were maintained and defended by the English army; that on those considerations it had been reckoned equitable that he should contribute on an emergency to the support of wars carried on by that Government under which he held his Zemeedary, and to which he was indebted for its protection. Accordingly you mentioned that a sum had been demanded from him, that after some difficulties he had agreed to pay it at a certain period; that trusting to his promises you had made an assignment on him for the use of Colonel Camac's detachment; and that Colonel Camac relying on his punctuality had returned a bill for a less sum which had been sent to him by Mr. Middleton; but that this confidence had nearly proved fatal to the detachment, and actually did prove the cause of retarding the expedition; that Cheit Sing, in spite of all the representations which were made to him, delayed so long the promised payment that the officers of the detachment were reduced to the necessity of selling their plate; that you therefore determined to call him to an account, and oblige him to make an atonement for his conduct in this instance, and the want of attachment he had in general shewn to our government, by paying a considerable sum of money to the relief of the Company's exigencies; that if he consented, you were desirous of establishing his possession on the most permanent and eligible footing, but if he refused you had in your power to raise a large sum for the Company by accepting of an offer which had been made for his district by the Vizeer. You minuted the particulars of Cheit Sing's possessions in an account which you drew up in Calcutta of the state of the different powers of Hindostan, though I do not believe that in that paper you expressed the intentions you had formed: And I remember you told me that you had communicated

nicated to Mr. Wheeler your intentions regarding Cheit Sing, and I believe (though I cannot positively recollect) you said he had concurred in them.

MAHDAJEE SINDIA's Camp I am with the greatest respect, &c.
near Dutteah the 14th January 1782.

D. ANDERSON.

THIRD PARCEL.

[Num. III. A.] *Affidavit of Captain Davy.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVY, private Persian Translator to the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq; Governor General of Bengal &c. maketh oath and faith, that he understands the Persian language, and that the English papers marked, Num. III. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, hereunto annexed, are respectively true and faithful translates of the several Persian papers marked, 1 A, 2 A, 3 A, 4 A, 5 A, 6 A, 7 A, 8 A, 9 A, 10 A, 11 A, 12 A, 13 A, 14 A, 15 A, 16 A, 17 A, 18 A, 19 A, likewise hereunto annexed, according to the best of this deponent's skill and belief.

~~SWORN before me this 2th~~ WILLIAM DAVY.
~~day of December 1781.~~ E. IMP E Y.

[Num. III. B.] *Translation of the Declaration of Hyder Beg Khan attested before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey November 26th 1781.*

WHEN I arrived at the Seray of Saumee the Gov. General Mr. Hastings was in the Fort of Chunar. I was detained at the Seray by the swelling of the River Burnau. The Vakeel of the Rajah Cheit Sing came to me, and delivered to me thus the message of the said Rajah. "I (Cheit Sing) have not been in any manner deficient in my obedience to the gentlemen of high rank (the English). The Governor General arrived at Banaris : At the instigation of Owfan Sing Mr. Markham brought two companies, and put me in arrest. About twelve o'clock my people, stretching forth their hands, brought me out from thence. For the safety of my life I came to Ramnagur, and from thence to Luckepoor. After that a force came from Chunar to Ramnagur. Owfan Sing wanted to seize upon Ramnagur. My people stood upon their defense : An engagement followed, and the troops of the Governor General were off. I am now determined not to pass by ought which may be in my power to execute. Do you (i.e. this deponent) write thus to the Vizeer of the emperors, that if support is given to me, I will collect together an hundred thousand men : I will go even to Calcutta; and I will totally annihilate the English

" English Government." I replied to the Wakeel, ' that this conduct, and these declarations would be productive of evil to the Rajah. When the Companies came to confine the Rajah, he should have gone that moment to the Governor General. People say that he hesitated whether he should or not attend the Governor. If the Governor General had had any intentions towards him, he would have called together the Company's forces who were stationed in different parts. To what purpose was it to come alone to Banaris? Or he would have seized him upon the road. Such intentions on the part of the Governor General, from this retrospection, are not to be conceived. If a master and a ruler exerts his authority, still there is no cause for fear and apprehension. On these subjects, with which you are unacquainted, I will communicate circumstances as they are. His Highness is, in his life and in his fortune, joined and united with the Company and the English gentlemen; the whole of his dominions is from them, (or, is theirs) nor does he wish that there should be any distinction between his and theirs. Such regard, more especially, does he pay to the firm and perfect friendship which always subsisted between the Governor General and his Highness the late Nabob, that he never will be led to deviate, even the point of a hair, from the sentiments and wishes of the Governor. As soon as his highness hears these things, he will march immediately with his forces to meet Mr. Hastings. Notwithstanding the Governor General has repeatedly written to the Viceroy to forbid him, yet his Highness will now come on his own determination. The English forces too are near at hand; They will speedily arrive, and the punishment will be severe. It is not well for the Rajah; he will be torn up by the very roots. To threaten also that which is out of his power to execute is improper. The rank of the Rajah is nothing more than that of a Zemeedar. No one will pay regard to his attempts, and a small force will be sufficient to chastize him. Far better will it be for him to lay aside such thoughts as these, to implore pardon of the Governor General, to give up his forts, and send back to him the boats and the whole of the baggage; or rather, it would be better that he himself should go, alone and with his hands bound, into the presence of the Governor.'

Again he brought this message from the Rajah. " I can no longer rely with safety on the English. If you say thus, do you interpose, obtain pardon for my faults, and take upon yourself to settle the subsidy." I said in reply, ' Your crimes have been too great. You have attacked the troops of the Company. I cannot presume to take upon myself to settle your affairs, and to obtain pardon for your crimes. If you have actually resolved on a change of conduct, return the boats and the baggage, and give up Ramnagar, Lutteefpoor and Pateeta. Supported by such proofs, I will once endeavour to obtain a pardon for you. Your grant or to refuse will rest with the Governor General.' The person who brought the message said in answer, " The intentions of the Rajah are to seize upon the fort of Chunar, and to extend his government as far as Calcutta, and you tell him to deliver up Ramnagar, Lutteefpoor and Pateeta!" I said, ' Then the Rajah

Rajah, it appears, aspires to the empire ; yet his rank is only that of a Zemeedar ! These attempts will draw down destruction upon him ; he will be extirpated in a moment.' After this conversation he promised to return the boats ; but he never performed his promise. An animosity to all the English plainly and evidently appeared from the language of the Rajah's Vakeel. He repeatedly said that he would go even to Calcutta, and that he would expel the English ; nor would he be deficient in ought which he had the power to execute. When he found that he had nothing to hope from my interposition, he began to act hostilely towards me also. He denied me boats to cross the Burna, and he directed the tribe of Gurkunfee to attack me in the night. During the few days that I continued there, we were obliged to keep ourselves ready for action, and be upon our guard day and night. In the neighbourhood of Jounpoor the people of the Rajah wounded several of the stragglers belonging to the cavalry in his Highness's service, who were coming to join me, and carried off some horses. And the people stationed at Azumgur, who came in to me, set forth, that Nadir Shah the son of Azum Shah, Zemeedar of Azumgur, which was formerly under the government of Cheit Sing, had by directions from the Rajah gone to Azumgur and raised disturbances. And the Vakeel of Cheit Sing, in the course of his conversation, said, that the Rajah had sent forces towards the Carramnassa, and even to the walls of Patna, and that letters were gone to the King, to Nujjuf Khan, and to Sindiah. Zaulim Sing, formerly expelled from Amurdeh, was at Budlapoor in the government of Cheit Sing. He also went to Amurdeh in the territories of the Nabob, and raised disturbances. It appears that the people of Budlapoor accompanied Zaulim Sing. Such were the reports communicated to me by the people of that place. Finding it impracticable to cross the Burna, where I was, without boats, I marched from thence, and crossing higher up, where the river was fordable, I proceeded to join the Governor General.

This account of what I heard, and of what I saw, I have truly and faithfully related. There may be a difference between the idioms of the Hindostan and Persian languages, but there is none in the sense. I swear by the Almighty, that I have truly wrote, without diminution or addition, all that I heard and all that I saw, and nothing but the truth.

H Y D E R B E G. *That which is written is true.*

SEALED with his Seal.

[N. o. m. III. C.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of the Moonshy
Lal w/o Pershaud, the Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey,
December 2d 1781.

At this time WITHOUT the means of escape, I was obliged to put on the habit of a
Fakir, and with my brother take shelter in the Hindoo temple Arne-
sed, ar poorna,

pooona, where I continued undiscovered for eight days. At length a Fakir, for the sake of the reward, went to Girdhauree Laul, the brother of Diaram Aumeen of Banaris, and said, that for a recompense he would seize and deliver me up. The said Girdhauree Laul gave five Rupees to the Fakir, and sent five and twenty Peadahs along with him, who took me from the temple and confined me for twenty two days in the Aumeen's Kutchrree. My pen is unable to describe the ignominy and the severities which they inflicted upon me. After that, I was confined for four days at Ramnagur; and at length, on the 27th of Ramzan, in the 23d year of the reign, I was tied hand and foot and thrown upon a Dooly and sent away from Ramnagur to Lutteespoor. On the road, near to the house of the Chowdry Sewan, I saw a number of ladders made of wood and Bamboos (about forty or fifty) lying on the ground. I enquired of the Peadahs, who guarded me, what those ladders were intended for. They replied, that they had been intended for the garden of Mehadew Doss; but it was ordained that the English gentlemen should live: They made their escape, otherwise Bauboo Soojaun Sing would not have left one of them alive. Having heard this reply, I remained silent.

MOONSHY GORE PERSHAUD.

[Num. III. D.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Hurry Ram Pundit; the Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, December 2d 1781.

THIE Rajah Cheit Sing, having reflected on his conduct, determined with his confidential people, that it was necessary he himself should go to meet Mr. Hastings, but that he should go from the place where he was with such a force, and with such preparations as would enable him to act both by land and by water, and impress the above-mentioned gentleman with an idea of his superior strength &c. that Mr. Hastings had with him but a small number of troops; and if he should have entertained any ill intentions toward him on observing the number and force of his followers, he would be led to reflect that nothing could be effected, and consequently be deterred from making the attempt. Therefore he gave information and particular directions to all his soldiers and attendants, that he was going to meet Mr. Hastings, and that they should hold themselves in readiness to proceed; that he should go by water, for which purpose a fleet of boats was prepared, for the before-mentioned gentleman (the Governor General) would come by water, and consequently his fleet of boats would come with him; therefore it was necessary that he (the Rajah) should have a fleet of boats also, that his people might always be near at hand. That a body of cavalry in greater numbers should proceed by land, and tents be pitched at two places between Ramnagur and Buxar; for at all events he must meet the Governor General. Accordingly on the 16th of Shaubaun the Rajah set out from Ramnagur by water ^{of the} the on the 16th of Shaubaun the Rajah set out from Ramnagur by water ^{of the} the Mr. Hastings. The Jemmadars and Huzzaries, Jaafir Khan, Dillabou tell Juttoo Khan, Zubburduft Khan, Lulloo the son of Kauna Mull, Rajah Baulk ^{on the}

Baulkishen &c. altogether near five hundred horse, also Jemmadars of foot, with Matchlock-men &c. near two thousand, proceeded along the southern bank of the ganges. And by water, the Rajah was attended by a fleet of boats, in number about a hundred and forty, in which were embarked Suddanund Buxey, Golaum Hoossein Tay, Mirza Fyz-ullah Beg, Bauboo Doorgbijey Sing, Munnear Sing, Purtaub Roodur Sing, Doond Bahadre Sing, Ahlaud Nisfur, Meer Hoossein Ally &c. Sheakh Mahomed Aumeen Commandant of the Sepoy Battalions, Dabee Sing, Mahomed Moraud, Dhun Sing, and Hukoomut Sing, Soobadars, with two companies of Sepoys, Huzzooree Peadahs, and Matchlocks, in all about 2000 men. Godur Mull and Bullum Dafs, who were stationed at Ghauzipoor, joined by orders from the Rajah, who afterwards arrived at Buxar and had an interview with Mr. Hastings.

Written by HURRY RAM PUNDIT.

[Num. III. E.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Jewan Ram Moonshy in the service of the late Lieutenant Stalker; the Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, December 2d 1781.

AFTER the arrival of Mr. Markham at Shewallah, I went in and paid my respects to my Master, who asked me if I knew whether Mr. Markham would come there or not. I replied, it was reported so, but that it depended on his inclinations. Mr. Stalker then told me, I might go, but afterwards ordered me to stay. I continued there, and saw Doorgbijey Sing sitting with the Rajah in the center apartment, and Suddanund Buxey and others whispering to the Rajah. Shortly after news was brought to the three gentlemen, sitting in the adjoining room, that there were disputes without. Mr. Stalker went without the Jauli, (or first wall) and asked the Subadar Bishun Sing, why he had ordered the Bayonets to be fixed. The Subadar replied, that numbers of the Rajah's armed servants had come in, and that they paid no regard to the Company's orders. After which Mr. Stalker advanced further out, and asked of the younger Mowllavy and me, who amongst those people was the chief. I answered, Bauboo Munnear Sing. Mr. Stalker sent for Munnear Sing, and strongly enjoined him to appease his people, and enquire why they attempted to dispute and fight with his Sepoys. Munnear Sing replied, "what power have they that any one of them should presume to fight. We two, father and son, are desirous to go to the Rajah." Mr. Stalker answered, "very well, but you must stay here between your people and mine, that they may not come to blows." After that a letter arrived from the Governor to the Rajah, which Mr. Stalker, having quieted and soothed the people, presented to him. The Rajah then got up, and went out of the Burraderry to the adjacent bastion to perform his devotions. At this time information was brought to Mr. Stalker, that the Rajah's people opposed, and refused admittance to another company of Sepoys who had brought provisions,

provisions, a table &c. for the gentlemen. Mr. Stalker again went out, and calling to Suddanund Buxey, asked the cause of this opposition, and told him to send directions (to the Rajah's people.) Suddanund said he would go himself. Mr. Stalker replied, "No, send one of your servants." While the man was going out to silence the people, Mr. Stalker returned within the Jauly. Doorgbijey Sing was gone from thence, no one knew whither. Cheit Ram, Mr. Markham's Chubdar, informed Mr. Stalker that he had a message to deliver to the Rajah from the Governor General. Mr. Stalker said, "deliver it" He the Chubdar, said, at the place where the Rajah was at his devotions, "the Governor says, your people want to quarrel and fight, it will be better if you forbid them, for every Sepoy is as an European, and every European is as a (or the) Company: If a drop of their blood is shed you shall be plundered and destroyed." At this period there was a report of guns at the gate of Shewallah. The action was commenced. At this time Mr. Stalker and Cheit Ram went towards the Rajah. Munnear Sing and others cut down Cheit Ram, pulled Mr. Stalker back, and, pushing him on one side, began the slaughter. The Rajah escaped through a window by a rope made of Turbans, got into a boat, and went off. His people, by the same means, drew up swords and shields, as a bucket is drawn up from a well, and began to engage. I stood near the Jauly behind my master. When my master was killed I fled toward the place where the Rajah's viuctuals was dressed. I continued there a short time, and saw the Rajah's people jump from the walls and the trees with their shields and swords, and advance. After this, I assumed the character of one of Cheit Sing's servants, fled with his people, and came to the presence. The gentlemen, after this, went to Chunar, and I should have arrived the next day, but I was plundered on the road and confined in the fort of Pindera. Diaram took away from my house two Tangon horses, and placed his seal and a guard upon the door. After the flight of the Rajah, the Zemeedar of the before mentioned fort set me at liberty. Without a master, every way disconsolate, to whom can I communicate my distress! I now hope for favor, and support from the almighty, and from you.

JEWAN-RAM.

[Num. III. F.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Bishen Sing; the Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, December 2d 1781.

I HAD two locks of musquets fixed on my ears. Bauboo Soojaun Sing sent for me by Ram Kishen Hircarrah to come into his presence. He said, "deliver up the trunks of gold-mohurs, which the Governor delivered over to your care when he went to Chunar." I set forth, that I did not know any thing about the trunks. He then gave orders to the Sepoys to press the locks hard, (saying that without severity I would not be prevailed upon to give them up; and that the blood ran from both my ears.

Written by BISHEN SING,
the 4th of the month Ramzan, Year 133d.
[Num. III. G.]

[Num. III. G.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of the Moonshy Patnimul ;
the Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, 2d December 1781.

TH E deposition of Patnimul Moonshy. On the last day of the month of Ramzan, in the year of the reign twenty three, the gentlemen went to Chunar. I was unable to accompany them for want of a conveyance. Without remedy, I remained in the house of one of the inhabitants for eight days. The Aumeen Diaram daily caused a proclamation to this purport to be made through the city : " In the house of whomsoever a person belonging to the English Gentlemen may be secreted, let the owner bring him to the Aumeen's Kutcherry and deliver him up ; otherwise, (upon proof) in the house of whomsoever a person belonging to the Fnglish shall be found, the owner thereof shall be (considered) as a criminal to the Government of the Rajah, his house and property shall be destroyed, and his belly shall be ript open."

[Num. III. H.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of the Moonshy Gore Pershad ;
the Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, 2d December 1781.

WHEN the gentlemen marched for Chunar I was not informed of it. I knew it about four Gurries after. In terrour for my lise, I secreted myself in the house of Bauboo Dussan Ram. I continued undiscovered for one day. The next day the said Bauboo Dussan Ram said to me, " to day there has been a proclamation through the city to this purport: *Whoever has secreted a follower of the English in his house, let him produce and deliver him up, otherwise, on discovery, his house shall be seized, and he himself shall be severely punished.* I cannot keep you in my house ; go from my house to some other place." Without remedy, I put on the habit of a Fakeer, and took shelter in the temple of Arnapoorna.

G O R E P E R S H A U D

[Num. III. I.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Doond Sing Comandant ;
the deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

IN the month Phagun a Jemadar and a Havildar in the service of Soojaun Sing, the brother of Rajah Cheit Sing, came to me and said, " Soojaun Sing has sent for you." I asked, " on what account has he sent for me." They replied, " We do not know." I said, " I am a servant to the English, I will not go to him." They [then] said, " he has sent for you, to take you into his service." I answered, " from my youth to this day I have been the servant of the English ; never gone to any Rajahs or Bauboos, nor will I go to them." When the people returned to Soojaun Sing, they said, " Doond Sing the commandant, & this deponent, refuses to come." The Rajah Futteh Saw also wrote to the Rajah Cheit Sing to place a guard over my house at Banaris, in which case I should be obliged to) join him with my Scpoys and guns. This information was

was given to me by the Jemmadar Chaint Sing. I said, " my house and my wife and my children may be destroyed, still I am the servant of the English, and I am faithful and loyal. By the blessing of God, in a short time we also shall go to Banaris, and plunder that Rajah, and we will spoil the Rajah Futteh Saw also." At Sukroreh I was informed that a guard was placed at my house.

The Commandant Doond Sing, not being able to write either in Persian or Hindoo, has made his mark.

[Num. III. K.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of the Moonshy Mahommed Moraud ; the deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, Nov. 26th 1781.

ON the 19th of Ramzan the Captain * issued orders to all the Subadars for marching towards Banaris, and directed them to get in readiness. The next day we marched to Burragong. The Captain had mounted his horse to proceed ; and I was in the rear in search of a conveyance for my baggage ; when five or six Sepoy grenadiers, and others, came and surrounded me, and demanded their pay, in consequence of which a great many more of the Sepoys came and clamoured for their pay, and ill used me. And they brought me down from the Bungala, and beat me severely with the but-ends of their pieces, and charged bayonets even to my breast, so that my life was in danger. A Hircarran carried information of this affair to the Captain, who, on receiving it, turned back and arrived immediately. All the Sepoys then turned their clamours against the Captain, using insulting language ; and they surrounded him, (and said) that unless they received their pay they would not set him at liberty ; that if I should pay them, well ; if not, they would carry me to Baunsy, which is near to Kunkooa ; and that, when they should receive the whole of their pay from me, they would set me free. They moreover placed a guard with fixed bayonets over the Captain, and pointed bayonets to his breast to stab him ; and they rushed upon us several times, so that we gave up ourselves for lost. In this situation, the Captain ordered them back, and gave them three months pay, and then proposed to them to march with him to Banaris. The Sepoys answered insolently, that they would not, on any account, go to Banaris. Without remedy, the Captain marched from thence with the battalion, and arrived at Gooruckpoor. He halted there a few days, purchased grain for the Sepoys, and marched from thence by the way of Baunsy. We halted six days at Baunsy on account of the heavy rains. We afterwards marched from thence, and, after encountering a thousand distresses, arrived at Buskoreh. The past events, which are known to every one, I have thus related.

MAHOMMED MORAUD,
And Sealed with his Seal.

* Captain Williams.

[Num. III. L.]

[Num. III. L.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Doond Sing Commandant ;
the deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

IT appears from the letter of Ram Sing Jemmadar, stationed at Mutcholi, that the Rajah Ajeet Mull, the Rajah Futteh Saw, and Genoo Roy had engaged themselves to each other by oath to cross the rivers Gogra and Surjoo, for as much as they had received a letter from the Rajah Cheit Sing, and the sum of fifteen thousand Rupees, to cut off the English in the district of Surwur, and drive them out. And letters have arrived from Futteh Saw to all the Zemcedars, great and small, to withhold the collections, and not to pay a single Daum to the English. And the said Futteh Saw sent near two hundred men with matchlocks into the Jungle of Burragong and near to Kunkooa.

After three days the three Rajahs crossed the river and encamped in the Jungle ; and it was reported from all quarters, that the Zemcedars had shut up all the Ghauts on the rivers, and sunk all the Boats. And I wrote an account of these things to Major Macdonald and Captain Williams, and told them that there were great disturbances in the country, and that there were reports also that the Rajahs would cross the river. And I wrote these things to Major Macdonald, that he might inform the Colonel that the road to Banaris was shut up, for fear the Captain should march from that quarter towards Banaris. It was also reported among the people, that three gentlemen had been killed at Banaris. After some days the Captain arrived at Kunkooa, and after a halt of three days, gave orders for marching, and directed all the Sepoys to get ready ; and about nine o'clock in the morning on the sixth of September he marched, and came to the bank of the river Khaukhi. It then rained excessively. When we arrived at the Khaukhi, the Captain ordered the troops to be crossed over the river. Agreeable to orders I crossed them over. When, after a thousand distresses, we had crossed the river, the Captain said, that there were many rivers in the road and no boats on any of them ; that the Ghauts were shut up, and no grain to be procured on the march for the people ; how then would it be possible to pass the guns and troops through such a country. It would be better, he said, to go to Banaris by way of Buxar, therefore we again crossed the river Khaukhi and encamped after marching half a cose from it. He (then) gave orders for marching toward Kunkooa... Moving from the Khaukhi, the Captain with the troops arrived at Kunkooa ; He then told all the Subadars and Jemmadars, that the Rajah Futteh Saw, with his force, was posted on the road, and that it was necessary to attack and drive him from thence ; that he would halt a few days at Nuddy Kaunoon and then march toward Banaris. It was now known that the Sepoys of the battalion had said, " let them give us our pay, and wherever they go we will go with them." To which the Subadars replied, " they might take it wherever they found it." The said Subadars neither confined those Sepoys, nor informed me of the circumstance. I received the information from Chaint Sing Jemmadar. The Subadar of grenadiers stationed a Sepoy behind his Hackery, and told him he might either

either protect and convey it to his, (the Subadar's) house, or he might leave it to be plundered by the country people. The Sepoy told him to let his mind at rest, for that he would convey it safe to his dwelling. At night, after twelve o'clock, I made my report to the Captain, who ordered me to go with Bukhtawur Sing Subadar to the Sepoys, to satisfy and explain to them, that he would give them their pay when they arrived at Burrangong. In the morning we marched a small distance toward Burrangong. First, a Sepoy pulled off his coat and drew his bayonet on the Captain; the Subadars and Jemmadars did not interpose, (or check him). The Captain said, "I will pay this Sepoy and dismiss him; do you march on." I obeyed his orders and marched; but the Sepoys quitted their colours and their guns, and assembled at Kunkooa. The Subadars and Jemmadars said nothing (to prevent them). Seeing the situation of things, I directed the Jemadar Kihaul Sing to take with him twelve Sepoys, and go to the Captain, that he might know how things were; after which orders from the Captain came to return back and join him. I went back and saw that the Sepoys had mutinied violently; that they had drawn their bayonets, and were threatening the Captain; moreover, three of the Sepoys loaded their pieces to fire at him, and they demanded four months pay; and most of the Sepoys said, "let him pay us all our arrears, and he may go where he pleases." When the Sepoys had received their pay, they said, one and all, "We will not go to Burrangong. We will go to the Begum at Fyzabad. If she will retain us, we will stay, if not, we will carry the gun, (or guns) to the Rajah Cheit Sing and Saadut Ally Khan." The Sepoys after this, directed the Subadars to tell the Captain to march. The Captain replied, that the two companies and the gun, stationed at Nuchlloe, were coming; he would march as soon as they had joined. The Sepoys said, "let the Captain march, we shall meet the companies on the road." However the Captain halted till the two companies arrived. He then sent Hurdeaul Sing ~~Commandant~~ to the Sepoys, to tell them that the people (i. e. the two companies) were fatigued; that they should halt one day, that those people might receive their pay also; and then he would march. The Sepoys refused to listen to Hurdeaul Sing. The Captain then sent for the two Subadars, and told them to go and persuade the Sepoys to make one halt, that he might give the two companies their pay. The Sepoys were prevailed upon to halt by the Subadars, and the Captain paid the people.

The next morning the Captain sent a man to the Chucklahdar, and directed him to march also. He lent word, that he was collecting cattle for the baggage, and that he would march as soon as he had got them. It was afterwards heard, that the Chucklahdar had given twelve thousand Rupees to Futteh Saw. The said Rajah demanded twenty thousand from the Chucklahdar, promising to protect him. And it was currently reported through the country that Saadut Ally Khan was the Nabob, and that the English Government was overthrown. After this we marched from Kunkooa. The Captain purchased grain for the Sepoys; the wa-
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ters were out from the heavy rain, and whoever loitered behind was plundered by the villagers. When we arrived at Baunsy, we were obliged to halt five days on account of the rains; after that we marched and arrived at Buskroreh; but there were many rivers and Nullahs in the road.

DOOND SING Commandant, not knowing to write
either Persian or Hindoo, has made his mark.

[Num. III. M.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Ahlaud Sing Subadar
stationed in the fort of Gooruckpoor; the deponent sworn before
Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, 26th November 1781.

I HAD confined under my guard in the fort of Gooruckpoor, one hundred and fifteen Burgomauls, inhabitants of Surwaur. On the 15th of Ramzan, the Rajah of Gooruckpoor, the Zemeedars of Oulooleh, Bechouly &c, &c. great and small; likewise all the inhabitants of Gooruckpoor, with six thousand matchlocks and great numbers of country-people armed with clubs, at four gurries of the night, surrounded the fort, and made an attack by surprise; but the Sepoys on guard at the bastions were awake, they began to fire, and an action immediately followed. Seeing that the country people were in great numbers, I went to each of the bastions, and encouraged the Sepoys, and called them to me into the body of the place, and formed them together. I left a Havildar and ten Sepoys at the Rung Mahul to protect the baggage; but it was night-time: The country-people made an assault with ladders and entered the fort, and both parties fought resolutely. At this time they placed ladders against the inner fort toward the south, and entered upon the bastion. I seized an advantageous opportunity (attacked) and killed seventeen of the enemy on the bastion, and wounded several others. About half after ten at night they made an attack upon the western bastion. As there was a straw Chupper on that bastion, I took shelter under it, and threw down with all my force a part of the brick battlement on the enemy by which four of them were killed; one other fell by a musquet ball, and they retreated. A third time, about three o'clock in the morning, the country people raised a great shout and attacked us again. I was then engaged on the inner fort bastion. Seubunse Havildar was posted with twelve Sepoys to guard the Burgomauls. They rushed upon him in a body, and Seubunse called out to me with a loud voice, that the Burgomauls had attacked him. I gave him orders to put them all to the sword. He instantly struck off the heads of eighteen Burgomauls, and threw them out; and he wounded several others. The morning now broke, and I entertained a hope that the enemy would fly, and that the people of the town would certainly join me; but the country people, the Fougedar &c. were all united with the Rajah. They listed up their arms and said, "the Doway * of the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan and the Begum has spread through the country; for the Rajah Cheit Sing has destroyed all the English, and

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letters

* The acclamation of appeal to the sovereign power.

letters have come to the Rajahs to put the dependants of the English to the sword wherever they may be found." And he said, "where will they go? The country is mine; I am a Bhoncar Rajah; how long will they (be able to) oppose me?" In such discourse two Gurries of the morning had passed away." From the eastern to the western gate, within the Mahul, they surrounded the inner fort on all sides, and the action was renewed. We continued engaged for five Pahr (15 hours) with the enemy, without tasting either food or water. At this time Furhaud Beg came from the Rajah Bhoncar to make proposals, of which he informed me by one of my people. The Havildar Seupersaud said, "perhaps the Rajah has sent him to support us; no matter let him be called." So I sent for him, and he came up to the gate of the inner fort, and when he saw me, he said to me, "you have no masters, the English are all killed, and the Colonel and Mr. Gordon are confined by the Begum." I gave him insulting language in reply to this, and told him to tell this story to the Sepoys who were with me; and he did repeat it with a loud voice to the Sepoys and said to them, "you have no masters, give up the Burgomauls that they may enter into the Rajah's service, or go where they think proper." In reply we said, "the good fortune of our masters is on our side, and while we have life we will fight; and we will not give up the Burgomauls." At this juncture Selamut Khan Jemmadar of grenadiers, with nine Sepoys, unexpectedly arrived in the town from Nerownah. My people from the inner fort saw that a company had arrived near to the Cutwall's ~~Chubberate~~. They gave a loud shout, and said, "a company of grenadiers is arrived from Kunkooa." And their spirits were raised, and we opened the gate of the fort, and Selamut Khan joined us. The bravery and resolution of Selamut Khan are not to be described. When the enemy beheld the arrival of Selamut Khan Jemmadar, they turned their faces to flight. I pursued them with my people through the western gate, and many of the enemy were killed and wounded, and numbers were killed, and numbers were drowned in the river; and by the blessing of God we obtained victory. I returned into the fort, and immediately secured Ferhaud Beg and Fyz-Oolla Beg, who had come to make proposals about the Burgomauls. I wrote an account of the whole of this affair to the Colonel and to the Captain.* After a few days, an order came from the Colonel to Munnowur Khan directing, that if the Rajah Mustapha Khan had been put to death, well; if not, strike off his head. Munnowur Khan shewed me the order. I said, "the order is not written to me. I will write to the Colonel on the subject." And it was understood from the country people, that the Captain was marching towards Banaris (but) that the grenadier Sepoys had mutinied and demanded their pay; that the Captain gave them three months pay and proposed to them to march with him to Banaris. The Sepoys all answered, that they would go to Bungulla, and deliver up their arms at the gate of the Begum; in consequence of which the Captain was obliged to give up his intentions of going to Banaris, and returned to Goo-ruckpoor. And he gave orders that the head of Mustapha Khan should be struck off. And he was beheaded accordingly, and a proclamation was made through

* Captain Gordon.

the

P A R T III.

~~the town~~, that those who were guilty of such crimes would meet with the same punishment. The Captain halted for some days, and brought up grain for the Sepoys. At this time the brother of Soobaun Sing, Pulwaun Sing, with a thousand matchlocks and others, country people, was at Gooruckpoor; and they raised an outcry and said, that the English should not remain in the town. And they prepared for action. So the Captain crossed the Raubty. A bullock-man belonging to the artillery, who returned into the town to buy fodder, they put to death. Marching from thence, in four days the Captain arrived at Baunsy. The Ranny of Baunsy came to see him; but her son prepared for hostilities, he said, "they have struck off the head of our Rajah at Gooruckpoor, and I will be revenged." We marched from thence, and the Rajah of Bulramjcor with his people had thrown up an intrenchment across the road; and he said, "It is the Begum's orders that you shall not march by this road." With the greatest hazard and caution we marched from thence, and arrived at Koonda; and the country people retired into the fort.

This is a true account which I have set forth.

AHILAUD SING.

[Num. III. N.] *TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Denoo Sing,
Subadar, the Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey,*
November 26th 1781.

ON the 16th of Ramzan an order came to me from the Commander of the Battalion, that a Jemadar and Sepoys belonging to the Company of Dut Sing were coming to me, that I should deliver over to him the fort, and the gun, and the Burgomauls, and that I myself should march and join Mr. Gordon at Taundeh. On the 13th the said Jemadar and Sepoys joined me at Dummooreah Gunje, and being relieved on the same day, on the 14th of the said month I marched toward Taundeh. The Zemeedars and villagers surrounded us all the way from Dummooreah Gunje to Ruddouly, and they said, "the Government of the Colohel is at an end;" but they had not the resolution to attack us. They also said, "the Rajah Cheit Sing has cut off the English forces at Banaris. Deliver up your baggage, it is the order of the Begum." In this situation I replied, "the baggage belongs to us and we have ammunition to defend it, if any one chooses to attack it let him come. We lay the whole night on our arms at Ruddouly. We marched the next morning, and arrived at Busty; but got no intelligence of Mr. Gordon to enable us to join him. Ghuffoor Beg, Subadar of the Nabob's artillery, told me that Bauboo Dhun Sing, with a thousand matchlocks, had taken post in the Jungle of Busty; and that he had moreover sunk all the boats on the river. I halted six hours at Busty, searching after boats, at last I procured a very small one; and when I was about to cross, the Subadar Bejy Sing arrived after a march of twenty Cose, in which march a Sepoy and three horses were killed, and four Sepoys wounded. Bejy Sing desired I would stop

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stop or two or three Gurry, till his people had ate their victuals, for they had marched twenty Cose. At the time that Bejj Sing's Sepoys had unyed their Commurbunds (laid aside their arms) the country people with Ba²aboo Dhun Sing came and surrounded us in the village of Busty, in consequence of which I resolved to seize upon the fort of Busty, and take post there. The Subadar of the artillery beforementioned, and others of the people said, " accounts have arrived from the Begum that all the English are cut off, why will you seize upon the fort and take possession of it ? " I desired the said Subadar to join and support me. He replied, " whoever is appointed Aumil of the Pergunnah I will join him. I will not go with you." At this time a man arrived and brought news that Mr. Gordon was at Sunjur Ghaut in the Pergunnah of Ruddowly ; so I marched to Meer Gunge, intending to go from thence to the said Ghaut, and I sent a Sepoy, naked, to obtain intelligence of Mr. Gordon. The said Sepoy returned, and brought word, that Mr. Gordon and the Subadars and Jemmadars were imprisoned at Taundeh by orders from the Begum ; that many of the Sepoys had deserted, and several had been killed. When I heard this news, and that the Ghauts on the river were shut, and that the Rajahs with six thousand matchlocks had surrounded Ahlaud Sing in the fort of Gooruckpoor, with an intention to set the Burgomauls at liberty, I determined to march to Gooruckpoor. On the road, news arrived that through the good fortune of our Masters, all the country people had been put to flight, and that Ahlaud Sing had obtained the victory ; in consequence of which I went to Mukhur, and there I saw that all the Pergunnah Aumils of that country had taken shelter in the monument of Kubbeer Daus. From them I learned, that it was the Begum's orders to cut off all those who were connected with the English in Surwar, wherever they might be found. I also heard that the Rajah Cheit Sing had destroyed all the English troops, and that three of the English had been killed. It was also reported, that the authority of the Naob² Saadut Ally Khan and the Begum was established throughout all the country. I marched from Mukhur and arrived at the fort of Gooruckpoor. After this, a letter came from Bauboo Ajeet Sing to Ahlaud Sing, to this purport, " deliver over the Burgomauls to me, and I will cause you to be conducted wherever you think proper to go ; or (if you think proper) enter into my service, for you have no Master. Why will you give yourselves up to destruction ? " We and Ahlaud Sing sent a verbal answer, that the fortune of our Masters was on our side, if he thought proper he might come ; that while we had life we would not give up the Burgomauls ; but that we would put them all to the sword. We wrote an account of these things to the Colonel, and received the following answer, that we should maintain our post in the fort, and that we should march toward him with the Captain (when he arrived). It was now known that the Captain intended to march to Banaris by the road of Nuddi Kaunoon ; but that the grenadiers had mutinied, and obliged him to return. It was also heard that Futteh Saw, and Genoo Roy, and Rajah Ajeet Mull &c. had resolved to attack the Captain, because letters had come from the Rajah Cheit Sing.

Sing to all the Zemeedars, to this purport : " Wherever there are dependants of the English kill and drive them out." It was moreover reported, that when the Captain marched to Kunkooa, on his way to Banaris, the grenadiers made a disturbance, and demanded their pay ; that he gave three months pay to the Sepoys to prevail upon them to march with him to Banaris, but that those cowards would not consent : They said, " we will not go to Banaris ; we are the servants of the Begum and Saadut Ally Khan ; we will deliver up our guns and our arms at the gate of the Begum." Without remedy, the Captain was obliged by the disobedience of his troops, to march to Gooruckpoor where we joined him. Moreover, Pulwaun Sing, the brother of the Rajah Soobaun Sing, came with a thousand matchlocks, and he and the inhabitants of Gooruckpoor raised a clamour, demanding that the Captain should march from thence, and they killed the brother of the Chowdry of the bullock-men who went into the town to buy fodder. At this time half the troops had crossed the Raubty, when the foregoing accident happened. The Captain marched by the way of Baunsy. After our arrival at Baunsy it rained 6 days without intermission. The Ranny of Baunsy came to see the Captain ; but her son stood prepared for hostilities. After six days we marched from thence to Purtaul Buckra, from thence to Dummoorea Gunge. Marching from thence we halted at Chunderdeep for two days. When we marched from thence, the Captain went on in front ; Hurdeaul Commandant was in the rear ; a skirmish ensued between him and the country people ; two of them were taken prisoners, and one was killed by a musquet shot. We marched from that place to the Nullah of Attroleh, three Cose to the westward. We marched from Attroleh, and were opposed near Bulrampoor by about two thousand country people ; but when the battalion and gun were drawn up fronting them, they gave way and fled. The road cleared, we marched and encamped at the Nuddy Koaubeh. We continued there one night, and marched to Gonedeh. When we arrived at Gonedeh, the country people quitted our rear.

This is a true account which is written. DENOO SINGH.

[Num. M. O.] *TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Ram Sing Jemadar ; the Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey,*
November 26th 1781.

THE Rajah Cutteh Saw, and Genoo Roy and Ajeet Mull united themselves all three together, and bound themselves by oath ; and these were the improper resolutions which they had agreed to : That they would cross the river Gogra, and establish their own authority there ; for letters had arrived from the Rajah Cheit Sing at Banaris, in which he said, " all the English are cut off ; the government of the English is overturned ; I have taken possession of the country ; do you, the Zemeedars, establish your authority also in those districts." It was likewise publickly reported, that the Rajah Cheit Sing had sent fifteen thousand

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thousand Rupees in specie to the said Zemeedars to raise men, and ~~kill and drive~~
 out the dependants of the English wherever they might be. It was also reported,
 that Colonel Hannay and Captain Williams were in confinement. The Rajah
 Futteh Saw came to inform himself of this; but, not obtaining any certain
 intelligence, returned, and determined to go to Kunkooa to cut off the people
 and plunder the place. At this time the Captain returned from Lucknow, and
 arrived at Kunkooa. I also arrived at Kunkooa agreeably to orders. In the even-
 ing, he informed all the Subadars and Jemmadars and Sepoys that they were to
 march towards Banaris the next day. In consequence of which the Sepoys went
 to the Subadars and said that they had no money. The Subadars replied, their
 pay was in the Sirkar, if they could get it, they might take it. Early the next
 morning we marched, the companies faced to the right. Four or five of the fore-
 most grenadiers stepped out, surrounded the Captain, and said, "give us our pay
 and we will go with you." The Captain replied, "you are only four or five
 men, take (your pay) and I will pay the Battalion when we arrive at Burragong,"
 which is only eight cose from Kunkooa. The battalion had gone on about a
 cose. On hearing the above, numbers of Sepoys returned, and loaded their pieces,
 and fixed their bayonets, and pointed them at the Captain, in consequence of
 which, he recalled the whole battalion, and told them to take their pay, and
 march with him to Banaris, to which they all agreed: But when the Captain
 had given them three months pay, the men who ~~were~~ the mutineers raised a
 clamour (and said) "we will take our arms and the gun to the Chuckladar, and
 receive our pay from him; for the Chuckladar is a servant of the Begum's, and
 we also are the Begum's servants and Saadut Ally's." The Captain said to the
 Commandant and the Subadars, "I have paid them all, what then is the cause
 of this improper behaviour." But what he said had no effect upon them. How-
 ever much he urged them to march to Banaris they still refused, and only said
 that they would go to Bungulla, and attend the Begum and Saadut Ally Khan:
 And that, ~~if~~ the Captain attempted to escape, they would put a guard over him,
 and drive him up there. Without remedy, the Captain marched this way.
 That which was true has been written.

RAM SING.

[Num. III. P.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Hurdeal Sing Commandant; the Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey,
 November 26th 1781.

TH E servant Hurdeal Sing commandant of Major Macdonald's battalion gives the following account. I was stationed in the Pegunnah, ~~at~~ Beelpoor in the district of Narrain Buttool, with two companies of Sepoys of Captain Williams's battalion, three hundred and fifty Nejeeb and Schbundy men, and one gun, and acted in the business of the Sirkar agreeably to my orders. From the 15th of Ramzan I received several letters from Mahomed Shuffee Khan, the Chuckladar

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~~Chuckladar~~, and from the Captain, who were then at Kunkooa, to march speedily with my force and join them, for that the power of the turbulent country people and Rajahs was become excessive. At this time I collected together the people who were stationed at different places, and on the 19th of the said month, notwithstanding the waters were very much out in the road, I marched toward Kunkooa. When I arrived at Ram Kolah, which is about fifteen cose from my situation, I heard from the general reports of the people, that the Rajahs Ajeet Mull and Futtah Saw and Genoo Roy, who had been expelled from their Zemeedaries, and resided with the Rajah Cheit Sing in the country of Banaris, had all three, by orders from Saadut Ally Khan and Rajah Cheit Sing, marched from thence, and crossed the Gograhs, and taken possession of their lands ; and that the Rajah Cheit Sing had assisted the said Rajahs with five and twenty thousand Rupees to drive out the English, [directing] that they should drive them and all their dependants out of their districts. When I came to the next stage, I heard that the grenadiers who were with Captain Williams at Kunkooa had mutinied, and confined the Captain and cruelly beat his Moonshy, that they had got their pay and intended to go off to the Viceroy, and that no one attended to the orders of the Captain. As the companies with me had been informed of these circumstances, I soothed & persuaded them not to think of acting in such a manner ; that pay was never withheld or lost in the English service ; that they would receive every Daum of that which was due to them ; but that it would be improper for them, at that time, to act as others had done. The Sepoys assented to what I had said, and notwithstanding the opposition of the country people on the road we arrived in safety, and with the greatest expedition, at Kunkooa, and attended the Captain and the Chuckladar. And I then saw with my own eyes what I had before heard on the road. The Captain said when I went to him, "you have without doubt heard how things are here. What are the intentions of the people with you ?" I said in reply, that the people along with me, both the Sepoys, the Nujeeb, and the Sehbundy men, had no other intentions but those of obeying his orders, and that he might at all events make himself easy as to those men. The Captain then said, "it was my intention to have taken the grenadier companies and the two guns and to have marched to Banaris and joined the Governor, by the way of the Nuddy Kaunoon, and to have chastized the three Rajahs, with whom we should have fallen in on the road ; but the grenadiers would not consent to this. Do you inquire of them what their intentions are." Agreeably to the orders of the Captain, I went at night to the line, to the Subadars and Jemmadars, and Sepoy-grenadiers, and asked what they wished for and intended. The Sepoys all replied, "If the Captain resolves to march to the eastward, not one of us will go with him ; moreover we will march early to morrow morning to the westward, to the Viceroy. Whoever chooses to go that way may accompany us." The two grenadier Subadars then told to me to go to my tent, for that these matters the two companies had already talked upon with the Captain. I again endeavoured to prevail upon the Sepoys and Subadars

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dars, and told them to continue, and set their minds at rest ; that I would go and speak to the Captain ; that if he approved of it he would take them with him and march to the westward ; that at all events it would be better to obey him. At last I soothed and appeased them, and went to the Captain and told him what had passed. After this the Captain ordered me to go to Mahomed Shuffee Khan the Chucklahdar, and tell him to prepare to march. I went to the Chucklahdar and delivered the message. In answer the Chucklahdar, who had sent a person named Munshan Ram on his part to the Rajahs Ajeet Mull, Futtah Saw and Genoo Roy before-mentioned, on a private business, made the want of cattle for his baggage an excuse, and desired that we would halt two or three days longer, and that he would then collect beasts of burden and march. The said Chucklahdar told me the next day, and told the Captain also, that a man of his was returned, and had brought information that four companies of Sepoys and four guns were come from the Rajah Cheit Sing to the assistance of the Rajahs Ajeet Mull, Futtah Saw, and Genoo Roy, and moreover that they would cross the Gograhi and join them that day. At length, two days after my arrival, our whole force marched toward Gooruckpoor, and notwithstanding the Rajahs and the country people molested us on all sides on the march, and the waters and Nullahs were out, yet in six days we arrived in safety at Gooruckpoor. There I heard from the people, that orders from the Begum had arrived to all the Rajahs of Pergunnahs not to permit any English gentleman or any of their dependants to pass in safety through their separate districts ; and that they had surrounded Ahlaud Sing Subadar, who was stationed with a few Sepoys in the fort of Gooruckpoor ; but that, through the good fortune of our masters, the enemy was repulsed and obliged to retire ; that no English letters or others, or Hircarras, were permitted to pass, and that if the country people discovered any English letters or others in the hands of Hircarras they scourged them with the greatest severity. In consequence of these (accounts) the Captain sent for me and said, "the people have raised great disturbances in the country ; beyond this no grain will arrive, therefore we must buy grain here, and carry it with us." In the space of eight days grain was procured for the march, and 1000 locks got together ; and in four days, notwithstanding the heavy rains, we crossed the Raubty and marched toward Sukrorah. From the day that we arrived at Baunfy for six days such heavy rains fell, both day and night, that no one had the power to stir from his place. Without remedy, we halted during that time, and on the first day that the rain subsided we marched, and in two days arrived at Dummooree Gunje. At that place there was a Nullah in the road which was over flowed by the rains and stopt our progress ; and we were at last obliged to halt there one day to make a bridge, over which the troops were passed. While we were crossing, the country people showed themselves, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat. We proceeded from thence the next day, and march after march to Bulrampoor. As the river Kuwannah crossed our way at that place, we were obliged to halt there for one day. At last we passed that river in safety and

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and by repeated marches arrived at Sukroreh. This account knowing it, proper, is written according to the truth.

HURDEAUL SING.

Sealed with his Seal.

[Num. III. Q.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Bejy Sing Subadar ; the deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

ON the 13th of Ramzan I received orders from Mr. Williams to join Mr. Gordon at Taundeh, and to deliver over the gun and the Burgomauls to Kaumdar Beg. Agreeably to orders I delivered over the gun and the Burgomauls to Kaumdar Beg, and set out. When I arrived at Naurood, the Hooly rejoicings had commenced, and the country people gathered together on all sides and surrounded me. Making an effort, I pushed on from thence about a Cose ; but the enemy were now increased to a prodigious number. Till nine o'clock at night they continued to insult us, and when the moon got up they began to fire with matchlocks ; and they said, "you have struck off the head of the Rajah Juggut Sing ; where will you go ? We will strike off your heads in return. It is the orders of the Begum, that whoever strikes off and brings in the head of an Englishman shall receive a reward of a thousand Rupees ; and for the head of a Subadar or Jemadar a hundred Rupees ; and for every Sepoy's head struck off and brought, that a reward of ten Rupees shall be given." The attack continued through the night, one Scpoys was killed and seven men and three horses wounded of my party. The country people said, " give up your baggage and arms and coats, and go naked where you please." But I stood firm and we fought with them, and marched on, night by night, to Baunfy, where we were quitted by the enemy. Having joined Dhoon Sing Subadar at Baunfy, we marched from thence with him.

This which is related is true.

BEJY SING, and sealed with his Seal.

[Num. III. R.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Merun Moonshy to Mr. Gordon ; the deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, Nov. 16th 1781.

MERUN &c. considering God and the Prophet of God as present, do swear upon the sacred Koran to the following facts, which I give in writing. That on the 7th of the month of September Mr. Gordon, with four companies of Sepoys and a hundred horse of the Russauleh of Ruzza Beg Khan, did march from the Ghaut Jehoora for Taundeh ; and at that time, from our setting out till our arrival at Taundeh, thousands of country people assembled together, and attempted to cut off the troops and the baggage, so that there was a continued action both with swords and musquetry all the way. But as the order of march was well regulated, and the Sepoys were not deficient in firmness and resolution, many of the enemy were killed ; and on this side, not a single article of the pro-

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erty of any one was plundered ; Mr. Gordon conducting them all, together with the whole of the baggage, in perfect safety to the Nullah of Taerah, which runs beneath Taundeh. On our arrival there, he intended to cross the Nullah and encamp at Taundeh, and he gave directions for the troops to pass over. When they were about to cross, (it appeared that) all the boats were on the opposite side of the Nullah. And the people of the Taundeh Fougedar, whose name is Shumsheer Khan, stood guard over the boats, and said, "it is the orders of the Fougedar that the boats shall not pass over to that side." When Mr. Gordon heard of this, he wrote a letter to the Fougedar, and sent it by a Hircarrahs. The contents of the letter were, "I am a servant of the Nabob, and am going to join the army by his orders : where is the propriety of shutting up the Ghaut, and refusing to permit people to pass?" The said Hircarrahs took the letter, and went to the Ghaut, and endeavoured to get over, but the Fougedar's people would not allow him to cross. When I saw that they would not permit the Hircarrahs to pass over, I gave Mr. Gordon's letter to a servant of the Fougedar's, who had swam over to our side of the Nullah to see one of his friends, and I told him to convey it, by some means or other, to the Fougedar. He put the letter in his Turban, and swam back across the Nullah and delivered it to the Fougedar, who read the contents ; but returned no sort of answer. At the time when the letter arrived, Mirza Ruzza Beg Khan Russaulehdar, who by chance had arrived alone on some business, and had crossed over before this affair, was sitting by Shumsheer Khan, and is an evidence that the letter arrived. The said Mirza declared to me and confirmed it by oaths, that the letter came to the Fougedar when he was present, and that although he endeavoured to persuade him, it was to no purpose. At last he sent for three guns and some Tomuns of Match-lock-men who were stationed at Taundeh ; and he pointed the guns across the Nullah at the troops, and stationed the men at the Ghaut, and ordered them not to permit a single person to cross. In consequence thereof the Fougedar's people stood at the Ghaut and used insulting language, and said that if any one attempted to cross the river, they would fire upon him. When Mr. Gordon saw this, that no answer to his letter had come from the Fougedar, and that his people were inclined to hostilities, he directed me to go and explain things to Shumsheer Khan and persuade him to desist from such improper conduct. According to the orders I had received, I went to the Ghaut and demanded a boat, and said that I was sent by Mr. Gordon to the Fougedar on business, and desired that they would allow me to cross over alone ; but they would not listen to me, nor send a boat to carry me over. Without remedy, I returned to Mr. Gordon and informed him of the behavior of the people at the Ghaut. He said, "If they will not give you a boat it is no matter, mount an elephant and swim him over." I obeyed and mounted an elephant, and went and endeavoured to push the elephant into the Nullah. The Fougedar's people at once levelled their pikes at me and said, "be ware.

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were, if you drive the elephant into the Nullah we will fire upon you, and kill you." Perforce I returned to Mr. Gordon. It was now almost sun-set. When the country people saw this affair, that the Fougedar of Taundeh was our enemy also, that he had shut up the Ghaut, and would not permit us to pass, they charged us on all sides. Our Sepoys seeing thousands of the country people assembled on one side, the Ghaut shut up, and Shumshier Khan disposed to hostilities on the other; and being also much exhausted by the skirmishing and labor on the march, gave up their resolution and firmness at once, and, throwing aside their arms and their coats, disposed themselves to flight, and notwithstanding Mr. Gordon used every means of persuasion, both to the Sepoys and the officers, no one either heard or obeyed him, until Mr. Gordon was left with only ten men and the baggage; all the rest were fled. At this time Cally Persaud, a Bengaly of Mr. Scott's, who was stationed at the Kooty, by a thousand entreaties and supplications, obtained an order to send one boat from the Fougedar, and sent it over. Mr. Gordon then saw that none of his people had remained with him; that continuing there alone was to no purpose, and therefore was obliged to cross over. All his baggage and the baggage of his servants and followers was plundered; that which they carried over with them, when they crossed, and delivered into the hands of the Fougedar's people, who promised to protect it, was afterwards taken by them and never returned. Some days after some firelocks were produced from the house of the Fougedar, and many of the people's effects were seen there; but the Fougedar's men did not deliver them up. In short this is the substance of the affair which happened at Taundeh, and I have wrote this account upon oath, that whoever reads it may know it to be true. Written with my own hand.

MOONSHY MERUN.

[Num. VII. S.] TRANSLATION of the Depositions of Meer Ahmud Ally Subadar in the battalion of Captain Williams, and Doond Sing Subadar; the Deponents sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

~~W~~E Meer Ahmud Ally Subadar in the battalion of Captain Williams, and Doond Sing Subadar of grenadiers in the battalion of Major Macdonald, do swear (one) upon the sacred Koraun, and (the other) by the Ganges &c. to the (truth of the) following deposition, which we give in writing. That on the 7th of the month of September Mr. Gordon with four companies of Sepoys and a hundred horse of the Russauleh of Ruzza Beg Khan, did march from the Ghaut of Jehoorah toward Taundeh, and we (the deponents) were along with him. From our setting out till our arrival at Taundeh, thousands of country people surrounded us on every side with intention to cut off the troops and the baggage. so that we were continually engaged both with swords and small arms the whole way; but as the order of march was well regulated, the enemy could not succeed

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ceed in their attempts upon the army. After skirmishing throughout the whole march, by which several of the enemy were killed, we arrived in safety about two o'clock in the afternoon on the bank of the Nullah of Teerah which runs beneath Taundeh. After our arrival there Mr. Gordon waited to cross the Nullah and halt in Taundeh, and he gave us orders to cross the Nullah. We attempted to pass over; but the Fougedar of Taundeh, by name Shumsheer Khan, hearing that Mr. Gordon was about to cross the Nullah, prepared three guns and three or four Tomuns of matchlock-men, who were stationed with him, and posted them at the Ghaut; and they pointed the guns toward the troops of Mr. Gordon; and the Fougedar gave orders not to permit a single man belonging to that gentleman to cross. Although Mr. Gordon wrote a letter to the said Fougedar, it made no sort of impression upon him. At last evening came: It happened that Ruzza Beg Khan had arrived alone on some business before this affair, and crossed over to Taundeh. The cavalry, belonging to the said Russau-lehdar, before any one else, swam their horses across the river and fled. The Sepoys seeing thousands of country people advancing on one side, the Ghaut shut up by the Fougedar, Shumsheer Khan, who would allow no one to pass, on the other; and that the cavalry who accompanied them were dispersed and gone, gave up at once their steadiness and resolution, and taking off their coats, and throwing down their arms, turned themselves to flight, until Mr. Gordon was left with only ten or eleven men; for all the rest had fled. At this time Cally Iershawd, Mr. Scott's Bengally, who resided at the Kooty in Taundeh, by a thousand supplications and intreaties, obtained an order from the Fougedar for one boat, which he sent over. Mr. Gordon was then alone on the bank. He was forced to cross, and all the baggage belonging to him and his followers was plundered.

MEER AHMUD ALLY and DOOND SING.

[Num. III. T.] TRANSLATION of the solemn Declaration of the Ranji Go-
laub Kooer, made on the 12th day of November 1781, before Chief Justice
Sir Elijah Impey.

ON the 27th of Shabaun, sunday, the Chiefs who came to Ramnagur from Lutteefgur appointed by Rajah Cheit Sing, were Mocundi, and Nam Bukin, Bhemun Sing, and Cullian Sing, and Baul Kishen Huzzarry, and Sunder Sing a follower of Ramjewun, and Ram Sheweh a follower of Ajayb Sing, and Dildar Hooffein Khan, and Nuzzur Ashriff with their own parties. On the next morning, which was monday the 28th of Shabaun, the above-named Chiefs had an engagement at Ramnagur with the companies which came from the fort of Chunar. At two Pahr and a half of the day ($\frac{1}{2}$ past one P.M.) those companies were defeated, and the intelligence was immediately sent to Lutteefgur, and at and one Pahr of the night (9 o'clock) Bauboo Soojauri Sing having left Lutteefgur with Gholam Hooffein Khan and Fyz Oolla Khan arrived that same night at Ramnagur when two Gurries of it remained. Tuesday.

Tuesday the whole day he was employed in preparations, and in stationing the abovementioned chiefs, and in loading Bamboo ladders on the boats and guns upon the pinnace. And he gave orders to the chiefs and the troops, that at twelve at night on wednesday they shbuld cross and attack the Governor-General and the other English gentlemen who resided in Mehadew Daus's garden. All the inhabitants of Ramnagur, as well as, I saw and heard these particulars.

(The Ranny's signature.)

With respect to Cheit Sing's having, from of old, an improper correspondence with the Begums at Lucknow and the Rajah of Bheraich and Gooruckpoor the declaration of the above Ranny is as follows.

Since two years, on account of the enmity of Cheit Sing to me, I had left Ramnagur and resided in another dwelling ; and Cheit Sing had always acted towards me with such enmity and opposition as cannot be described. How therefore should he have acquainted me with his Correspondences ? But I have heard from report that he had in many places improper correspondences. However it is very plain that he had enmity towards the Governor-General, because whenever he learned anything to the prejudice of the Governor from the letters of his Vakeels, or the reports of ill-designing persons, he used to rejoice. This is known to all the inhabitants of Ramnagur. Accordingly, when the Governor General was lately coming from Calcutta towards this quarter, the Rajah and his companions used to say, " the Governor has been displaced and is making his escape to Hindostan." Besides, from the Rajah's going to Buxar to meet him with the greatest preparations his intention plainly appears.

RANNY GOLAUB KOOER.

[Num. III. U.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Gudgerauge Sing; the Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 12th 1781.

I GUDGERAUGE SING, the ancient Kelladar of Ramnagur from the time of the deceased Rajah Bulwant Sing, do declare and give in writing, without reserve, (considering God to be present and a witness) all that I have done, seen, or heard, to the following effect.

On the day that the engagement happened between the forces which came from Chunar and the troops of Rajah Cheit Sing, I was in readiness in the fort of Ramnagur with the Burkandazes with their matches lighted. When the Chunar army had been defeated, a budgerow from the westward came near the Ghaut of Buxey Suddanund. Having observed it from the fort, I went out by the wicket gate, which is to the Southward, with seven or eight Burkandazes. The row-sets and other people belonging to the Budgerow on seeing this leaped into the water,

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water, and the gentleman was killed by the stroke of a sword from the men who accompanied me. About this time I received intelligence that the Rajah's cavalry, who opposed the Chunar army, had fled. Upon this I was greatly confused, and was desirous of carrying the Budgerow under the fort; but the people of Buxey Suddanund took possession of the Budgerow, and declared that they would keep it, as it had come to their Ghaut. Two Burkandazes brought from the Budgerow two musquets and some cloths; and one of my people took one musquet, whilst the Burkandazes took more cloth and arms. From thence I went to my charge in the fort.

My further deposition is as follows.

On the night of the same day that the army from Chunar was defeated, about two Gurries of the night remaining, Bauboo Soojaun Sing arrived from Lutteefgur at Ramnagur. I heard from several persons that the said Bauboo had given orders to his troops and chiefs to make a night attack on the Governor General and the other gentlemen who were in Mahadew Dass's Garden. Accordingly he employed his troops in bringing bamboo ladders and loading them on boats, and every one was preparing for the attack.

I swear that whatever is written in this paper is true.

GUDGERAUGE SING.

FOURTH PARCEL.

[Num. IV. A.]

Affidavit of Captain Davy.

CAPTAIN William Davy, Private Persian Translator to the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq; Governor General of Fort William in Bengal &c. &c. makest^t oath and faith, that he understands the language spoken by the deponent Hindoo Sing, and that he faithfully and truly explained to the said deponent the contents of the annexed affidavit in the Hindostan Languge, being the language of the said Hindoo Sing, before he the said Hindoo Sing had sworn the same.

SWORN before me this 12th

day of December 1781. E. I M P E Y.

W I L L I A M D A V Y.

[Num. IV. B.]

Affidavit of Hindoo Sing Adjutant at Buxar.

THE deposition of Hindoo Sing Adjutant at Buxar says, that the people under the government of Cheit Sing gave many proofs of disaffection to the English. That about two months before the arrival of the Governor General at Buxar,

Buxar, two Sepoys belonging to the fort of Buxar obtained leave of absence and did not return. That Soojaun Sing, the brother of the Rajah Cheit Sing, took them into his service, and made one of them a Havildar and the other a Naick ; that he received undoubted information, which was afterwards confirmed by desertions from the garrison, that Soojaun Sing tutored the two deserters to entice away the English Sepoys from Buxar promising to make them Havildars and officers if they would enter into his service, in consequence of which seven Sepoys deserted and entered into the service of the said Soojaun Sing ; and that many more would have followed, but that proper measures were taken to prevent them. The deponent also says, that long before this, when Sir Eyre Coote was on his way to Lucknow, three Sepoys were sent to purchase grain at Balleah in the country of the Rajah ; that they applied to the Fougedar of the place for his assistance in purchasing the grain, which he not only refused, but he caused them to be beaten almost to death ; that their turbans and bayonets were taken away, and that no satisfaction could ever be obtained for this injustice and insult to the English government, nor was the Fougedar called to account for his conduct. The deponent further says, that when the Rajah came to Buxar to meet the Governor General, he had with him a fleet of boats, in number eighty or eighty-five, on which were embarked, according to the information which he obtained, two thousand or two thousand five hundred men, Sepoys and Matchlock-men, with four guns ; that he came to, and encamped on the northern side of the river opposite to Buxar, and that he had several bodies of cavalry on the road on the same side of the river ; says that the Rajah came to Buxar to see the Governor General ; that he brought with him only fifty or sixty people, but that they were all his relations and particular friends, on whom he depended, and that they were all armed. The deponent further says, that when hostilities commenced between the Rajah and the English, the Sepoys and others who happened to be in the Rajah's country, were all driven out, and the road on both sides the river so compleatly shut up, that no individual could pass ; that four or five thousand matchlock-men were to be collected by two brothers, Deir Sing and Beir Sing, at Serinjah agreeable to orders from the Rajah ; and that the said Rajah wrote directions to the said Deir Sing and Beir Sing, and to the Kelladar of Serinjah to reduce the fort of Buxar, and to establish his government in that country.

The Deponent further says, that about twelve months ago three European gentlemen were attacked at Beerpoor in the country of the Rajah, about five cose from Buxar, that one of the gentlemen was desperately wounded ; that a serjeant, a Jemadar and fifty Sepoys were sent from Buxar to seize the Zemedar, but without effect ; that complaints were made to the Rajah, but no redress could ever be obtained.

*Sworn before me, (the contents being first explained
to the Witness by W. Davy Esq; in the Hindostan
language) the 9th day of December 1781. E. IMPER.*

HINDOO SING.

FIFTH

A P P E N D I X.

FIFTH PARCEL.

[Num. V. A.]

Affidavit of Captain Davy.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVY private Persian Secretary to the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq ; Governor General of Bengal &c. &c. upon oath sayeth, that he is acquainted with the language spoken by the persons who made the annexed depositions ; that he received said depositions verbally from each of said deponents his separate deposition ; and that he has rendered them faithfully into English to the best of his knowledge and judgment, and that he has faithfully explained to said deponents in their own language, to each his proper deposition, the contents of said annexed depositions.

*SWORN before me this 3d
day of December 1781. E. I M P E Y.*

[Num. V. B.]

Affidavit of Sheakh Mahomed Aumeen Meyher.

DEPOSITION of Sheakh Mahomed Aumeen Meyher, late a Com-
mandant in the service of Cheit Sing. Upon his oath says, he was the ser-
vant of Cheit Sing ; that he commanded a battalion of eleven hundred and fifty
Sepoys in his service ; that he accompanied Cheit Sing when he went to Buxar
to meet the Governor General ; that there was with Cheit Sing at that time the
following armed force : Two hundred and twenty-eight Sepoys under the im-
mediate command of this deponent, six hundred matchlock-men under the com-
mand of Scupersaud Sing, and three hundred Peadahs, or sword men, called Huz-
zoory or guards ; that the abovementioned troops accompanied the Rajah in boats ;
and that the said Rajah Cheit Sing was also attended by a body of six hundred
cavalry under different leaders ; that the cavalry marched down on the southern
bank of the Ganges, and directed their movements by the motion of the fleet of
boats, in which the Rajah and his infantry were embarked. That when the Ra-
jah Cheit Sing arrived at Ghauzipoor he was joined by Bullum Dass, the Au-
mil, and the Dewan Ruggobur Dial ; and that, when he proceeded on from
thence, a detachment of cavalry and matchlock-men (stationary troops at Ghau-
zipoor) in number about five hundred accompanied the Rajah, marching along
the northern bank of the river, in the same manner as the troops on the opposite
side, moving when the fleet moved, and halting when that halted. That the
Rajah arrived and encamped on the northern side of the ganges, opposite the fort
of Bexar : That the Governor General arrived at Buxar the next day ; that the
Rajah crossed the river and waited upon him ; that he returned to his camp, and
about three o'clock in the afternoon put his people and fleet in motion, return-
ing as he had went, and the troops on the banks of the river accompanying the
boats. That the Governor General proceeded the next morning and came up
with the Rajah at Zemeneeah, about twenty cose from Buxar. That the Ra-
jah

jah again waited on the Governor General on board his boat, and that the Gov. General then proceeded on before the Rajah, the Rajah following at the distance of four or five cose until they reached Banaris : That the Gov. General went to the garden of Mahadew Dass, and the Rajah to Shewallah Ghaut, his armed people taking their stations in their neighbourhood : That his, the deponent's people, did not arrive with the Rajah, but that he joined him with fifty Sepoys, and took his station near to Shewallah ; that two companies of Sepoys also joined the Rajah from Ramnagur. The deponent further says, that on the day that the three gentlemen and the two companies of English Sepoys came to the Rajah, and the circumstance of his arrest was known, the Rajah's people (who were then stationed round Shewallah) to the number of about four thousand were armed and prepared for action ; that at this time Munnihar Sing, Seuamur Sing, and Nunkoo Sing went to the Rajah ; that the disturbance and dispute at the gate ran high and increased every moment ; that the Huzzoories, Peadahs, and others with their arms, got upon the Choppers which were erected against the wall on the outside ; that the matchlock-men fired upon a company who were without Shewallah ; that the deponent counted seven matchlocks which were fired, and saw a Sepoy fall by the first shot ; that the moment the firing was heard the Rajah's people forced their way sword in hand into Shewallah, and cut the gentlemen and Sepoys to pieces : That the Rajah Cheit Sing escaped during the conflict to Ramnagur, and from thence to Luckespoor.

The deponent further says, that after the detachment from Chunar was repulsed near Ramnagur and obliged to retreat, Soojaun Sing and the Buxey Sudanund arrived with troops at that place, and that by orders from the Rajah they prepared scaling ladders &c. in order to make a night-assault on the garden of Mahadew Dass ; that boats were prepared and guns and troops marched down to the Ghaut of Ausi Sungum : That the Sepoys belonging to the deponent refused to cross the river until they had obtained some refreshment, having been without food for two days ; that the night passed away without any thing being done, and that the Governor General on that night quitted Banaris and arrived at Chunar ; that Soojaun Sing and Sudanund Buxey wrote a complaint to Cheit Sing against the troops under the command of the deponent the next morning, and that Soojaun Sing sent a company of his own Sepoys to take possession of the garden of Mahadew Dass ; that they plundered the property of the gentlemen at that place, and returned to Ramnagur.

The deponent further says, that the following is, to the best of his memory, a true list of the forces with Rajah Cheit Sing ; those on the regular establishment, those newly entertained, and those who came in to his assistance.

(Here follows the List, which being the same as that which has already been inserted in the Narrative p. 43, is purposely omitted in this place.)

SWORN, (the contents being first explained to the deponent by W. Davy Esq;) this 3d day of December 1781. E. IMPER.

Yy

[Num.

[Num. V. C.] DEPOSITION of Sheakh Hossein Oolla *Jemadar relative to the action at Shewallah Ghaut, at which period he was Havildar and Orderly with Lieutenant Stalker.*

THE deponent upon his oath says, he was one of those who attended Mr. Markham and Lieutenant Stalker, when they went to the Rajah Cheit Sing at Shewallah Ghaut, with about fifty orderly Sepoys armed with swords only ; that a short time after, two companies of Sepoys arrived under the command of Lieutenants Scott and Symes ; that Mr. Markham returned from the Rajah's with about thirty of the orderlies ; that he the deponent continued during the whole of the succeeding transaction near to Lieutenant Stalker ; that he saw Lieutenants Scott and Symes enter Shewallah with their swords drawn, and shortly after observed guards posted in different places, from which he discovered, for the first time, that the Rajah was in arrest ; that after the departure of Mr. Markham there were present Mess^t. Stalker, Scott and Symes, with seven or eight Sepoys (orderlies) attending just without the apartment where they were seated with the Rajah : That several of the Rajah's people, all armed, to the number of forty, were seated without the purdahs. That sentries were posted round the building, and that the two companies remained without the inner gate ; that many of the Rajah's Peons, to the amount of about three hundred, were assembled in the same place ; that several notes were sent off by Lieutenant Stalker, and one note received by him : that about twelve o'clock at noon the Rajah desired permission to perform his ablutions, which was refused, unless he would send for water and perform them off the spot, which he did accordingly. That before this period, the Rajah's people between the outer gate and that which led immediately to the building, made two different attempts to force their way through the inner gate, but were kept back by the two companies who were posted there : That Lieut. Stalker once went himself to the gate, and struck one of the Rajah's people who was endeavouring to force his way in ; that the Rajah's people appeared to be highly irritated, and that the Subadars of the companies found it necessary to fix bayonets. Says that Mess^t. Scott and Symes accompanied Lieut. Stalker on this occasion, but that he the deponent continued near the Rajah, with three or four Sepoys, by orders from Lieutenant Stalker ; that he nevertheless saw what passed through the stone lattice which surrounded the building : That at this period the Rajah sent his Buxey to forbid his people from making any disturbance and the affair subsided ; that the gentlemen returned to the Rajah. The deponent further says, that after the Rajah had finished his ablutions, he retired to a stone pavilion, or sort of bastion, to perform his devotions ; that three or four orderly Sepoys were directed to attend him at a small distance, to observe his motions (the officers continuing in their places) ; that at this period a Chubdar (named Cheit Ram) came from Mr. Markham, and delivered a message to Mr. Stalker, and that the said Chubdar afterwards went to the Rajah Cheit Sing, who was still at his devotions ; that he appeared by his manner, and the loudness

of his voice, to be speaking insultingly and passionately to the Rajah ; that at this period a report of matchlocks was heard ; and one of the Subadars, Bishen Sing, called out to the officers that they were fired upon by the Rajah's people from the outer wall. That the gentlemen started from their seats and drew their swords ; that Lieutenant Stalker rushed forward toward the gate, and that Lieutenants Scott and Symes attempted to follow him ; that the moment the firing commenced from the outer wall, the two companies were attacked by the three hundred Peons, in the space between the two walls with them. At the same instant the officers and their orderlies were attacked by the forty of the Rajah's people (said to be within the building at the beginning of this deposition) ; that the beforementioned Subadar, Bishen Sing, forced his way through the inner gate with about twenty Sepoys to the assistance of the officers ; that the passage was soon stopt up by the number of dead and wounded in the gate-way : That after the communication was cut off, the action still continued, both within and without ; the two companies still fired upon from the outer wall : That the deponent saw Lieutenant Stalker defend himself with great resolution, with a sword which he had taken from one of his Sepoys : That the deponent himself in a short time received several wounds and fell ; that he fainted, and therefore has no further knowledge of what passed during the remainder of the action, or how the Rajah made his escape : That when he recovered his senses, he saw Lieutenant Stalker lying dead near him, with many of the Sepoys ; that he heard a firing which one of the wounded told him proceeded from a company of Sepoys, who were driving off the Rajah's matchlock-men ; that he, the deponent, continued on the ground the whole night, but was removed the next morning to the garden of Mahadew Dafs.

*SWORN before me, the contents being
first explained to the deponent by
Will. Davy Esq; this 3d day of
December 1781. E. IMP E Y.*

The mark of SHEAKII HOSSEIN OOLLA
Jemmadar.

[Num. V. D.] *The Deposition of Bishen Sing Subadar, relative to the action at Shewallah Ghaut.*

UPON his oath says, that in the morning of Lieutenants Scott and Symes gave orders that two companies of Grenadier Sepoys should be got ready ; that the companies were immediately paraded ; and that the above gentlemen marched with them to Shewallah, where the Rajah Cheit Sing resided : That Lieutenant Symes with one company took post within the first gate ; that the company under Lieutenant Scott stationed themselves at the inner gate ; that Lieutenant Stalker ordered him to post a guard of a Havildar and twelve Sepoys at the small gate leading to the river, and another guard at the gate opening from thence into Shewallah ; that he posted guards as he was ordered, and that he

he sent out a Havildar to see what number of men were in the neighbouring gardens and cantonments, and what they were about. That the Havildar brought back information, that the Rajah's people were all arming themselves, and loading their matchlocks ; that he communicated this intelligence to Lieutenant Stalker, and added that the Rajah's people were certainly preparing to attack them ; that at this period the Rajah's Buxey arrived ; that he went in to Cheit Sing, and that he saw him make a motion with his hand as one striking with a sword ; that the deponent saw this from the inner gate where he was standing. That Cheit Sing's people became turbulent, exclaiming on all sides, that they (the English) had made their Rajah a prisoner, and calling out to attack them. That he found it necessary to order the Sepoys to fix their bayonets, and that he sent information to Lieutenant Stalker that they were about to be assaulted ; in consequence of which Lieutenant Stalker came out to the place where Lieutenant Symes was posted with his company. That Lieutenant Symes, pointing to the Rajah's people with his hand, told Lieutenant Stalker that those people were going to attack him ; that Lieutenant Stalker spoke to the Rajah's people and returned, and that the clamour in some measure subsided. That at this juncture Munnear Sing, and his son Nunkoo Sing, and Seuamur Sing arrived and seated themselves by the Rajah ; that at this instant an Hircarrah brought intelligence to the Rajah that another company of English Sepoys were coming from Murraray, and that they were arrived near at hand ; That at this period one of the Rajah's matchlock-men fired at the company which was advancing ; that the moment the report of the matchlock was heard, the Rajah's people within who were alarmed became very turbulent ; the noise and confusion increased, and Lieutenant Scott came out and enquired into the cause of it. That the action immediately commenced within, and that Lieutenant Stalker called out to the deponent to enter with his company ; that he attempted to obey the orders which he had received, but that the attack at that instant began without the inner gate also ; that it was no longer possible to enter with his company ; but that he nevertheless forced his way in with about twenty Sepoys ; that Mohun Sing Subadar, the Moulavy, and Cheit Ram (Mr. Markham's Chubdar) were first cut down ; that Munnear Sing struck at Lieutenant Stalker with his Scymetar, but without effect ; that Lieutenant Stalker made a thrust at Munnear Sing with his sword without effect also , that Lieutenant Stalker threw the sword from his hand and took a scymetar from one of his orderly Sepoys, with which he continued the action ; that Nunkoo Sing afterwards made a stroke at Lieutenant Stalker : That the Rajah's people who were now assembled in great numbers, both within and without, charged the English Sepoys sword in hand, and continued the attack till Lieutenant Stalker and Scott with all the Sepoys were cut down. That the deponent's arm was struck off by the blow of a scymetar ; that he received several other wounds, and at last fell , and that he continued these among the dead and

the

the wounded until a company of Sepoys came and carried off those who remained alive.

BISHEN SING Subadar.

*SWORN before me, the contents being first explained to the deponent
by W. Davy Esq; this 3d day of December 1781. E. I M P E Y.*

[Num. V. E.] DEPOSITION of Ruggobur Sing, Orderly Sepoy to Lieut. Stalker.

THE deponent (upon his oath) says, he went with Lieutenant Stalker and Mr. Markham to Shewallah, where the Rajah Cheit Sing resided, and that he went with them into the presence of the Rajah, that shortly after two companies of Sepoys arrived with two gentlemen whose names the deponent does not remember, being a newly enlisted Sepoy; that those two officers came in and continued with the Rajah and Lieutenant Stalker; that he, the deponent, was directed by Lieutenant Stalker to attend with three other orderly Sepoys in the apartment where the officers were sitting with the Rajah; that the rest of the orderly Sepoys remained without the Purdahs, which were let down in the front of the apartment. That he is unacquainted with what passed without the gate, where the two companies were, or what people were there on the part of the Rajah. The deponent does not recollect, nor can he, he says, relate the circumstances which passed before the attack commenced; but in reply to a question put to him, whether Mr. Markham's Chubdar, Cheit Ram, spoke to the Rajah, he says, that said Chubdar brought a note to Lieutenant Stalker at the time when the Rajah's people without were endeavouring to enter; that he delivered the note to Lieutenant Stalker; that at this time the noise and confusion at the gate-way was very great; that the Chubdar went from Lieutenant Stalker toward Cheit Sing, who was then sitting at the place where he performed his devotions; that he told him to order his people to desist; that he, the Chubdar, was Cheit Ram, and that the Rajah was but Cheit Sing, and that if he did not make his people desist he would confine him: Says, he was an ear-witness to the foregoing; that it was at this moment the firing was heard and the attack began: that Lieutenant Stalker's Hircarrah had his sword, that he called to this deponent to give him his sword, which he did, and stood behind Lieutenant Stalker by his orders with the scabbard in his hand until that officer fell; that he was soon after cut down himself; that he was deprived of sense, and knows nothing of what passed afterwards.

*SWORN before me, the contents
being first explained to the deponent
by W. Davy Esq; this 3d day of
December 1781. E. I M P E Y.*

The mark of RUGGOBUR SING Sepoy.

A P P E N D I X

SIXTH PARCEL.

[Num. VI. A.]

Affidavit of Captain Davy.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVY private Persian Translator to the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq; Governor General of Fort William in Bengal &c. &c. maketh oath and saith, that he understands the Persian language, and that the paper hereunto annexed is a true and faithful translate of the Persian version of the original Hindoo deposition both hereunto annexed, to the best of this deponents skill and belief.

SWORN before me this 12th
day of December 1781. E. I M P E Y.

WILLIAM DAVY.

[Num. VI. B.] TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Contoo Doss, rendered into English from a Persian version of the original in the Hindoo language, written by Bunny Mull Moonshy, according to the interpretation of Bauboo Juggut Sing. The Deponent and the writer of the Persian translate sworn before Sir Elijah Impey, one on the second, and the other on the 5th of December 1781.

ON the first of the month Ramzan, wednesday in the 23d Year, Bauboo Soojaun Sing, appointing Diaram Aumeen, sent him to Banaris. Diaram came and made a proclamation through the city, that whoever protected in his house the dependants of the English, or the property of the English, should be considered as a criminal, and his house be seized.

Written by CONTOO DOSS.

SEVENTH PARCEL.

[Num. VII. A.]

Affidavit of Captain Davy.

CAPTAIN William Davy private Persian Translator to the Honorable Warren Hastings Esq; Governor General of Fort William in Bengal &c. &c. maketh oath and saith, that he understands the Hindostan language, being the language of the deponents Dadjoo Sing and Gobindram Misser, and that he faithfully and truly explained to the said deponents the contents of the annexed affidavit, in the Hindostan language, before they had sworn the same.

SWORN before me, this 22d day of
December 1781. WARREN HASTINGS.

W. DAVY.

[Num. VII. B.] *Affidavit of Dadjoo Sing and Gobindram Misser.*

DADJOO SING and Gobindram Misser make oath according to the practice of their religion, and say, that about the 12th of the month of Baudoon the deponent

deponent Dadjoo Sing received a Perwannah or letter from the Rajah Cheit Sing dated the fourth of the said month of Baudoon ; and that about the 18th of the month Kawwar the said deponent received a second Perwannah or letter from the said Rajah Cheit Sing bearing date the 10th of the month Kawwar ; that both those Perwannahs or letters were perused by the deponent Dadjoo Sing, and shewn by him to the deponent Gobindram Misser who read them also, and that the said Perwannahs or letters were immediately sent to Mr. Græme at Chuprah by the deponent Dadjoo Sing. And these deponents further say, that having perused the annexed papers in the Hindoo character, marked Num. VII. D. and Num. VII. E. they are the same Perwannahs or letters which the deponent Dadjoo Sing received as aforesaid from the Rajah Cheit Sing.

*SWORN before me this 22d day of
December 1781. WARREN HASTINGS.*

DADJOO SING.
GOBINDRAM MISSER.

[Num. VII. C.] *Affidavit of Captain Davy.*

CAPTAIN William Davy private Persian Translator to the Honorable Warren Hastings Esq ; Governor General of Fort William in Bengal &c. &c. maketh oath and saith that he understands the Persian language, and that he received from Gomauny Lall a Hindoo, who he believes understands both the Hindoo and Persian languages, a verbal interpretation in Persian of the annexed papers written in the Hindoo language, and the deponent further saith, that the English papers hereunto annexed are true and faithful translations of the said Hindoo papers, made from the verbal interpretation, in Persian, of the said Gomauny Lall, to the best of this deponent's skill and belief.

*SWORN before me, this 12th day of
December 1781. E. I M P E R Y.*

W. DAVY.

[Num. VII. D.] TRANSLATION of a letter from the Rajah Cheit Sing to Dadjoo Sing ; written in the Hindoo language and character, this version made from the verbal interpretation of Gomauny Lall a Hindoo Moonshy.

(Complimentary introduction.)

GREAT misunderstandings have come to pass between me and the English. I therefore direct you, with your people, to join me the moment you see this order. Every encouragement and support shall be given you by me. Let your mind be at rest and come with speed.

Wherever you meet with either Europeans or Sepoys, plunder and cut them off.

off. Consider this as particularly enjoined.

Written the 4th of the month Baudoon.

Superscribed by Cheit Sing in his own hand, "The contents approved."

The cover directed to Dadjoo Sing, and sealed with the seal of the Rajah Cheit Sing.

[Num. VII. E.] TRANSLATION of a letter from the Rajah Cheit Sing to Dadjoo Sing, written in the Hindoo language and character; this version made from the verbal interpretation of Gomauny Lall, a Hindoo Moonshy.

(Complimentary introduction).

IT appears that you are united with the English. I therefore write to you, that living as you do under my protection, the taking part with them will be attended with bad consequences to yourself.

I direct that, immediately on the arrival of this order, you join the Rajah Futeh Sing, and see the enemy; in this only you will find your advantage. Consider the above as most strictly enjoined.

Written the 10th of the month Kawwar.

If you act according to these orders you will obtain honor thereby.

--[Superscribed by Cheit Sing] "The above is strictly enjoined."

The cover directed to Dadjoo Sing, and sealed with the seal of the Rajah Cheit Sing.

EIGHTH PARCEL.

[Num. VIII. A.] Affidavit of Colonel Blair Commanding the Fort of Chunar.

THE Affidavit of Lieutenant Colonel William Blair taken before Sir Eli-
jah Impey, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at
Fort William in Bengal. This deponent on his oath saith, that on the 21st of
August 1781, to the best of his recollection, about eight o'clock in the morning,
and some thing near an hour after he had issued orders for the 2d battalion of the
6th regiment to cross the river and march with all possible expedition to Banaris, a
man was brought to him, who said he had some particular intelligence to deli-
ver; that upon hearing what he had to say, he acquainted the deponent, that
he had left Ramnagur in the night, and that it was there determined to attack
the Fort of Chunargur the following night. He mentioned several of the leaders
names.

names whom the deponent does not remember, and said that ladders had been prepared at Pateeta for that purpose, and that a considerable force was expected to join those at Ramnagur. The deponent further saith, that at the time this fellow gave him the above information, he was going to the beach to see the battalion paraded, and to expedite the boats, and that he saw the same man upon the road as he was returning from the river-side. Lieutenant Colonel Blair further saith, that a short time before dinner on the same day, another man was brought to him with intelligence, who was dressed like a Fakcer; he seemed a middle aged man, and appeared very solicitous for the safety of the English. His information corresponded with the former as to the time that the fort was to be attacked; the forces, he said, could not in all consist of less than between twenty and thirty thousand men with artillery; that they were to be led on by the Rajah in person, and were to come from Lutteespoor, Ramnagur, and Pateeta. The deponent remarks, that this man spoke so much more than merely answering questions that were put to him, that this joined to his seeming anxiety for the safety of the English, created in the deponent's mind great doubts of his veracity, though he did not totally reject his information. The deponent here observes, that this man, and also the person that delivered the first intelligence, were perfect strangers to the deponent and every person about him, and that among other questions he asked him what was his inducement to come to him with such particular information; to which he answered, that he was a poor man and expected a reward. The deponent then told him, that if he called upon him next day he would most undoubtedly reward him accordingly. The deponent further saith, that as far as he recollects, between three and four o'clock the same afternoon he was observing the last of the before-mentioned battalion crossing the river, his Jemadar Hircarraah came to him and told him, that it was the general belief everywhere, that a large army was upon the march, and it was supposed would reach Chunar that night, and that vast numbers of the inhabitants were flying the town: That he the deponent warned the said Jemadar Hircarraah to beware of bringing or spreading false intelligence, as he should answer for it with his life. His answer was, that he spoke nothing of himself.

The deponent after having seen all the battalion across the river, and begun their march, ordered the Jemadar Hircarraah to attend him to camp; that as the deponent was on the road he met a young man seemingly much out of breath, but could not understand what he had to say till he reached the camp, when he called Capt. Blair to interpret for him. The information this man gave was, that he was an inhabitant of Pateeta, and used frequently to come to Chunar upon his own business; that the deponent's Jemadar Hircarraah knew him, which was acknowledged by the Jemadar himself: He said, that when he left Pateeta there was about six thousand men getting ready to march towards Chunar, and that he understood that a very large body was to follow from Lutteespoor. The deponent further saith, that upon reflecting upon the various intelligence he had received through the day, he thought it necessary to acquaint Captain Sparks

A P P E N D I X

and Capt. Blair with his apprehensions of an attack being made that night ; that he the deponent saw out-posts placed, and gave every necessary instruction to prevent a surprize, and to oppose the enemy with vigour, as he was conscious that every thing depended upon being able to keep the field. The deponent after this, when the troops were turned out at roll-calling, directed Captains Blair and Sparks to thank their men in the name of the Governor General for their late gallant behavior at Ramnagur, lamenting at the same time the great loss that they had sustained by being imprudently led into a place where they could not act ; but that he the deponent was confident they could in the fair field beat any force that the Rajah could bring against them ; that the men expressed a perfect confidence and readiness to oppose the enemy if attacked, and the Chasseurs expressed the greatest eagerness to embrace the first opportunity of revenging the death of their companions and Commandant ; and they remained upon their arms all night with the utmost cheerfulness. The deponent further says, that when the Governor General arrived at Chunargur next morning, and that he was told the danger that threatened him and all the other gentlemen at Banaris, which he was perfectly ignorant of before, it then crowded on his mind, as no enemy had made the least attempt either upon the camp or fort, that all these pieces of intelligence, which had been brought in the day before, were entirely calculated for the purpose of detaining the troops from being sent to Banaris, and thereby favoring the design of attacking the Governor and gentlemen there ; and the deponent says, that he is the more induced to this belief as he was not able next day or any time since to find the people that brought the deponent this intelligence, though every endeavour was made to discover them.

*Sworn before me this 2d
day of December 1781. E. I M P E Y.*

W. BLAIR

[Num. VIII. B.] *Affidavit of Captain M'Dougall:*

TH E affidavit of Captain Patrick M'Dougall taken before Sir Elijah Impey, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. This deponent on his oath saith, that on the evening of the 21st of August last, after having crossed the river with his battalion, in order to march to Banaris agreeable to Colonel Blair's orders, several people came and acquainted him, that there were two thousand armed men posted in the neighbourhood of Beeby-bar, to oppose his marching to Banaris ; and not doubting this intelligence to be well founded, and night approaching, took every precaution to guard against a surprise and oppose the enemy ; but, meeting with no opposition on his march there, or returning to Chunargur, therefore concluded the information to have been groundless.

*Sworn before me this 2d
day of December 1781. E. I M P E Y.*

PATRICK M'DOUGALL.

NINTH PARCEL.

[Num. IX. A.] *Affidavit of Nathaniel Middleton Esq;*

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON Esq; on his oath faith, that he left Lucknow on the 19th August 1781, and joining the Nabob Vizeer at about ten cose distant, proceeded with him towards Banaris with an intention to meet the Governor General, who was expected shortly at Lucknow.

That about three or four days after his departure, he heard of the disturbance at Banaris, and of the massacre of three European Officers with a number of Sepoys at the instigation of Rajah Cheit Sing, which prevented the Governor General's setting out for Lucknow as he had intended; and on his arrival at Doudnagur, on the 24th of the same month, he received imperfect accounts, through the channel of the Vizeer's publick intelligence, of the retreat of the Governor General and his party to Chunargur; and the same account as well as many others set forth, that the Rajah Cheit Sing had issued his most positive orders to all the Zemeedars and officers of his government to put every European to death that they could lay hold of, to seize and severely punish any natives who should be found in the service of, or connected with, the English; and in general to use every means in their power to promote an insurrection throughout the country, for which they should be liberally rewarded; That he had also written Perwannahs, or letters, to many of the Zemeedars of the Vizeer's country, encouraging them to raise disturbances in their respective districts, and to assist him with troops, for which he promised them large sums of money. That this report was made to him repeatedly, through various channels, and implicitly credited, not only by himself but, he firmly believes, by the Vizeer and every man in his retinue. That in consequence of these occurrences, the Vizeer who had left Lucknow with a very small force, determined to wait for reinforcements before he proceeded, and accordingly summoning his troops from all quarters, halted at Hussianpoor until they joined him. That on the 31st of said month he, this deponent, in company with the Vizeer left Hussianpoor and proceeded towards Chunargur. That on his arrival at, or near the village of Gopee Gunje, he heard from several different persons, whose names he does not at present recollect that a number of dead bodies were seen, some in a well situated near the road side, and others lying on the open plain, partly covered with loose earth or sand that had been thrown over them: That these bodies were supposed, and generally believed, to be the bodies of Dauck Hircarrahs, and other travellers dependent on the English, who had been seized and murdered in consequence of the aforesaid orders of Rajah Cheit Sing. That this deponent did not see the bodies, but had not a doubt of the truth of the story, as it was mentioned by several persons at the time they were passing the place, and afterwards by others who had stopped to see them. That in a small mud fort, and village near the place where

where the bodies were discovered he this deponent heard from Almas Ally Khan, a principal farmer of the Nabob Vizeer's revenue, that there were several hundred armed men assembled in the service of Rajah Cheit Sing, but for what particular purpose he did not learn; that some days after his (this deponent's) arrival at Chunar, he was informed by two Hircarrahs, who brought him an express from the Aumil of Illahabad, that in passing through Gopee Gunge they had seen the dead bodies of two Europeans, who they supposed had been murdered by the inhabitants of that place: That he heard at the time, and believed, and does still believe, that much encouragement, and some actual aid in the raising of troops was given Rajah Cheit Sing by Behar Ally Khan, and Jewar Ally Khan, the two principal eunuchs, and counsellors of the Vizeer's mother at Fyzabad; and that their conduct, as well as that of their dependants, during the continuance of the disturbances at Banaris, manifested a strong disaffection to the English. That he further heard from his own news-writer stationed at Fyzabad, that a Vakeel or agent from Rajah Cheit Sing had been received at that place, and allowed to remain under the protection of the said eunuchs; but for what particular purpose, or what was the nature of his commission or negociations, this deponent has not been able to discover.

Sworn this 27th day of November 1781 before me E. IMPER.

NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.

[Num. IX. B.] *Affidavit of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hannay.*

ALEXANDER HANNAY Esq; Lieutenant Colonel commanding a corps of his Excellency the Vizeer Assof-ud-Dowlah's Sepoys, on his oath declares, to the best of his remembrance and belief the following circumstances respecting the state of the country he was stationed in, and the reports that prevailed there during the months of September and October 1781. That in obedience to orders he received from his Excellency the Nabob Vizeer for that purpose, on the 28th of August 1781 he issued orders for forming a detachment consisting of one thousand Sepoys, four guns, and five thousand Horse from the troops under his command, to assemble at Akbarpoor, on the road leading to Jowanpoor: That eight companies of Sepoys, two guns, and about one hundred horse of the said detachment were ordered to cross the Gogra at the Chowra Ghaut, and proceed to Akberpoor; that two companies of Sepoys, two guns, and the remainder of the Horse were ordered to cross at Fyzabad, and encamp on the Rumna, until the arrival of the deponent, who was from thence to march them to Akberpoor, the appointed rendezvous of the detachment. That the deponent arrived at Fyzabad on the evening of the 7th of September with the intention of pursuing his march to Akberpoor the next morning; but was detained from the Horsemen having been seduced into the town, where they were tampered with by the servants and agents of the Begums to decline proceeding further with him: That

the

the Subadars of the two companies of Sepoys represented to him, that guards were placed, (said by the authority of the Begums) to prevent the Sepoys, or any one connected with the English, from entering the town ; and upon enquiry it appeared that such representation was true : That the deponent learnt from various, and what he deemed information to be depended on, that the agents of Rajah Cheit Sing were publickly suffered to raise troops in Fyzabad, and that the eunuchs of both Begums encouraged the people to enter into his service, particularly Jewar Ally Khan, who was represented to have gone into the Chouk for this purpose : That the deponent was credibly informed, that two or three days before his arrival at Fyzabad, a man named Sheakh Khan, had marched from thence in order to join Rajah Cheit Sing with about a thousand horse and foot, and that several other detachments had before proceeded from thence with the same design. These transactions were of so publick notoriety, and so generally believed, that the deponent deemed it his duty to represent their impropriety to the Bow Begum,* but could obtain no answer. On the evening of the 8th of September, the deponent received a letter from Lieutenant Gordon, who was on his march to join him at Akberpoor, informing him, that he had been attacked on his march from Chowrah Ghaut by great bodies of men assembled to oppose him ; and that, on his arrival at Taundeh, the conduct of Shumsheer Khan, the Begum's Aumil of that place, had effected the loss of his detachment, as appears from the following copy of his letter to the deponent relating the circumstances of that unhappy disaster.

*COPY of a letter from Lieutenant John Gordon to Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay,
dated at Taundeh the 10th of September 1781.*

" I HAD the honor to write you on the 8th instant acquainting you with the " disaster which happened to my detachment, and I now beg leave to lay before " you the particulars of that unfortunate affair.

" When I crossed the Gogra on the 6th at Chowrah with the four companies of Sepoys and about eighty horse (in all near 400) I saw that the country was disaffected ; my force, however, I judged to be quite sufficient to join you at Akberpoor : Indeed I did not conceive that his excellency's troops marching to join him by his order could meet with any interruption.

" On the 7th at day-break I marched, and about half a mile from Chowrah, when crossing a Nullah where I had sent boats over night, I observed great bodies of men assembled to oppose my march ; I immediately made what I judged to be the best disposition of my small corps, and the behaviour of the men did them great credit, for, though during the whole of the march of eight hours we were attacked and often surrounded by incredible numbers of people, yet we constantly beat them off, killing and wounding many of them, and arrived

" with

* The Nabob Vizeer's mother, called in the Narrative Navaub Allee.

" with very little loss about one o'clock in the afternoon at the Tereea Nullah,
 " which runs by Taundeh, bringing the whole of our Bazar and baggage in the
 " most complete safety. I now imagined myself in a friend's country, and in-
 " tended crossing the Nullah, that my people might halt for the day and refresh
 " after their fatiguing march; for this purpose I ordered my Bazar and baggage
 " to be sent over, and part of the Sepoys to stand to their arms. A great num-
 " ber of our enemies were still in sight, but judge of my surprize when I was
 " informed that the boats were all on the other side of the Nullah, and that none
 " of them were permitted to cross. I immediately wrote to the Begum's Au-
 " mail, Shumsheer Khan, acquainting him that I was marching with the Vizeer's
 " troops by his orders to join him; that I was astonished at his stopping the
 " Ghaut, and desired he would send boats for the transport of my detachment.
 " To this no answer was made, but immediately three guns were brought near
 " the Ghaut and pointed to us; and a number of Nujeebs were posted on the
 " banks of the Nullah, who threatened to fire if any body passed. It is proper
 " to remark here, that near the Ghaut there were a great many large boats be-
 " longing to Mr. Scott, whose Gomastah notwithstanding his most earnest ex-
 " treaties, was prevented from sending them by Shumsheer Khan; and even
 " the plunder of his factory, and his life were threatened if he attempted it. —
 " When I found this to be the case, I took possession of a very strong ground
 " surrounded on three sides by the river and Nullah; on the fourth side, where
 " only I could be attacked by the country people, I ordered the Sepoys to make
 " a breast-work, by piling up planks, of which there were a great number; and
 " as I had ammunition and provisions, I intended to wait there until I could pro-
 " cure boats, or discover a ford. While I was thus employed, I found that Ma-
 " hommed Ruzza Beg, the Jemadar of horse, had swam across the Nullah, and
 " procured permission for his people to follow him, which they immediately did.
 " No answer coming from the Fougedar, I desir'd my Moonshy to go to him
 " and explain the matter. He accordingly went to the Ghaut, and demanding
 " a passage, he was refused and insulted in terms the most opprobrious to the
 " English. He returned, and telling me this, I ordered him to take an elephant
 " and swim over; but when he attempted to enter the Nullah with the animal,
 " the Nujeeb pointed their matchlocks at him, and obliged him to desist. The
 " Sepoys seeing this, and that the horse-men were permitted to swim across,
 " naturally imagined that the objection was to the English only and their ad-
 " herents: They thought it safest to abandon me, whom they must have con-
 " cluded to be devoted, and throwing down their coats and arms, they followed
 " the example of the horse-men in swimming across the Nullah, making a merit
 " with Shumsheer Khan of giving me up to my fate. One of the Subadars re-
 " presented to two others the folly of their suffering for one person, and propo-
 " sed to them to deliver me up to Shumsheer Khan, or to the country people;
 " but this proposal they rejected with scorn; the desertion however was almost
 " complete, for in a little time, of the four companies not twenty men remained
 " including

including officers. It was now almost evening when Mr. Scott's Gomastah with great difficulty at last obtained permission from the Fougedar to send one boat ; but it came too late to render any effectual service ; for with the few Sepoys who remained command was at an end, and as most of my servants had gone off, my baggage was left a prey to the banditti, who soon carried off and destroyed it : Some things which a few of my servants brought with them, they gave in charge of the Fougedar's people to take care of them ; but they reserved them for themselves, or rather for the Fougedar ; and though many of my things were seen in his house, I never could recover a single article. I am still in Mr. Scott's factory, which there is every reason to think will be attacked, as numbers of people are assembled in the neighbourhood for that purpose ; and as the Fougedar positively refuses to grant the least assistance, God knows what may be the consequence ! However, as it is evident that Shumsheer Khan was the sole cause of this disaster, I hope that exemplary punishment will be inflicted on him ; and if I survive, I doubt not but I shall be reimbursed for what I lost by his villainy.

" I have the honor to be &c..

J. GORDON Lieut."

The deponent further saith, that both from observation and information, he doth believe, that a general and universal insurrection took place before the 15th of September in all the country to the eastward of the Gogra, from Mangee to BaPaitch ; and on its western banks from the borders of the Banaris districts to the extremity of Kheirabad. That it was created and fomented by the agents of Rajah Cheit Sing, disaffected people at Fyzabad, and about the Vizeer's court ; and that the expulsion of the English was its object. In the districts of Gooruckpoor, and indeed in all the pergunnahs below Fyzabad, it was generally asserted, and the deponent never heard the assertion contradicted, that the Rajah Cheit Sing furnished the principal Zemmedars, particularly the Rajahs Futteh Saw, Genoo Roy, Ajeet Mull, Zalim Sing, and Perty Pall Sing with considerable sums of money, in order to subsist the force they collected on this occasion ; and that he granted them ostensible certificates under his seal engaging to discharge whatever expence they might incur in the service of the insurrection. These certificates and Perwannahs, they received, or pretended to have received, under the seal of the Vizeer confirming them in their hereditary Zemeedaries, and appointing them Aumils on the part of the Sirkar, in their respective Pergunnahs, gained them an unbounded influence over the inhabitants. The Aumils of the country in general were obliged to fly from their stations, the Nujeebs and Sebundy joined the insurgents or dispersed ; all ferry-boats were sunk or destroyed ; many of the Dauck Hircarrahs were slain, and the rest obliged to fly, which effectually cut off all correspondence, as well as communication, and the country remained in a state of

of distraction, which cannot well be described, until the begining of October, when the news of our success at Banaris, and the Nabob's return to Lucknow calmed the tumult.

Sworn this 26th day of November 1781, before me E. I M P E Y.

ALEXANDER HANNAY.

[Num. IX. C.] : *Affidavit of Major M'Donald.*

JOHN M'DONALD Esq; Major, commanding the Nabob Affof-ud-Dowlah's third battalion of Sepoys, on oath saith, that he the deponent was stationed at Amora to assist the Aurnil in collecting the Company's Tunka, also to protect the subjects of his Excellency the Vizeer from the depredations of Zalim Sing, the rebel Rajah of the aforementioned place Amora; also the attacks of others his adherents: That the said deponent had been detached by Lieutenant Colonel Hannay some time in February 1780, with a body of Horse and foot in pursuit of the abovementioned Rajah Zalim Sing, who, besides sequestering the rents of the Pergunnah had compelled the inhabitants to quit the district, and further wantonly and without cause murderd two of the principal Cannoongoes of the Pergunnah aforesaid: The deponent could not come up with the flying Rajah, but followed him until he took ^a large jungle that bounded the country of the Vizeer to the eastward, and is the westernmost limit of the Zemeadary of Cheit Sing Rajah of Banaris: Zalim Sing was there received in the most friendly manner, and protection promised him: On this the deponent sent proper spies to watch the motions of Rajah Zalim Sing, and returned himself with the troops to his station at Amora: That the deponent learned by the spies left about Zalim Sing, that he was allowed to reside openly under the protection of Cheit Sing, and had villages, also lands assigned for the maintenance of himself and followers.

About the twentieth of August last the deponent was informed, Cheit Sing had, after putting to death three English officers, and two hundred and fifty Sepoys, fled from Banaris, and openly set up the standard of rebellion, inviting all persons who could procure arms to repair to him, and by fighting under his banner, extirpate the Fringies. The road by which the post usually travelled from Banaris became impassable from the numerous parties it was said Cheit Sing had sent out to cut off all communication betwixt the Hon'ble Governor General and the different stations of the army. As the deponent could not obtain any authentic account of the state of affairs, he thought it best to send out persons to all parts for information, that he might judge from the state of the country how matters stood at the place of the greatest moment. The country of the daring rebel Cheit Sing, and the city of Fyzabad, seemed to the deponent the most likely places to furnish the wished intelligence. In the latter place it was reported, first, that the Hon'ble Warren Hastings Esq; had been massacred at Banaris; then, that he

He had been cut off on his way to Chunar. At last it was said, the Hon'ble Governor General was in Chunargur, but must soon fall into the hands of the Banaris rebel, as no relief could possibly reach the place in time to save it; and that shortly the destruction of every Englishman in these parts would be effected. From the Banaris district the deponent learnt, Cheit Sing had summoned the Zemeedars of his Raje to join him with all the troops they could raise, promising present pay to those bearing arms, and a remission of a year's rent to all who repaired to his standard. Many rebels who had fled the Company's and Nabob's territories, and taken refuge in his Zemeedary, were furnished with money, and joined by such Zemeedars belonging to the aforesaid Banaris rebel as lay too far distant from the principal scene of action, to make a diversion both towards the Company's lands and those parts of his Excellency's dominions under the charge of English officers, and endeavour to cut them all off, and thereby prevent any assistance being sent from either Gooruckpoor or Bahraich. His Excellency the Vizeer repaired to Sultanpoor about this time, which prevented the rebel Zalim Sing, also Perty Pall Sing the rebel of Busty, from quitting the Jungle; but they were busy in making the necessary preparations, by raising of men with the money said to be sent them by Cheit Sing. In Fyzabad, the Khajahs* of the Vizeer's grand-mother, as well as those of the Bow Begum, were raising men under various pretences, and making every preparation that might be necessary either for offensive or defensive war. During the time the Nabob lay encamped at Sultanpoor, the deponent's people were insulted and ill-used in Fyzabad by the Peons, Sepoys and other servants of Jewar Ally Khan and the two Begums, as were all who made use of the English name, or were supposed to have any connection of the kind; but on its being known there, that his Excellency had moved towards Chunar, no one who was a servant of the English could get admittance into the city but by stealth, or in disguise; even the Dauck from Lucknow was not allowed to pass through as formerly, but obliged to make a large circuit, and the Hircarrahs put on different appearances to pass unnoticed to Amora. After the departure of the Nabob from Sultanpoor, as before-mentioned, the rebels, who had been driven from the province of Gooruckpoor, began moving towards the Gogra. The Zemeedars of Amora, where the deponent then resided, also those of the adjacent Pergunnahs, held frequent meetings, and seemed big with some great plan. On or about the 29th of August the deponent received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hannay informing him, that his Excellency the Nabob had written to him Colonel Hannay, to join him immediately with a thousand Sepoys, 4 guns, and five hundred horse. Four hundred Sepoys of the deponent's battalion were ordered for this service, also his battalion guns, and a hundred horse that belonged to the Amora station, were withdrawn to make up the number required by his Excellency. No sooner was this made public, than the Zemeedars absented themselves, and the deponent learnt from all parts of the country, that every man was getting ready his arms, and that Cheit Sing's name was in every body's mouth; that every Rajah in the country had declared for him;

* Eunuchs.

him : That the deponent endeavoured to get some Nujeebs to supply the place of the troops called away, but all in vain. Every attempt was rendered abortive by the machinations of the Khajahs belonging to the two Begums at Fyzabad ; and every soul in that city seemed from their conduct and conversation to look upon the English as on the very eve of extermination, forbidding any one to serve the Fringies ; but to repair to Cheit Sing and Saadut Ally ! Nay every method and way were tryed to seduce the Sepoys from the deponent's battalion, which however did not succeed while remaining under his eye, but had the desired effect upon the Nujeeb and Sebundy. After the Sepoys, guns, and horse had crossed the Gogra, there was an end to all government in that part of the country where the deponent resided ; not an article of any kind was to be had, and but for the deponent's having foreseen the situation he should be in, and provided accordingly, he would have been under the necessity of leaving his station from the want of provisions. Thus surrounded on all sides by lurking enemies, (for there was no knowing who to treat otherwise) the deponent knew not when or from what quarter the blow was to be struck ; but on the 8th of September it broke out in all parts, all out-posts were driven into camp, the roads in an instant secured by armed parties, Hircarrahhs murdered, Sepoys attacked, and the intended destruction of every Englishman openly declared, not only throughout the Pergunnah, towns, and villages, but even in the city of Fyzabad. To such lengths was it carried by the people of Jowar Ally Khan and other Khajahs belonging to the Begums, that the women of the deponent's camp that were sent across the Gogra to be out of the way of danger, being obnoxious from the connection, were refused that protection which the sex in every country meets with, but particularly in Hindostan claims as a right. From the above date the deponent was confined to the limits of his camp, nor had he any road open but that to Rye Ghaut opposite Owd ; at which place Lieutenant Colonel Hannay then lay with a very small force, while the country around him, also the city of Fyzabad, seemed ready to commence hostilities. On the 10th of September Rajah Zalim Sing, accompanied by other rebellious Rajahs, appeared with a numerous force on the banks of the Gogra, opposite to Amora. The deponent's spies brought him intelligence from the rebels camp, that his, the deponent's, property, likewise that of all his camp was already divided ; that the deponent's horses, camels &c. things worth notice, the Rajah Zalim Sing reserved to himself ; the rest was to be given up to those who could get it. Moreover, the deponent faith, his people informed him that Rajah Zalim Sing had produced a paper which he the Rajah said was a Sunnud from the Nabob restoring him to this Zemmedary, appointing him collector of the adjacent Pergunnahs, Busty and Nagger ; also that he had the Nabob's directions to drive the Fringies out of his districts ; that he only waited for the *sige** (boats being already provided from Fyzabad, which the deponent knew absolutely to be the case) to cross the Gogra and carry the Nabob's orders into execution : Further, that his Excellency had altered his sentiments regarding the part he was to take in the present contest ;

* Fortunate hour.

that.

that his Excellency set out with the intent of adhering to his treaty with the Company ; but that Mirza Saadut Ally wrote him he was to blame if he gave any assistance ; that now was the time to shake off the English yoke ; that it might not be prudent to declare himself at once ; that he had only to stand neutral, and under pretence of defending themselves, direct his subjects to take arms, and endeavour to prevent the junction of the English forces, when the matter would work of itself : Further, to direct the Aumils to send no more supplies of money, which would cause the Sepoys to leave the English service for want of pay, while themselves would have plenty of money. In the city of Fyzabad the same language prevailed as to the money part, and stopping of the Tunka, until the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan thought proper to issue the grants. During the night of the 10th of September, Rajah Zalim Sing crossed the Gogra, and advanced within four cose of the deponent's camp ; on the evening of the 11th the aforesaid Rajah pushed three posts to within a mile of the deponent's lines, and was to have moved from his camp with his main body, when the moon rose. Thus situated it was though expedient, for the safety of both parties, that the deponent should join Lieutenant Colonel Hannay, while yet a passage was open ; accordingly about two in the morning of the 12th of September the deponent quitted his camp at Amora, and marched to Rye Ghaut ; the deponent was scarcely out of his camp, when the Rajah's people rushed into it, seizing all they could find, and murdered some unhappy persons. He had neglected to move in front of the deponent's party. The deponent reached Rye Ghaut at sun-rise of the 12th. As soon as it was known at Fyzabad that Zalim Sing was in possession of Amora, the whole city was in an uproar from joy, and the deponent heard the report, and saw the smoke of guns that were discharged at Fyzabad, he believes, on the occasion. The deponent saith he believed the reports as before related at that time, and still is of opinion the threats therein contained were intended to be carried into execution, had the league been successful ; nor did the deponent then, (or even at this moment) doubt but what the Begums at Fyzabad, and their Khajahs, were in a league with Cheit Sing the Banaris rebel ; and the deponent is of opinion that the whole of the disturbances that happened in the parts where he resided took its rise from the rebellion of Rajah Cheit Sing ; and the deponent is further of opinion that it would not have extended itself so wide in the short time it really did, had it not been a matter preconcerted, and brought to light by mere chance, ere properly ripe for execution. And the deponent further saith, that he is of opinion, from the many conversations he the deponent has held with several persons inhabitants of the rebel Cheit Sing's country, that the rebellion has been meditating even some years ; that the deponent was informed the matter was absolutely debated in the year 1779, and prevented only by the voice of a person about the Rajah, to whose judgment much deference was paid by the Rajah Bulwant Sing, father of the rebel.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of November 1781. E. I M P E R Y.

J. MACDONALD.

[Num. IX. D.] *Affidavit of Captain David Williams.*

David Williams Esq; Capt. of the first battalion of his Excellency the Vizeer of Affof-u-Dowlah's Sepoys, on his oath declares, to the best of his remembrance and belief the following circumstances respecting the state of the country he was stationed in; the reports that prevailed there; and his own situation in it during the months of September and October one thousand seven hundred and eighty one. Upon hearing that the rebellion of Rajah Cheit Sing at Banaris had become of a very serious nature, he deemed it requisite to repair immediately to his station at Gungowah in the district of Gooruekpoor. Accordingly he left Lucknow by Dauck on the fifth of September, and reached Sakrora the same evening. On the second he arrived Amora, and on the third at Gooruckpoor. Upon the road between Busty and Meergunge a Sepoy belonging to Major M'Donald's battalion overtook him, and gave him information that the rebels had attacked a post in the Jungle, which they had carried. On his arrival at Gooruckpoor the Jemadar who commanded in the fort acquainted him, that the Rajahs Futteh Saw, Genoo Roy, and Ajeet Mull had received a very considerable Sum of money from Rajah Cheit Sing, to enable them to commence hostilities in Gooruckpoor, and in the Company's districts, and that they had crossed the Gogra; and also that they had promises of considerable sums of money, and supplies of men, upon commencing their operations. The fourth in the evening he arrived at Gungowah, and had the same report confirmed to him by his Commandant, and most of the people of that place. On the fifth and sixth he got all things in readiness to proceed, agreeable to the following orders from Colonel Hannay, to Ackberpoor.

To CAPTAIN WILLIAMS commanding at GOORUCKPOOR.

Sir,

HA VIN^G received the Vizeer's orders to join him without delay with the greatest part of the forces acting immediately under my authority, I have " to desire, that immediately on receipt of this letter, or as soon after as possible, " you do march with the two grenadier companies of your battalion complete, and " your battalion guns, and proceed with all possible expedition to Ackberpoor, " on the road from Fyzabad to Sultanpoor, where you will receive further or- " ders. You will march by the route of Gooruckpoor, and cross the Gogra at " Taundeh, where you will find three large Pattallies ready for your passage. " The four companies of your battalion stationed at Busty, Dooreaparah, Dumre- " gunge, and Baunfy, have also received orders to march; but as the utmost expe- " dition is required, they will proceed immediately under the command of Lieute- " nant Gordon, and not wait your arrival. The four companies of your battali- " on in Gooruckpoor, and with Hurdial Sing, will remain under the authority of

Mahomed

Mahomed Shuffy Khan ; and I have to desire you will particularly instruct the Subadars commanding them to pay the strictest attention to such orders as they may receive from Mahomed Shuffy Khan during your absence. I know not what quantity of ammunition the four companies at Busti &c. have with them ; but it will be necessary if possible to bring a quantity with you sufficient to supply the whole six companies of your battalion under orders of march with a complement of two hundred rounds a man ; and inclosed you will receive a letter from Mahomed Shuffy Khan, desiring him to yield you every assistance in his power, in order to procure carriage for the transport of it.

What else may be wanted to expedite your march, your own prudence and zeal will suggest, and I have only to repeat, it is necessary you should make all possible dispatch.

ALEXANDER HANNAY."

On the seventh he marched with two companies and two guns, having previously sent orders to the scattered detachments to repair to Gungowah, there to remain under the directions of the Aumil, agreeable to Colonel Hannay's orders. On the eighth continued his march ; on the evening of the same day certain accounts were brought him, that the boats on the rivers and Nullahs were destroyed, and the whole country to the Gogra up in arms. And having also received intelligence that Futtah Saw, Genoo Roy, and Ajeet Mall, with their banditti, were encamped on the road to Burragong, it determined him to return immediately to Gungowah, and proceed by the way of Burragong and Chuprah to Buxar, to join Major Crawford's regiment, with the two Companies and two guns, by taking which route he would have had an opportunity of driving off that party, which would have freed the country from the principal rebel. On the ninth he returned to Gungowah, and as the commotions in the country seemed evidently to increase since the detached parties, who were directed to repair to Gungowah, had been severally attacked on their way as they came in, he sent orders to Hurdial Sing Commandant stationed at Itchmul, to repair with all expedition to Gungowah, with two companies and guns belonging to the Fougedar of that place ; and in the evening informed the Aumil Mahomed Shuffy Khan of his intention of proceeding by Chuprah to Banaris, and gave him advice respecting the defence of the country during his absence. The detachment was ordered to march on the tenth. About one o'clock in the morning the Jemadar attached to the guns came and informed him, that the companies had mutinied, and would not march without having their arrears paid them. In the morning he went to the parade and ordered the men to fall in : They paraded with reluctance and difficulty, particularly the left hand company, commanded by Khan Mahomed Subadar. When they were got under arms, he acquainted them that he was concerned they were not paid so regularly as he could have wished, but if there were

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were any of them that were distressed for subsistence, he would advance them as much of his own money as they required as soon as they came to their ground that day ; but that it was indispensably necessary that they should march with all expedition to attack a party of Futteh Saw &c.'s troops which had taken possession of the Chaut in the Jerry Jungle, before they should have time to fortify themselves. They were silent ; he directed them to march off. When they had gone about one hundred yards from the parade, one of the men stepped out of his file and demanded all the arrears of pay due to him. He immediately seized the bayonet of the mutineer with an intention of putting him to death ; when six or seven men turned out, fixed their bayonets, and made the same demand. The black officers remained silent, and inactive ; he ordered his Commandant to march on, and ordered the mutiniers to take off their coats, as they were not worthy of being soldiers, and that his Moonshy would pay them their arrears that instant. Many more joined them in a few minutes, loaded their pieces, layed hold of the Moonshy, and were going to put him to death. When he found that to be the case, and that almost the whole two companies were engaged in the mutiny, he ordered the party to return, as it was in vain to proceed. A short time after the whole party surrounded him, some with loaded arms and fixed bayonets, having also loaded the guns with grape, and with one voice demanded their arrears might be paid off. He remonstrated, that it was impossible for him to comply with their demands ; but that all the money he had or could get should be distributed amongst them, if they would obey his orders. For about three hours they behaved in the most licentious manner, and were proceeding to break open the treasure chest ; at last however he prevailed upon them to receive three months pay. Upon this being given them they returned to their lines, but kept sentries at the Bungalow. After this he sent for the two Subadars, and desired them to sound the men, and try if they could induce them, upon promise of forgiveness for what they had done, to return to their duty. They came back and reported, that they would consent to obey upon those conditions. He went to the parade in the evening and promised them forgiveness, upon which they took an oath to obey his orders, upon condition that they were not to march to Banaris ; so that it became impracticable to prosecute the intentions he had formed ; however in a few hours more they again mutinied, and to the best of his recollection, they proposed to march to Banaris and join Cheit Sing, and Saadut Ally, who as they said would pay them their arrears and make them great men ; adding, that all the Europeans were cut off, and that he, meaning the deponent, was the only person left in the country. In the evening the two Subadars, Khan Mahomed and Buctour Sing, came to him and proposed to carry him prisoner to Banaris. On the twelfth he represented to them, that if they did not immediately march to attack Futteh Saw &c, who had already posted detachments within sight of the cantonments, and as he was informed was lying near Hussianpur with near seven thousand men, they would be distressed for provision, since the whole country was in arms. He sent for all the black officers, and begged and intreated of them to

to use their influence over the men upon this occasion ; but they were deaf to all he could say. Had they complied he was confident of success against the rebels, as Dadjoo Sing and Gobindram Misser had engaged to make a diversion in his favor upon their rear, whilst he attacked them in front. In the evening they came to a determination to march to Fyzabad to the Begum, who they also declared would pay them their arrears, and take them into her service ; but on the thirteenth, before they had carried these intentions into execution, he was joined by Hurdial Sing with two weak sickly companies, and having borrowed money sufficient to pay them the three Months pay which the others had received, and thereby render them upon an equality, they remained stanch, though every possible means had been taken by the mutineers to corrupt them. Shortly after this he received information, that the fort of Gooruckpoor had been attacked by near six thousand rebels. There was a Jemadar and about fifty men in the fort, who behaved most gallantly. The attack commenced near nine o'clock in the evening, they carried the outward fort which was too extensive, and the party were obliged to retire to the citadel, where there were upwards of two hundred prisoners confined ; they endeavoured to seize the Sepoys, in which attempt nineteen of them were put to death, and many wounded. The attack continued till near four o'clock in the afternoon ; when Shawmut Khan, a Jemadar and nine men, who had been ordered to march thence from Puroonah at the beginning of the disturbances in the country, arrived in the town, the people told them to throw down their arms and run off to the Jungles, to save their lives, for it was impossible for them to get into the fort, as it was surrounded by six thousand rebels who must carry it in a few minutes. The Jemadar with admirable presence of mind replied, that he was only the advanced party, and that the Captain and the guns were close after them, called out to a man, to run and bring them up, that the whole of the rebels might be destroyed, and immediately fired upon the rebels. The report instantly spread, a panic seized the whole, and they ran off in the utmost confusion. He joined the Jemadar in the fort with his nine men : They sallied out after the rebels, and cut off about two hundred of them. During the attacks, the rebels frequently called out to the Jemadar to deliver up the place to them, as they had Perwannahs from the Begum, Cheit Sing, and Saadut Ally for what they did.

Having received orders from Lieutenant Colonel Hannay to proceed towards him, and also a letter from Lieutenant Gordon acquainting him that it was Colonel Hannay's wish he should join him at Amora, informing him of the loss of two companies of his battalion which were with Lieutenant Gordon, on the fifteenth he marched from Gongowah with the Aumil and Fougedars of the country and all the stores of his battalion. The march proved exceedingly fatiguing on account of the country's being under water and most of the Nullahs unfordable, and no proper boats upon them for crossing. On the twentieth arrived at Gooruckpoor, where he found two companies belonging to his battalion, which were directed

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to join Lieutenant Gordon ; but not being able to effect it, they had been under the necessity of returning to Gooruckpoor, also a company of Major M'Donald's battalion, which had been obliged to retire from Busty. On the nineteenth received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hannay, which determined him to remain at Gooruckpoor till he received further orders, and wrote a letter in answer proposing to march by the route of Mugger, and Busty, to chastise Zalim Sing at Amora, and Lieutenant Colonel Hannay should advance by the route of Mahadeah to Amora, which he thought would be the most practicable means of quieting the rebellion in the country. He was under a necessity of borrowing money to pay his companies at Gooruckpoor, and also Major M'Donald's company, and to make up the ammunition that was damaged by the weather, and repair the tumbrils & limbers ; his battalion being ill furnished with arms & ammunition, & the draft cattle very bad, which retarded him much during his march to Gooruckpoor. The thirteenth received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hannay, and wrote for answer, that he would march for certain on the second of October ; but the difficulty he found in procuring a sufficient quantity of provisions, and carriage for it, as the whole country was hostile and bodies of armed men to the amount of several thousands were actually in the town, added to the heavy rain which fell on the fourth and fifth, rendered it impracticable for him to march till the sixth. During the time he remained at Gooruckpoor it was currently reported, and given out by the rebels, Raubty, Saadut Ally, and the Begums, to raise an insurrection in the country, and to destroy the English wherever they found them. Many letters were intercepted ; but the necessary care was not taken of them, and they were either destroyed or lost. Having the Raubty, and several Nullahs to cross, he did not reach Baunsy till the ninth, which is distant about two and twenty computed cose. On the ninth in the evening a violent storm of rain began, which lasted to the sixteenth, with scarcely an hour's intermission, which rendered it totally impracticable to march during that time, as the whole country was overflowed and the rivers quite full. The march from Sakrora was extremely tedious and difficult, great delays being occasioned by the necessity he was under of making bridges, added to the interruptions he suffered from the frequent skirmishes he had with the people of the different districts he passed through. On the twenty third he arrived at Goondah, and on the day following joined Colonel Hannay at Sakrora, with eight companies of his own battalion, and a company of Major M'Donald's battalion. The Aumils and Fougedars of Gooruckpoor came under his protection, and a number of people in office in the collections. The gun belonging to the Fougedary he brought with him, being the only one in the district he commanded. During his march from Gooruckpoor to Sakrora, the rebels, who harassed, gave out, that every measure they took was in compliance with the directions they received from the Begum, Saadut Ally, and Cheit Sing. Since the time of his being appointed to the command of the battalion in January one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, he has only received

two months pay on its account, from his excellency the Vizeer, to the present time, November the twenty seventh; his battalion was dispersed in such a manner, and at so great a distance, that he hardly ever had above two companies with him, till they joined him by degrees during the rebellion, he continually advised Colonel Hannay of his situation, but it appears few of his letters reached him, as the communication was shut up.

SWORN this 27th day of November
1781 before me, E. I M P E Y.

D. WILLIAMS Captain commanding
the 1st battalion of his Excellency
the Vizeer's Sepoys.

[Num. IX. E.]

Affidavit of Captain John Gordon.

JOHN GORDON Esq; Captain in the corps of Sepoys of his Excellency Assofud-Dowlah Nabob Vizeer, on his oath saith: That he crossed the Gogra on the 6th of September at Chowrah, with four companies of Sepoys, and about eighty horse (in all near 400) under his command; that he saw the country was disaffected, but judged his force to be sufficient to join Colonel Hannay at Akberpoor; indeed the deponent did not conceive that his Excellency's troops marching to join him by his command could meet with any interruption. On the 7th at day-break the deponent marched, about half a mile from Chowrah, when crossing a Nullah, he observed great bodies then assembled to oppose his march; he immediately made what he judged to be the best disposition of his small corps, and the behaviour of the men did them great credit; for though during the whole of the march of eight cose they were attacked, and often surrounded by incredible numbers of people, yet they constantly beat them off, killing and wounding many of them, and arrived with very little loss about one o'clock in the afternoon at the Terrea Nullah which runs by Taundeh, bringing the whole of the Bazar and baggage in the most perfect safety; the deponent then imagined himself in a friend's country, and intended crossing the Nullah that his people might halt for the day and refresh after their very fatiguing march; for this purpose he ordered the Bazar and baggage to be sent over, and part of the Sepoys to stand to their arms, as great numbers of their enemies were still in sight; but his surprize was extreme when he was informed, that the boats were all on the other side of the Nullah, and that none of them were permitted to cross. The deponent immediately wrote a letter to the Begum's Aumil, Shumsheer Khan, acquainting him that he was marching with the Vizeer's troops by his order to join him; that he, the deponent, was astonished at his stopping the Ghaut, and desiring boats might be sent for the transport of the detachment. To this no answer was made, but immediately three guns were brought near the Ghaut and pointed to the detachment, and a number of matchlock-men were posted on the banks of the Nullah, who threatened to fire if any body passed. There were often near the Ghaut a great many large boats belonging to Mr. Scott, whose Government,

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Gomastah, notwithstanding his utmost entreaties, was prevented from sending them, by Shumsheer Khan ; who threatened the plunder of his factory, and even his life if he attempted it. This was told the deponent by the said Gomastah repeatedly, and the deponent believes it to be true, as it corresponds entirely with every other part of Shumsheer Khan's conduct. The deponent, upon being refused a passage, took possession of a very strong ground surrounded on three sides by the Gogra, and the Nullah on the fourth side, whence only he could be attacked by the country people ; he ordered the Sepoys to make a breast-work, by piling up of planks, of which there were a great number ; and, as he had ammunition and provisions, he intended to wait there until he could procure boats, or discover a ford. While the deponent was thus employed, Mahomed Ruzza Beg, the Jemadar of horse, had swam across the Nullah, and procured permission for his people to follow him, which they immediately did. No answer coming from the Fougedar, the deponent desired his Moonshy to go to him and explain the matter. He accordingly went to the Ghaut, and demanding a passage, he was refused, and insulted in terms the most abusive to the English. He returned, and telling this, the deponent ordered him to take an elephant and swim over ; but when he attempted to enter the Nullah with the animal, the Nujjebs pointed their matchlocks at him, and obliged him to desist. The Sepoys seeing this, and that the horse-men were permitted to swim across, naturally imagined that the objection was to the English army, and their adherents : They thought it safest to abandon the deponent, whom they must have concluded to be devoted, and throwing down their coats and arms, they followed the example of the horse-men in swimming across the Nullah, making a merit with Shumsheer Khan of giving the deponent up to his fate. One of the Subadars represented to two others the folly of suffering for one person, and proposed to them to deliver up the deponent to Shumsheer Khan, or to the country people ; but the proposal was rejected with scorn ; and one of the Subadars reported the behaviour of the other immediately to the deponent ; the desertion, however, was almost complete, for in a little time, of the four companies not twenty men remained, including officers. It was almost evening, when Mr. Scott's Gomastah with great difficulty at last obtained permission from Shumsheer Khan to send one boat ; but it came too late to render any effectual assistance, for, with the few Sepoys who remained, command was at an end, and as most of the deponent's servants had gone off, his baggage was left a prey to the banditti, who soon carried off, and destroyed it : Some things which a few of his servants brought with them, they gave in charge to the Fougedar's people, who promised to take care of them ; but they reserved them for themselves, or rather for the Fougedar ; and though many of the deponent's things were seen in his house, he could never recover a single article. For many days during the stay of the deponent in Mr. Scott's factory, it was threatened to be attacked, and Shumsheer Khan, though often applied to by Mr. Scott's Gomastah, constantly refused to grant the least assistance. Notwithstanding this, Shumsheer Khan was, and the deponent believed

Shill continued in office; and, while the deponent was at Fyzabad, Shumfheer Khan came there, and was well received by the Begum, and her ministers; from all which circumstances the deponent is convinced that Shumfheer Khan could not have dared to act as he did, had he not been authorised by the Begum and her ministers, or at least had he not known that such conduct would be agreeable to them.

Sworn this 27th day of November 1781 before me, E. I. M. P. E. Y.

J. GORDON.

TENTH PARCEL.

[Num. X.] *Affidavit of Jean Honore Mordelait, private of the company of Chasseurs.*

JEAN Honore Mordelait, natif de Corbell, Province de L'isle de France, fait serment, et dit qu'étant malade à Mirzapour, il fut laissé en arrière avec quatorze de ses camarade lui inclus, tous servant dans la Compagnie de Chasseurs, commandée par le Capitaine Doxat, lorsque le dit Capitaine marcha avec les troops qui composoient le détachement commandé par le Capitaine Mayaffre; que lors du départ du dit Capitaine, le Raja de l'environnement entra en son entourage pour plus de sûreté contre les voleurs qui l'environnoient; que sur leurs représentations qu'ils n'avoient pas d'argent pour se fournir des vivres, il leur fit donner à manger chaque jour par un Banjia, qu'il les consola et les assura qu'allant voir ce qui se passoit à l'entour de son terrain il cherchoit après un moyen de les faire passer à Chandernagor; que dès lors il ne revint point. Que le commandement étant alors dévolu au second, il les fit appeler le trentième, et leur donna deux Roupies à chacun pour servir à une route qu'ils devoient faire de deux jours de chemin; qu'il leur fit savoir que c'étoit ses ordres de les renvoyer de là, et qu'il avoit aussi reçu ordre de couler tous les batteaux passant par Mirzapour: Que pendant ce temps cinquante de ses gens furent envoyés pour s'emparer de leurs armes, et que ces gens prirent un inventaire de ce qui appartenoit à la Compagnie; que le lendemain ils furent contraints de se mettre en route, leurs lacs placés sur des chameaux, sur lesquelles ils fûrent obligés de monter à grands coups de fouet pour ceux qui refussoient: Que durant leur route ils eurent toutes sortes d'indignités, qu'on leur crachoit au visage, qu'on les battoit. Que la seconde journée un de ses camarades fut assés heureux de mourir; que le chemin qu'ils faisoient étoit parmi des gorges de montaignes, et qu'avec les détours qu'ils firent il croit que le trajet jusqu'à Laitifghur où ils arrivèrent le deuzième de Septembre étoit plus de 40 coups: Qu'à la fin de la première journée ils s'arrêtèrent à un petit fort dans les gorges où leur mauvais traitement fut redoutable. Qu'arrivé à Laitifghur ceux qui vinrent avec eux se disperserent; qu'ils furent entourés pendant deux heures qu'ils y restèrent par environ deux ou trois mille gens.

gens qui les insultèrent grossièrement, et particulièrement, le accusa d'aller déshonorer le Raja de Chalier : Qu'un de leur camarades, nommé François, fut amené auprès du Raja lequel à son retour leur déclara que le Raja l'avoit assuré qu'en cas qu'il lui amènera la compagnie Francoise qu'il auroit son pain. Qu'après ils furent conduits tous de Laitifghur de la même manière qu'auparavant sou le garde de quelques Sepoys, et autres gens armés, à une petite maison fortifiée au delà de Laitifghur dans le chemin de Beejahghur ; que ces gens y restèrent pour les garder : Qu'on ne leur donna ni à manger ni à boire : Que le lendemain, étant le troisième, un Chef de Laitifghur avec dix Sepoys et environ 40 hommes armés les fit sortir à une portée de fusil de la maison : Qu'ils lièrent leurs mains derrière leurs dos ; et qu'en cette position ils leur crièrent à manger, leur montrant des vivres à quelque distance dans des corbeilles : Qu'après s'être amulé pendant une heure ou deux de leur misères, ces barbares tirèrent leurs sabres et commencèrent le massacre : Que le susdit eut une baonette passée au travers du corps, et un grand coup de pied sur les reins pour la faire ressortir : Qu'en cet état il seignit le mort, et deux de ses camarades tombant lui lui cachaient la tête : Que les autres tiraient sans relâche sur eux, il eut alors de force pour se réfugier dans les jungles à environ pas de la ville. Qu'à l'abri des tigres il passa toute la nuit ; qu'accablé de soif, le lendemain il descendit à l'abri d'un arbre pour boire de l'eau qu'il fut vit par des campagnards et arrêter à l'endroit où il était fait le jour avant, que les habitants le rassurèrent contre toute crainte de la vie : Que le chef hindou pour lui et sa femme huie pice par laquelle substance lui fut continuée par moyen d'une garde qui montait et étoit relevé chaque jour de Laitifghur : Que parmi les gens qui étoient là, il ne mourut aucun de ces qui les tuèrent : — Que le 20 le soir que le Raja venu de Laitifghur après que lui et ses troupes eurent passé auprès de l'endroit où le susdit étoit, il se rendit à Laitifghur sans empêchement, et même fut mis au large par les habitants : Que la nuit du 20 au 21 il fut obligé de se cacher pour se mettre à l'abri des gens qui pilleroient de tous côtés : Que le lendemain matin à l'entrée du Major Crabb il fut découvert et heureusement mis en sûreté de toutes quatre pour cause. — Le susdit fait serment et dit, de plus qu'il croit que le massacre provenoit d'un acte délibéré, et que de ce ne pouvoit être le résultat d'aucune cause, comme ces camarades et lui étoient trop tristes pour démontrer aucun signe de joie, s'abandonnant à la mort d'après le mauvais traitement qu'ils avoient subis ; et qu'au contraire quant ils entendaient le matin du jour du massacre, le bruit des canons et de fusils, ils entendaient tout doucement quelque déflagration feroit la conséquence infaillible en cas que les troupes du Raja perdroient la bataille : Que même, lors de cette communication d'idées, ils n'evoient aucun de l'obligation pour les écouter ; que leurs expressions à ce sujet se passeroient, lors d'entrevue des canons et des fusils, lequel étoit de grand matin : Que leurs meurtriers n'arrivoient de Laitifghur qu'environ les onze heures : Que deux heures se passeroient à leur contraindre de tirer huit, dix, quinze &c. Que au lieu d'y mourir ils furent conduits en chemise, et qu'il étoit environ une heure après midi quant cet acte de barbarité fut commise.

MORDELAIS.

SWORN before me this 5th day of December 1781. E. IMPY.

ELEVENTH PARCEL.

[Num. XI.] *Affidavit of Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay.*

ALEXANDER HANNAY Esq; Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the Hon'ble United East India Company, maketh oath and fayeth, that in the month of September last (1781) he commanded a body of troops (horse and foot) in the service of the Nabob Vizeer, that on the 10th of that month being encamped at Ryegunge near Fyzabad, employed in transporting the said troops across the river Gogra, in order to act against the insurgents to the northward of that river, in the evening he received intimation from a person living in the Zennana, that the Nabob Begum (grandmother to the Nabob Vizeer Assoffid Dowlah) had through her agents prevailed upon the principal Jemmadar of horse to engage to detach himself from the said deponent, and to abandon him ; and further warning the said deponent to attend to his own personal safety, as there was an intention of detaining him at Fyzabad : That this intimation was given to the deponent in the presence of Lieutenant Charles Middleton, to whom the deponent did communicate it; and that during the whole course of that day (the 10th of September) he the deponent had not been able to prevail on any of the horsemen to cross the river, a matter which he could not until then account for, but which served to impress him so strongly with a belief of the truth of the information he had received, that he sent for the principal Jemmadar of horse, circumstantially communicated the said information to him, and as forcibly as he was able stated to him the treachery, disgrace, and infamy inseparable from so unmanly a behaviour ; that the said Jemmadar of horse, appeared much affected at the conversation, and acknowledged that the information was true in every circumstance, except that of his having acceded to the proposals that were made to him, which he declared he had rejected ; but said they had also been made to the other Jemmadars of horse by the agents of both the Begums, (the Nabob Vizeer's mother and grandmother) and the truth of this assertion was afterwards affirmed to the said deponent by two of the said Jemmadars, and several of the inferior officers and private horsemen. The deponent further declareth, that the above recited conversation passed in his, the deponent's, tent to the best of his recollection and memory, on the night of the 10th of September in the presence of Lieutenant Charles Middleton ; and that as the said Lieutenant Charles Middleton did not perfectly understand the Moorish language in which the conversation was held, he, the deponent, explained the nature and subject of it to him as soon as the Jemmadar left the tent. The deponent further declareth, that he is restrained from mentioning the names of the Jemmadars alluded to, from an apprehension that their names becoming public might operate to their prejudice, if not ruin, but that the facts which he hath deposed are truth.

SWORN before me, the deponent declaring
on his oath that the above affidavit is
written in his own hand writing, at
Banturis this 31st day of December 1781.

ALEXANDER HANNAY.

WARREN HASTINGS.



